



**Wojewódzki Konkurs
Języka Angielskiego dla
uczniów szkół podstawowych
klas IV-VIII**



Etap wojewódzki 13 lutego 2020 roku

Godz. 12.00

Czas trwania testu: 90 minut

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Instrukcja dla ucznia:

1. Test konkursowy na etapie wojewódzkim zawiera 10 zadań (I - X).
2. Przed udzieleniem odpowiedzi uważnie przeczytaj polecenie i treść zadania.
3. Wszystkie odpowiedzi wpisuj czytelnie i wyraźnie w wyznaczonych miejscach.
4. Przy rozwiązywaniu zadań zamkniętych wyboru wielokrotnego wybierz tylko jedną, prawidłową odpowiedź i zaznacz ją krzyżykiem, np.:
a. ~~b~~ c.
5. W przypadku pomyłki, weź błędną odpowiedź w kółko i oznacz krzyżykiem poprawną odpowiedź.
6. Test wypełniaj niebieskim lub czarnym długopisem nieścieralnym, nie używaj korektora, ołówka ani gumki.
7. Nie komunikuj się z innymi uczestnikami konkursu w trakcie etapu wojewódzkiego.
8. Nie korzystaj z żadnych urządzeń telekomunikacyjnych, słowników ani innych pomocy naukowych.
9. Sprawdź wszystkie odpowiedzi przed zakończeniem testu.
10. **Punkty przyznawane są tylko za w pełni poprawne ortograficznie i gramatycznie rozwiązania, zgodne z zasadami i normami języka pisanego używanego w kontekstach formalnych, o ile z polecenia zadania nie wynika kontekst nieformalny.**
11. Maksymalna liczba punktów, jaką możesz uzyskać, to 100 pkt.

Powodzenia ☺

Uzyskane punkty:	Członek WKK	Przewodniczący WKK
..... /100 p., czyli %		



I. SŁUCHANIE **Wysłuchaj dwukrotnie wypowiedzi ośmiu osób i wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź A, B lub C.** .../8

Przykład: Speaker 1 publishes her blog:



once a week

B. once a month

C. twice a month

1 You hear a girl talking about writing a blog. What is she doing?

- A** describing how to find followers for a blog.
- B** giving advice about how to find topics to blog about.
- C** correcting people's ideas about what blogging involves.

2 You hear two students talking about choosing subjects to study at college. The boy thinks that he should

- A** do subjects that will help him find work.
- B** study what he feels excited about.
- C** follow his parents' advice.

3 You hear two friends talking about doing a pottery course. How does the girl feel about it?

- A** excited about learning a new skill.
- B** worried that she won't be very good at it.
- C** surprised by the boy's artistic skills.

4 You hear two friends talking about organising a music event. What do they think might be difficult about it?

- A** finding an audience to attend it.
- B** finding a venue for the event.
- C** finding a band to play at it.

5 You hear two friends talking about the girl's hobby of sewing. What does she want to do next?

- A** create a website.
- B** start a sewing group.
- C** attend a higher-level course.

6 You hear a teacher talking to his class about stories they have written. What would he like his students to do?

- A** read more novels.
- B** try writing in different styles.
- C** give feedback on each other's work.

7 You hear two friends talking about a short film they have made. What do they both say about it?

- A** The sound was disappointing.
- B** The acting was embarrassing.
- C** The plot was confusing.

8 You hear a teacher talking to her class about a school concert. What does she want students to do?

- A** practise for it outside class.
- B** suggest ideas for what to include in it.
- C** start trying to sell tickets for it.



II. Wysłuchaj dwukrotnie wypowiedzi pięciu osób opisujących trudne sytuacje. Połącz osoby (Speaker 1- Speaker 5) z ich wypowiedziami (A-H). Trzy wypowiedzi podano dodatkowo. .../5

Przykład: Speaker 0 **00.** *Learnt the language on holidays*

00. *Learnt the language on holidays*

- A** It was difficult to express emotions.
- B** I didn't mind sounding silly.
- C** I felt embarrassed that I couldn't speak the language.
- D** I picked up spoken language outside the classroom.
- E** Other people in the class were unfriendly at first.
- F** It didn't take me long to learn how to communicate.
- G** Having something in common helped.
- H** I felt grateful to my teachers for what I'd learnt.

9. Speaker 1

10. Speaker 2

11. Speaker 3

12. Speaker 4

13. Speaker 5

Adapted from: Pearson Longman, Gold Experience B1+

III. CZYTANIE. Przeczytaj fragment powieści "The Kite Runner". Następnie wykonaj zadania A, B i C znajdujące się pod tekstem.

My favourite part of reading to Hassan was when we came across a big word that he didn't know. I'd tease him, expose his ignorance. One time, I was reading him a Mullah Nasruddin story and he stopped me.

przykład 0) X "What does that word mean?"

"Which one?"

"Imbecile."

"You don't know what it means?" I said, grinning.

"Nay, Amir agha."

"But it's such a common word!"

"Still, I don't know it." **14)**

"Well, everyone in my school knows what it means," I said. "Let's see.

'Imbecile.' It means smart, intelligent. I'll use it in a sentence for you.

'When it comes to words, Hassan is an imbecile.'"

"Aaah," he said, nodding.

I would always feel guilty about it later. **15)** I would tell myself that was amends enough for a harmless prank.

Hassan's favourite book by far was the "Shahnamah", the tenth-century epic of ancient Persian heroes. He liked all of the chapters, the shahs of old, Feridoun, Zal, and Rudabeh. But his favourite story, and mine, was "Rostam and Sohrab," the tale of the great warrior Rostam and his fleet-footed horse, Rakhsh. Rostam mortally wounds his valiant nemesis, Sohrab, in battle, only to discover that Sohrab is his long-lost son. (...) "Read it again please, Amir agha," Hassan would say. Sometimes tears pooled in Hassan's eyes as I read him this passage, and I always wondered whom he wept for, the grief-stricken Rostam who tears his clothes and covers his head with ashes, or the dying Sohrab who only longed for his father's love? (...)

One day, in July 1973, I played another little trick on Hassan. I was reading to him, and suddenly I strayed from the written story. I pretended I was reading from the book, flipping pages regularly, but I had abandoned the text altogether, taken over the story, and made up my own. Hassan, of course, was oblivious to this. To him, the words on the page were a scramble of codes, indecipherable, mysterious. **16)** After, I started to ask him if he'd liked the story, a giggle rising in my throat, when Hassan began to clap.

"What are you doing?" I said.

"That was the best story you've read me in a long time," he said, still clapping.

I laughed. "Really?"

"Really."

"That's fascinating," I muttered. I meant it too. **17)**

"Are you sure, Hassan?"

He was still clapping. "It was great, Amir agha. Will you read me more of it tomorrow?"

"Fascinating," I repeated, a little breathless, feeling like a man who discovers a buried treasure in his own backyard. Walking down the hill, thoughts were exploding in my head like the fireworks at Chaman. "Best story you've read me in a long time", he'd said. I had read him a lot of stories. Hassan was asking me something.

"What?" I said.

"What does that mean, 'fascinating'?"

I laughed. Clutched him in a hug and planted a kiss on his cheek.

18)

I gave him a friendly shove. Smiled. "You're a prince, Hassan. You're a prince and I love you." That same night, I wrote my first short story. It took me thirty minutes. It was a dark little tale about a man who found a magic cup and learned that if he wept into the cup, his tears turned into pearls. But even though he had always been poor, he was a happy man and rarely shed a tear. So he found ways to make himself sad so that his tears could make him rich. As the pearls piled up, so did his greed grow. The story ended with the man sitting on a mountain of pearls, knife in hand, weeping helplessly into the cup with his beloved wife's slain body in his arms.

(Adapted from Khaled Hosseini "The Kite Runner")

Zadanie A. Wstaw w luki 14-18 brakujące zdania tak aby razem tworzyły spójny, logiczny oraz poprawny językowo tekst. Jedno z podanych zdań nie pasuje do żadnej z luk. .../5

Przykład: X "What does that word mean?"

- A. So I'd try to make up for it by giving him one of my old shirts or a broken toy.
- B. Words were secret doorways and I held all the keys.
- C. "What was that for?" he said, startled, blushing.
- D. If he felt the sting of my tease, his smiling face didn't show it.
- E. This was wholly unexpected.
- F. And to my disgust it worked.

Zadanie B. Znajdź w tekście oraz w zdaniach z zadania A wyrazy odpowiadające podanym definicjom i wpisz je we właściwej formie, pasującej do definicji. .../5

Przykład: 0. ___expose___ (verb) to remove what is covering something so that it can be seen;

- 19. _____ (adjective) not conscious of something, especially what is happening around you;
- 20. _____ (verb) to travel along a route that was not originally intended, or to move outside a limited area;
- 21. _____ (noun) a very strong wish to continuously get more of something, especially food or money;
- 22. _____ (verb) to move your head down and then up, sometimes several times, especially to show agreement, approval, or greeting, or to show something by doing this;
- 23. _____ (adverb) so severe that death is likely.

Zadanie C. Oznacz następujące zdania literami P- zdanie prawdziwe, F- zdanie fałszywe. .../5

Przykład: 0. Hassan likes when Amir reads to him. ___P___

- 24. Hassan's vocabulary range was rather limited. _____
- 25. Amir's reading made Hassan react emotionally. _____
- 26. Hassan loved reading the tenth-century epic of ancient Persian heroes. _____
- 27. Amir found a hidden treasure in the backyard. _____
- 28. Hassan accidentally made Amir realise that he might be good at writing stories. _____

IV. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź A, B, C lub D.

.../10

Przykład: Please, don't book seats by the window, I prefer sitting in the.....

~~A. aisle~~ B. hall C. corridor D. passage

29. If your luggage is 10 kilos, you'll have to pay extra.

A. heavy B. overweight C. excess D. weight

30. The tiger has very sharp as it needs them to grasp his prey steadily.

A. claws B. whiskers C. hooves D. paws

31. Jack blew a when he learnt that he wasn't chosen a team captain for the semi-finals.

A. rocket B. fuse C. shock D. light

32. My dad put on his and went to the garage to repair my bike in the morning.

A. overalls B. costume C. trunks D. underclothes

33. Interested students must for their courses by the end of the week.

A. join B. choose C. enrol D. engage

34. To the best of my, it is illegal to copy someone's work without giving the right reference.

A. information B. intelligence C. mind D. knowledge

35. This voucher you to join one class for free.

A. gives B. lets C. entitles D. empowers

36. He hurt the of his foot walking barefoot on the stony beach.

A. sole B. bottom C. shin D. calf

37. The city stands on the right of Vistula river.

A. site B. bank C. edge D. coast

38. The goods offered by this shop are

A. good value B. invaluable C. priceless D. worthy

V. Uzupełnij poniższe pary zdań jednym słowem tak, żeby otrzymać logiczne wypowiedzi. .../5

Przykład 0. What MAKE is your car? It seems luxurious and I can't recognise it.

There was such a traffic jam that I couldn't MAKE it for my dentist's appointment.

39. - What are you trying to make? I can't see what you're getting at.
- There's no arguing. Let's make up and solve the problem together.
40. - I all evening yesterday for the test today but I seem to have forgotten all the definitions!
- This room is so! There's no chance I can put this swivel chair anywhere.
41. - I'm going to a table for our family dinner at Luigi's.
- We must do everything by the There is no room for improvisation in chemical experiments.
42. - I'm having a tonight. John has invited me to the cinema and I'm trying to look nice.
- If you are writing an essay about current political problems, you need to provide up-to-..... information about a given issue.
43. - I the letter two days ago so you'll have received it by noon tomorrow.
- We don't know the results of the elections yet, but I'll keep you as soon as I know anything.

VI. Uzupełnij poniższy tekst określnikami *a, an, the* lub (-).

.../15

High Flyer

I travel all over **0. przykład: the** world on business and my neighbour thinks my life is one long holiday. You know what **44)** business travel is like: up at **45)** dawn to catch **46)** plane; **47)** breakfast in London, **48)** lunch in New York, **49)** luggage in **50)** Bermuda. When you're **51)** in sky, you see only snow in **52)** Arctic or **53)** Greenland. You have glimpses of **54)** Andes or **55)** Pacific. You're always exhausted. Your wife or husband complains you're never there to take **56)** children to **57)** school or put them to **58)** bed. When you get home, your neighbour says, 'Another nice holiday, eh?' Give me Home Sweet Home any day!

(Adapted from L.G. Alexander Longman English Grammar Practice)



VII. Uzupełnij luki w tekście wybierając jedną z odpowiedzi A, B, C lub D.

.../10

John Glenn was one of NASA's first astronauts and the first American to orbit the Earth. He belonged to the "Mercury 7", a group of astronauts that would be sent into orbit at the beginning of the Space Race.

Glenn was born in Ohio in 1921. In his early life he was a **59.** _____ pilot in the Marine Corps during World War II and the Korean War. After the war he attended classes at the University of Maryland where he got a **60.** _____ in chemistry.

Towards the end of the 1950s it had become **61.** _____ that America was in fierce **62.** _____ with the Soviet Union to send a man into space and bring him safely back to Earth. NASA chose seven test pilots who would become astronauts in the Mercury program and John Glenn was one of them.

63. _____ Alan Shepard became the first American to reach space, John Glenn was the first to actually orbit the Earth. His **64.** _____ flight aboard "Friendship 7" lasted 5 hours, in which Glenn orbited the Earth 3 times. During the **65.** _____ problems came up and Glenn had to fly the spacecraft **66.** _____. It finally splashed down into the Atlantic Ocean. Glenn had become a **67.** _____ hero and gave America **68.** _____ to beat the Soviets in space.

Adapted from: <https://www.english-grammar.at>

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 59. A. fighter | B. soldier | C. rebel | D. fight |
| 60. A. title | B. degree | C. mark | D. graduation |
| 61. A. perfect | B. clear | C. distinct | D. sharp |
| 62. A. competition | B. struggle | C. fight | D. match |
| 63. A. When | B. Nevertheless | C. Although | D. In spite of |
| 64. A. historic | B. substantial | C. famous | D. renown |
| 65. A. expedition | B. trip | C. voyage | D. excursion |
| 66. A. physically | B. mentally | C. manually | D. yourself |
| 67. A. national | B. federal | C. usual | D. general |
| 68. A. freedom | B. sure | C. comfort | D. confidence |

VIII. Uzupełnij brakujące litery tak, aby powstały znane wyrażenia i przysłowia.

.../10

Przykład: *A friend in need is a friend i n d e e d.*

69. Don't count your chickens before they're _ _ _ c _ _ d.
70. Never look a gift horse in the _ _ u t _.
71. One _ _ a _ l _ _ does not make a summer.
72. H _ _ _ e makes waste.
73. Actions speak _ _ u _ e _ than words.
74. Many hands make _ i _ h _ work.
75. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, _ _ a l _ _ _ and wise.
76. A problem shared is a problem _ a _ _ _ d.
77. You can't make an _ _ e _ _ t _ e without breaking eggs.
78. All that g _ _ _ _ _ r _ is not gold.

IX. Przeczytaj pytania dotyczące kultury krajów anglojęzycznych i wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź A, B, C lub D.

.../10

79. The royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom is supported by a golden lion and a silver
a) stallion b) unicorn c) bear d) lioness
80. The first president of the USA was...
a) Abraham Lincoln b) Thomas Jefferson c) George Washington d) Franklin D. Roosevelt
81. The capital city of Australia is
a) Melbourne b) Sydney c) Canberra d) Adelaide
82. 4. Queen Elisabeth II is
a) the Head of Church of England b) the Head of the Armed Forces
c) the Head of State d) a, b and c
83. Samuel Beckett, the Nobel Prize laureate and the author of world-famous "Waiting for Godot" was an Irish novelist, playwright and poet who wrote his works in
a) English b) English and French c) French d) Irish
84. The most prestigious old American universities such as Harvard, Princeton or Columbia are often referred to as
a) Golden League b) Summit League c) Top League d) Ivy League

85. During the Christmas season in many British schools students perform in a play in which the leading male juvenile character is traditionally played by a girl and the hero's mother is played by a boy. The performance is called.....

- a) Christmas Carol b) Christmas Novel c) Christmas Pantomime d) Christmas Gift

86. Old Glory and the Union Jack are two nicknames used for flags of

- a) Canada and the USA b) the UK and Australia c) the UK and Canada d) the USA and the UK

87. Ben Nevis, the mountain whose summit is a collapsed dome of an ancient volcano is situated in

- a) the UK b) the USA c) Canada d) New Zealand

88. Michael Bond created this fictional character in his children's books – you can find the statue of the character at one of London's railway stations. It is

- a) Winnie the Pooh b) Edgar the Dragon c) Paddington Bear d) Mock Turtle

X. PISANIE. Podczas pobytu w szkole językowej w Anglii, organizujesz wydarzenie kulturalne.

Napisz e-mail do wszystkich uczestników kursu, w którym:

- podasz czas i miejsce oraz tytuł wydarzenia,
- określisz charakter wydarzenia i wyjaśnisz, dlaczego jest ono dla ciebie ważne,
- zaprosisz osoby chętne do współorganizacji wydarzenia i wyjaśnisz, w czym mogłyby pomóc.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź we wszystkich 3 podpunktach, pamiętając, że jej długość powinna wynosić 80-120 słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność przekazania informacji – treść (4 punkty), spójność i logika wypowiedzi (2 punkty), zakres środków językowych (2 punkty), poprawność środków językowych (2 punkty), oryginalność ujęcia tematu i zastosowanego stylu i języka (2 punkty).

Treść	Spójność i logika	Zakres środków językowych	Poprawność środków językowych	Oryginalność
0-1-2-3-4	0-1-2	0-1-2	0-1-2	0-1-2

Razem/12
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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.