

**VII WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
DLA UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH WOJEWÓDZTWA
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIEGO**

ETAP I – SZKOLNY

13 listopada 2019 r.

Godz. 10:00

Kod pracy ucznia

Suma punktów

Czas pracy: 60 minut

Liczba punktów możliwych do uzyskania: 75 punktów

Instrukcja dla ucznia

1. W wyznaczonym miejscu arkusza z zadaniami konkursowymi wpisz swój kod.
2. Sprawdź, czy na kolejno ponumerowanych 10 stronach jest wydrukowanych 9 zadań.
3. Ewentualny brak stron lub inne usterki zgłoś Komisji Konkursowej.
4. Czytaj uważnie wszystkie teksty i zadania. Wykonuj zadania zgodnie z poleceniami.
5. Rozwiązania zadań zapisuj długopisem lub piórem z czarnym lub niebieskim tuszem/atramentem.
6. Nie używaj korektora.
7. Rozwiązania zadań zamkniętych, tj. 3-6 zaznacz w arkuszu z zadaniami konkursowymi. W każdym zadaniu poprawna jest zawsze tylko jedna odpowiedź. Wybierz tę odpowiedź i odpowiadającą jej literę zaznacz w kółku: ☐
8. Jeśli się pomylisz, błędne zaznaczenie przekreśl krzyżykiem, np.: ☒ i zaznacz kółkiem inną wybraną odpowiedź, np.: ☐
9. Rozwiązania zadań otwartych, tj. 1,2,7,8,9 zapisz czytelnie i starannie w wyznaczonych miejscach w arkuszu z zadaniami konkursowymi. Ewentualne pomyłki przekreślaj.
10. W zadaniach otwartych wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna.

Powodzenia!

Zadanie 1. (0–5)

Przeczytaj program konferencji i list Jana Kowalskiego. Wpisz litery A, B lub C odpowiadające referatom, które Jan Kowalski i jego kolega Tomasz Nowak powinni usłyszeć w każdej z trzech sesji do rubryk 1- 5 w tabeli pod tekstami.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| 9:00 – 9:30 | Conference opening Dr Jon Martinez | | |
| Session 1. 9:30 – 10:45 | A. Management styles with Helena Clark Consider the different management styles and how you can adapt yours to suit your team. | B. Giving feedback with Amelia Novak Explore the different ways to give feedback to maximize development. | C. Managing change with Akira Yoshida Help your employees deal with change and to see the positives change can bring. |
| 10:45 – 11:15 | Coffee break | | |
| Session 2 11:15 – 12:30 | A. Using storytelling in leadership communication with Antoine Martin Sometimes, the best way to communicate with your team is by telling stories. Find out how to do this in this workshop. | B. Leading in uncertain times with Omar Abboud Uncertainty can affect the success of your team. Learn to bring confidence to your team in a time of uncertainty. | C. Leading small businesses with Cheng Wei How is leading small businesses different and how can leaders of small businesses bring success to their team. |
| Afternoon programme | | | |
| 12:30 – 2:00 Lunch | | | |
| Session 3 2:00 – 3:15 | A. Managing international projects with Alisa Petrov Consider how to ensure successful intercultural communication in your international teams. | B. Developing creative thinking in your team with Mariana Silva How can you get your team to think more creatively? Explore the different ideas that can help your team see things in a new way. | C. Conflict management with Tracy Edwards Conflict can create problems in your team, but managing conflict well can bring about development. Learn how to manage conflict in this workshop. |
| 3:15 – 4:15 | Group discussions | | |
| 4:15 – 5:00 | Conference closing Dr Grace Moloney | | |

*Droga Jolu,
Mój kolega, Tomasz Nowak i ja wybieramy się na konferencję.
Tomasz musi poznać sposoby zarządzania, bo chce otworzyć małą firmę i zatrudnić cudzoziemców.
Ja chcę wprowadzić pewne zmiany w mojej firmie, ale boję się reakcji pracowników. Przepisy ciągle się zmieniają i niczego nie można być pewnym, a to też źle wpływa na załogę.
Pojawiają się spory i kłótnie, a ja, jako szef, muszę coś z tym zrobić.
Mam nadzieję, że ta konferencja pomoże nam znaleźć właściwe rozwiązania naszych problemów. Na konferencji referaty będą tłumaczone na polski, ale program jest po angielsku.
Proszę, pomóż nam wybrać referaty, które mogą nam się przydać.
Pozdrawiam,
Jan Kowalski*

| | Tomasz Nowak | Jan Kowalski |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Session 1. | Przykład: A | 3. |
| Session 2. | 1. | 4. |
| Session 3. | 2. | 5. |

Na podstawie: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/b1-intermediate-reading/a-conference-programme>

Zadanie 2. (0–7)

Przeczytaj tekst i odpowiedz krótko na pytania 1 – 7. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna.

GOOGLE WING DRONES APPROVED FOR US HOME DELIVERIES

Drone home delivery company Wing has been approved as an airline by the US Federal Aviation Authority. It means the company will start delivering goods in rural Virginia within months. Wing, owned by Google's parent company Alphabet, says the drones will carry food and medicine from local shops.

In order to receive the certification, Wing said it had proved that its drone deliveries carry a lower risk to pedestrians than those made by cars.

Although other companies' drone delivery services have received approval for test flights, Wing is the first to be approved as an airline in the United States.

The new "airline" status means the drone company is subject to the same regulations as chartered flights, allowing it to deliver cargo and travel longer distances than other drone companies.

Australia's Civil Aviation Safety Authority granted Wing approval to launch a home delivery service earlier in April.

Its initial launch partners there included a coffee shop and ice cream shop.

But residents in the test area of Canberra had complained about the noise produced by the drones.

Na podstawie <https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-48029396>

Przykład: Where in the US will the drone company operate?

Możliwe odpowiedzi: In (rural) Virginia/They will operate in (rural) Virginia.

1. What company does Wing belong to?

.....

-
2. Which means of delivery mentioned in the text is safer to people walking the streets?
.....
 3. Why does Wing have to follow the same regulations as the planes?
.....
 4. What advantage does the new status give to Wing?
.....
 5. Which country let the Wing's drones deliver goods before the USA did?
.....
 6. What goods did Wing deliver first?
.....
 7. What disadvantage of drone deliveries is mentioned in the text?
.....

Zadanie 3. (0–8)

Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród czterech możliwości A, B, C lub D wybierz właściwe zakończenie zdań 1-8. Zakreśl odpowiednią literę.

MO PARK – COLLECTOR

Mo Park loves collecting things. He is fascinated by old things. He often goes to antique sales to buy old pottery, silver and boxes. He is fascinated by old things, so when he was online one evening and saw an old metal film container for sale, he had to buy it. He was attracted by the film container because it looked so old and interesting. The price was at £3, so he typed £3.20 and won the auction. When it was delivered by post a couple of days later he had forgotten all about it. When he did eventually open it, the container was indeed as knocked around as it had looked in the photograph. Mo was pretty sure that whoever had sold it to him did not know anything about the film within it.

When Mo took the film out and held it up to light he could see a familiar figure. It was the famous actor, Charlie Chaplin. About two weeks later, Mo and some friends watched the whole film. To do this Mo had to find someone with a specialized machine to show it on. As they watched they all got a shock. The film was called *Zepped* but none of the audience had ever heard of it.

Mo decided to find out all he could about it. He looked online but there was nothing. He read biographies of Chaplin but there was no mention of the film. He even contacted the British Film Institute but with no success. Then he got lucky. On research trip to the British Library's newspaper archive he discovered a reference to the film. He found a poster and an article that explained that *Zepped* was released in England in 1916. It was a short comedy shown to British soldiers during the First World War but it had disappeared after that.

A good friend of Mo's became just as interested in the film as Mo. Together they went to Hollywood and Chaplin's old film studios to find out more. To do this, Mo put other people in charge of running his company so that he could work on the film full time. What Mo discovered was that *Zepped* was one of a kind. No other film made at that time used the technique of mixing live action with cartoon animation. That did not happen until sixty years later, in *Mary Poppins*. Mo has been told that the film, at just seven and a half minutes long, could be worth more than

a million pounds. But then who knows? He might sell it or he might keep it. It is not the money that excites Mo; it is the fact that he found such a treasure in such an everyday place.

Na podstawie: Elliott S. and Gallivan L., *Cambridge English Preliminary for Schools Trainer*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015.

Przykład:

Mo Park bought a film in its metal container

- A. at a local antiques shop.
- ☒ B. online.
- C. in Hollywood.
- D. from a friend.

1. Mo Park won the Internet auction
 - A. because he offered much more than the original price.
 - B. although many people wanted to buy the container.
 - C. because the price was too low.
 - D. because no one offered more than £ 3.20.
2. Mo Park
 - A. was very keen to open the parcel.
 - B. went to the post office to collect the parcel.
 - C. opened it only after some time.
 - D. knocked the container around.
3. The person who sold the container
 - A. had no idea what was inside.
 - B. did not like the container.
 - C. wanted to get rid of the film.
 - D. damaged the container.
4. Mo Park recognised Charlie Chaplin
 - A. because he had special equipment.
 - B. when he was watching the film with his friends.
 - C. because someone showed Chaplin to him.
 - D. before he watched the film on the screen.
5. Mo Park found some information on the film
 - A. on the Internet.
 - B. in books.
 - C. in a library.
 - D. in British film studios.

6. To find out more about the film *Mo Park*
- A. went to Hollywood with his friends.
 - B. sold his company to other people.
 - C. gave up his full time job.
 - D. asked someone to run his company for him.
7. The film *Zepped*
- A. used an unusual technique as for the time it was made.
 - B. was made at the same time as *Mary Poppins*.
 - C. was a typical early Hollywood production.
 - D. will be sold by Mo Parks for a million pounds.
8. Mo Park is excited because
- A. he is now a rich man.
 - B. he likes Charlie Chaplin's comedies.
 - C. he has been so lucky as a collector.
 - D. he will keep the film for himself.

Zadanie 4. (0–5)

Wybierz właściwą reakcję w sytuacjach 1 – 5. Zakreśl literę A lub B.

Przykład:

X: Would you like another cup of tea?

Y:

☒ A. Yes, please.

☐ B. Yes, you would.

1. X: Help yourself, please.

Y:

A. Thanks, they look delicious.

B. Sorry, I can't help it.

2. X: Shall I bring my own equipment?

Y:

A. No, we've got enough for everyone.

B. Yes, you will.

3. X: Stop that noise, children, will you?

Y:

A. I can't stop the children.

B. OK. Sorry, Mum.

4. X: Could I borrow your bike?

Y:

A. Sorry, I don't borrow my bike to anyone.

B. Sorry, you can't. I'm going to use it myself.

5. X: Will you mind if I sit at the window?

Y:

- A. No, not at all.
- B. Yes, you are welcome.

Zadanie 5. (0–10)

Uzupełnij zdania 1 -10 właściwym wyrazem wybranym spośród 3 możliwości A, B lub C, tam, gdzie to konieczne. Zakreśl właściwą odpowiedź.

Przykład: I stayed at the airport two hours before the next flight.

A. –

B. for

C. in

1. Your aunt is always complaining that you never write to her. Just a quick letter will make her feel happy.
 - A. -
 - B. down
 - C. off
2. Nobody expected her to fall love with the new boss! Now they are getting married!
 - A. with
 - B. for
 - C. in
3. I want you to look very carefully this picture. What do you think about when you see it?
 - A. for
 - B. at
 - C. to
4. She married a millionaire.
 - A. with
 - B. -
 - C. to
5. Now she works his accountant.
 - A. as
 - B. after
 - C. –
6. I arrived New York at 7 o'clock.
 - A. to
 - B. at
 - C. in
7. I want to play tennis tomorrow with my sister but it depends the weather. They said it's going to rain all day.
 - A. on
 - B. from
 - C. for

-
8. If you lend money Jon, be careful. Sometimes he forgets everything.
A. for
B. -
C. to
9. Opposite the station, you will find a restaurant.
A. from
B. -
C. to
10. Here, you can eat very well and you don't pay your drinks.
A. -
B. with
C. for

Na podstawie <https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/grammar/2g15-prepositions-gap-fill.php>

Zadanie 6. (0–10)

Połącz wypowiedzi ludzi 1 – 10 z ich zawodami B - M . Dwa zawody zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej wypowiedzi.

Przykład: Landing is the most stressful part.

.....A.....

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. My lenses are important to me – those and the light of course. | ..... |
| 2. Some passengers want to drink after five minutes! | ..... |
| 3. I don't like making coffee for her, but I like typing on the computer. | ..... |
| 4. I don't drive fast on public roads! | ..... |
| 5. Some people ask for drinks I have never heard of – but I try. | ..... |
| 6. I use the CB radio to talk to the other drivers in the area. | ..... |
| 7. I often have no ideas and sit quietly at the computer. | ..... |
| 8. I am happy to be behind the camera thinking about the next shot. | ..... |
| 9. Some people leave the store without paying by mistake – we get them all! | ..... |
| 10. I sometimes look terrible in front of the camera early in the morning. | ..... |
- A. ~~Pilot~~
B. Accountant
C. Film director
D. Store detective
E. Shop assistant
F. Secretary
G. Writer
H. Air steward
I. Racing driver
J. Presenter
K. Barman
L. Photographer
M. Truck driver

Na podstawie: <https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/vocabulary/2v5-who-would-say.php>

Zadanie 7. (0–10)

Zapytaj o podkreślone części zdań 1 – 10. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna.

Przykład: The police are looking for the robbers.
Who are the police looking for?

1. The explorers travelled in the jungle for more than a month.

.....

2. There were only five tickets for us.

.....

3. Steve should turn to his friends for help.

.....

4. Mr Brown's dogs attacked a little girl yesterday.

.....

5. Laura's favourite dress is black.

.....

6. Unfortunately, Mark is aggressive and cruel.

.....

7. The students have to hand in their essays on Friday.

.....

8. As it was very foggy, the planes could not take off.

.....

9. The local people have been offered jobs at the new shopping centre.

.....

10. Mary was 25 years old when she got married.

.....

Zadanie 8. (0–10)

Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań 1 -10 na język angielski. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna.

Przykład: Wyrząłem przez **the window**.
I looked out of the window.

1. The trees are getting **coraz piękniejsze**.

.....

2. Their leaves are **albo żółte albo czerwone**.

.....

3. I wonder **czy gruszki zostały już zerwane** from the trees.

.....

4. I don't know **gdzie są śliwki** now.

.....

5. I hope that some good jam **będzie zrobiony** from them soon.

.....

6. My doctor told me **żebym nie używał** so much sugar.

.....

7. Too much jam **nie powinno być jedzone** by people like me.

.....

8. I can see the fruit trees **które zostały posadzone** in my garden last year.

.....

9. The new trees are not **tak wysokie jak** the old ones.

.....

10. There is **mało** water in my pond.

.....

Zadanie 9. (0–10)

Napisz czasowniki z nawiasów 1 -10 we właściwej formie. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna.

One day a husband and wife **0. (drive)** **were driving**..... to the countryside when they realized they needed petrol. When the man **1. (fill)** up the car, he **2. (see)** a penguin standing by a pump. 'Normally, penguins **3. (not stay)** at petrol pumps', he thought. When he went to the cashier to pay, he asked, 'why is there a penguin standing next to the pump?' The cashier replied, 'I don't know. It **4. (be)** there since 6 a.m.' The man replied, 'well, we can't leave it there, it **5. (need)** help. What should I do?' The cashier suggested, 'you should take it to the zoo.' 'That's a good idea,' the man said. 'I **6. (take)** it there. So the man put the penguin in the car and **7. (drive)** away. One week later, the man and his wife **8. (return)** to the same station to fill up the car and the penguin was still in the car. When the man went to pay, the cashier said to him, 'I thought you **9. (take)** the penguin to the zoo.' The man replied, 'That's right. It had a really good time so tonight we **10. (take)** it to a fish restaurant today.'

Na podstawie: <https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/grammar/2g31-penguin-story.php>