

MODEL ODPOWIEDZI I SCHEMAT OCENIANIA
KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO DLA UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH
ETAP WOJEWÓDZKI 2019/2020

Uczeń maksymalnie może zdobyć **60** pkt.

UWAGI

- Za każdą prawidłową odpowiedź w zadaniach nr **2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9** przyznaje się **1 punkt**.
- Do zadań nr **1, 5, 10** stosuje się osobne kryteria podane przy każdym zadaniu.
- W zadaniach przyznaje się **tylko całkowite liczby punktów**. Nie przyznaje się punktów połówkowych.

Zadanie 1. (0-4 pkt)

Za każdą prawidłową odpowiedź przyznaje się punkty zgodnie z podanym schematem:

| | |
|-------|----------------------------------|
| 1. NI | |
| 2. T | |
| 3. F | 7 odpowiedzi – 4 punkty |
| 4. T | 5-6 odpowiedzi – 3 punkty |
| 5. NI | 3-4 odpowiedzi – 2 punkty |
| 6. F | 1-2 odpowiedzi – 1 punkt |
| 7. F | 0 odpowiedzi – 0 punktów |

Zadanie 2. (0-6 pkt)

W lukach 3 i 6 poprawna odpowiedz musi zawierać obydwa elementy.

1. to (re)use food waste (in smart ways/ to use waste for a good purpose)
2. extract / separate /get / obtain cellulose
3. (much) stronger/twice as strong **and** (slightly) lighter
4. a fishing rod
5. hire / employ / cooperate with / work with researchers
6. motorcycle helmets **and** surfboards

Zadanie 3. (0-5 pkt)

1. G
2. D
3. A
4. E
5. H

Zadanie 4. (0-10 pkt)

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. NI
5. NI
6. (to) shoulder the burden
7. conspicuously
8. obsolete
9. (to) get their / one's dues
10. (a) menagerie

Zadanie 5. (0-5 pkt)

Za każdą prawidłową odpowiedź przyznaje się punkty zgodnie z podanym schematem:

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. most | 12-11 | odpowiedzi – 5 punkty |
| 2. by | 10-9 | odpowiedzi – 4 punkty |
| 3. which | 8-7 | odpowiedzi – 3 punkty |
| 4. more | 6-5 | odpowiedzi – 2 punkty |
| 5. will / shall | 4-3 | odpowiedzi – 1 punkty |
| 6. about | 2-0 | odpowiedzi – 0 punktów |
| 7. after | | |
| 8. to | | |
| 9. has | | |
| 10. who | | |
| 11. others / some / and | | |
| 12. itself/ does | | |

Zadanie 6. (0-4 pkt)

- 1. entirely
- 2. efficient
- 3. analysis
- 4. dissolved

Zadanie 7. (0-8 pkt)

- 1. belief
- 2. facial
- 3. loneliness
- 4. beings
- 5. historical
- 6. increasingly
- 7. committing
- 8. raised

Zadanie 8. (0-8 pkt)

- 1. never/ not crossed my mind
- 2. seems / appears not to have heard/ not to have been told
- 3. being asked for help / to help
- 4. come up with
- 5. ought to have my tablet fixed / ought to get my tablet fixed
- 6. the best of my knowledge / my best knowledge
- 7. no circumstances must you use
- 8. the third year in succession / the third time in succession / his third time in succession

Zadanie 9. (0-4 pkt)

- 1. B
- 2. E
- 3. F
- 4. A

Zadanie 10. (0-6 pkt)**Wymagana jest pełna poprawność merytoryczna i językowa odpowiedzi.**W pytaniach 1 i 2 przyznaje się po 1 punkcie za jeden poprawny element lub po 2 punkty za dwa poprawne elementy.W pytaniach 3 i 4 przyznaje się po 1 punkcie za poprawne odpowiedzi.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. (1) Bill Gates / Steve Jobs (2) Microsoft (Corporation) / Apple | 2 punkty |
| 2. (1) Alexander Graham Bell (to his assistant), (2) the first words uttered through a phone | 2 punkty |
| 3. a microwave (oven) | 1 punkt |
| 4. Global Positioning System | 1 punkt |

TRANSKRYPYCJA DO ZADANIA 1

A hitchhiking robot that captured the hearts of fans worldwide has met its end in the U.S. The Canadian researchers who created hitchBOT as a social experiment told The Associated Press that someone in Philadelphia had damaged the robot, finishing its American tour on the 1st of August after about two weeks.

The kid-size robot set out to travel cross-country after successfully hitchhiking across Canada in 26 days last year as well as parts of Europe. It was immobile on its own, relying on the kindness of strangers. Those who picked it up often passed it to other travellers or left it where others might notice it.

It started in Marblehead, Massachusetts, on the 17th of July with its thumb raised skyward, a grin on its digital face and tape wrapped around its cylindrical head that read "San Francisco." The robot bounced around the Boston area and was briefly taken to sea. One day, it took part in a Red Sox baseball game, checking off one of the items on the must-do list created for it. But hitchBOT never made it off the East Coast.

The creators were sent an image of the vandalised robot but couldn't track its location because the battery was dead. They said they don't know who destroyed it or why. The robot was designed to be a talking travel companion and could carry limited conversations. A GPS inside the robot tracked its location and a camera randomly snapped photos about every 20 minutes to document its travels. After selecting the best ones, the researchers posted them online once a day. On previous trips, the robot had attended a comic convention and a wedding and it had its portrait painted in the Netherlands. It once spent a week with a heavy metal band.

With the robot destroyed, its creators are most concerned about children who loved hitchBOT and followed it on social media. The team doesn't plan to release the last photo of the robot because of younger fans who might be devastated.

Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com>**TRANSKRYPYCJA DO ZADANIA 2**

David Hepworth and Eric Whale, two Scottish material scientists, were looking for smart ways to reuse food waste when they figured out how to make nanofibers out of carrot pulp, the leftovers from carrot juice. The cellulose in carrots and other root vegetables, contrary to other fibrous materials like wood or cotton, is easy to separate out from the the remaining biowaste.

The scientists call the material Curran, after the Gaelic word for carrot, and set out to show that it could be used as an alternative to glass or carbon fibers. They say it's nearly twice as strong and slightly lighter than carbon. In 2007, Hepworth and Whale founded CelluComp, a company to develop Curran and other plant-based materials.

They started with whole carrots because they were cheap and easy to get – they would just go and buy them at their local greengrocer. But they soon realised that the carrot pulp actually worked well and that they could tap into agricultural waste to source their material.

Firstly, the scientists made a fishing rod out of Curran. They figured a rod had to be light, flexible and strong, qualities that Curran could provide. Called the E21 Carrot Stix, it won some awards and sold well. Then, with grant money from the European Union to test the material, CelluComp hired researchers from EMPA, the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology, to identify the best ways to use nanofibers sourced from plants. They found that the smartest, most ecologically responsible use for nanofibers, including Curran, was for protective sports gear, in particular motorcycle helmets and surfboards, which have to be both strong and light. That's right: they might be made from carrots, not carbon in the future.

To test whether something like Curran is actually viable, EMPA developed a three-step process. Firstly, is there actually a need for this material? Secondly, will it be replicable and consistent outside of the lab? And, lastly, is it actually an improvement, environmentally speaking, from current materials? This is a baseline, and EMPA is working to come up with a framework for how any new renewable material will be assessed.

Adapted from: <https://www.smithsonianmag.com>