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	Kod ucznia									
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	Dzień			Miesiąc			Rok			
pieczętka WKK	DATA URODZENIA UCZNIĄ									

KONKURS Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO DLA UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH

ETAP WOJEWÓDZKI

Drogi Uczniu,

witaj na III etapie konkursu z języka angielskiego. Przeczytaj uważnie instrukcję i postaraj się prawidłowo odpowiedzieć na wszystkie pytania.

- Arkusz liczy 12 stron i zawiera 14 zadań.
- Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy Twój test jest kompletny. Jeżeli zauważysz usterki, zgłoś ten fakt Komisji Konkursowej.
- Zadania czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
- Odpowiedzi wpisuj czarnym lub niebieskim długopisem bądź piórem.
- Dbaj o czytelność pisma i precyzję odpowiedzi.
- Nie używaj korektora, długopisu zmywalnego.
- Oceniane będą tylko odpowiedzi, które zostały umieszczone w miejscu do tego przeznaczonym.
- Brudnopis nie będzie oceniany.

Czas pracy:

90 minut

Liczba punktów
możliwych do
uzyskania:

100

Pracuj samodzielnie.

Powodzenia!

ZADANIE 1

Przeczytaj uważnie tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Do każdej luki (1-5) dobierz brakujący fragment (A-F), aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. W każdą lukę wpisz literę, którą oznaczony został brakujący fragment. Jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Life on Mars

A new study published in the journal *Science* shows definitive evidence of organic matter on the surface of Mars. The data was collected by NASA's nuclear-powered rover Curiosity. **1.** These compounds – also called organic molecules – are essential ingredients for life as scientists understand it.

The organic molecules were found in Mars's Gale Crater, a large area that may have been a watery lake over three billion years ago. The rover encountered traces of the molecule in rocks extracted from the area. The rocks also contain sulfur, which scientists speculate helped preserve the organics even when the rocks were exposed to the harsh radiation on the surface of the planet.

Scientists are quick to state that the presence of these organic molecules is not sufficient evidence for ancient life on Mars, as the molecules could have been formed by non-living processes. **2.** Especially when one considers the other startling find that Curiosity uncovered around five years ago.

The rover analyses the air around it periodically, and in 2014 it found the air contained another of the most basic organic molecules and a key ingredient of natural gas: methane. One of the characteristics of methane is that it only survives a few hundred years. **3.** According to NASA, Mars emits tons of methane at a time. The level of methane rises and falls at seasonal intervals in the year, almost as if the planet is breathing it.

NASA suspects the methane comes from deep under the surface of the planet. The variations in temperature on the surface of Mars cause the molecule to flow upwards at higher or lower levels. For example, in the Martian winter the gas could get trapped in underground icy crystals. These crystals, called clathrates, melt in the summer and release the gas. However, the source of the methane is still a complete mystery.

The world of astrobiology considers both of these studies as historical milestones. **4.** On the contrary, it is quite active and may be changing and becoming more habitable.

Of course, this means further research is necessary. Scientists say they need to send new equipment to Mars, equipment that can measure the air and soil with more precision. There are already missions underway. The European Space Agency's ExoMars ship lands in 2020 and will be able to drill into the ground on Mars to analyse what it finds. Additionally, NASA is sending another Mars rover in the same year to collect samples of Martian soil and return them to Earth.

The possibility of life on Mars has fascinated humans for generations. **5.** Are we alone in the universe or have there been other life forms within our Solar System? If the current missions to the Red Planet continue, it looks as if we may discover the answer very soon.

- A. This means that something, somewhere on Mars, is replenishing the supply.
- B. Scientists claim that it will not happen in the near future.
- C. It has been the subject of endless science-fiction novels and films.
- D. It confirms earlier findings that the Red Planet once contained carbon-based compounds.
- E. According to this information, Mars is not a dead planet.
- F. But it's still one of the most astonishing discoveries, which could lead to future revelations.

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ZADANIE 2

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Na podstawie treści tekstu zdecyduj, czy podane zdania 1-5 są prawdziwe (True) czy fałszywe (False). Zakreśl odpowiednio literę T lub F. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

The Future of Fashion

An astonishing 235 million items of unwanted clothing were predicted to be dumped in UK landfill in 2017, while the average American is estimated to bin 37 kg of used clothing annually. Overconsumption and disposal of unwanted clothing has become a worrying global problem – and in many cases, this clothing is unnecessarily thrown away. Filling landfill with clothing and textiles costs the UK alone an estimated \$82m every year. However, the consumption of clothing is hugely important to the economies of many countries, too. Research from the British Fashion Council, for example, found that fashion contributes \$28 billion directly to the UK economy – and globally, it is a US \$2.4 trillion industry.

Despite this, materialistic values and a widespread desire for having new things, together with the fact that the fashion industry constantly creates and sells different styles, have reduced the functional value of clothing, making it easily disposable. 100 billion items of clothing are being produced annually, and 50% of fast fashion* pieces are disposed of within a year. Fashion and sustainability have historically had an uncomfortable relationship. Growing concerns over sweatshop labour have seen fashion companies overhaul their social and environmental policies. Consumers, meanwhile, have grown increasingly concerned about where and how garments are made. But while fashion makes efforts to become ethical, there are still serious concerns over its environmental impacts.

Fashion is considered one of the world's most polluting industries – from toxic chemical use to water pollution and waste. Some 35% of the global total of microfibers in the oceans comes from clothes and textiles. So what's the solution? While fashion brands are working to limit their levels of pollution through the creation of organic, environmentally conscious collections, there is still a need to reduce the huge volume of waste that fashion creates. Recycling has become an important way to address this. H&M, for example, has a successful garment collection scheme, where they repurpose their consumers' unwanted clothing. However, the recycling process is problematic environmentally. It is energy intensive and may require use of further fresh materials. Additionally, while it resolves some of fashion sustainability issues, it does not adequately address the problem that consumer buy too much.

We must reconsider how fashion is sold, encourage consumers to waste less, and ensure that garments have a longer lifespan.

Therefore, leasing has been identified as innovative business model that gives clothes a longer service life, while reducing material use and carbon dioxide emissions. The possible value of the clothing rental market in the UK is predicted to be \$923m and the model is already established for certain items, such as dinner jackets and wedding suits for men. Despite this, there are currently just a handful of fashion companies that are using a leasing model.

Research found there were opportunities for clothing rental at the luxury end of the market, but there was resistance to renting lower priced items, which were just too easy to buy. If consumers are to engage, rentals need to be convenient, cheap, accessible and fulfil the desire for having something new. Clothing rental has the potential to reduce waste and increase the lifespan of garments, but to achieve a more sustainable industry a systematic change in business practice and consumer behaviour is needed.

**Fast fashion is a term used to describe clothes based on catwalk designs that are made and put quickly on display in shops.*

www.linguahouse.com

1. Purchasing too many clothes and easily getting rid of them has become a serious worldwide concern. **T / F**
2. Shoppers are being more and more interested in the way their clothes are produced. **T / F**
3. Recycling does not have any negative impact on the environment. **T / F**
4. One of the benefits of leasing is that clothes will not be disposed of so quickly. **T / F**
5. Luxury items are not as easy to rent to consumers as inexpensive garments. **T / F**

____ / 5 pkt

ZADANIE 3

Uzupełnij luki odpowiednią formą wyrazu utworzonego od wyrazu podanego na końcu każdego zdania. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

PRZYKŁAD: *Sheila was really when she broke her wrist. **HAPPY***

ODPOWIEDŹ: unhappy

1. My arm became and I had to take some tablets. **PAIN**
2. Is it possible to between a hobby and an interest?

DISTINCT

3. Mike built his own boat in a in his garden.

WORK

4. Dr Smith, a from the Florida State Univeristy, has published three books about murder. **CRIME**

5. There is so much snow that the villages in the mountains are quiteduring winter. **ACCESS**

_____ / 5 pkt

ZADANIE 4

Z podanych możliwości wybierz i podkreśl tę, która najlepiej pasuje do podanego zdania. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

PRZYKŁAD: *My sister works as a She answers the phone and makes coffee for her boss.*

- a) *assistant* b) *secretary* c) *waitress*

1. The missing plane has apparently disappeared without a

- a) *track* b) *trace* c) *word*

2. Stop looking at yourself in the mirror! You're so!

- a) *conceited* b) *proud* c) *vain*

3. Some of the people had little to wear and were literally dressed in

- a) *rags* b) *stripes* c) *patches*

4. I am being for my bad back by a physiotherapist.

- a) *treated* b) *cured* c) *healed*

5. At the end of the musical, the entire audience into applause.

- a) *banged* b) *booed* c) *burst*

_____ / 5 pkt

ZADANIE 5

Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań jednym wyrazem. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie liter w brakującym wyrazie, którego pierwsza litera została podana. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych odpowiedzi. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

PRZYKŁAD: My **d** _ _ _ _ is to become a famous actress.

ODPOWIEDŹ: *dream*

1. I thought it was a good film but it got terrible **r** _ _ _ _ _ in the papers .
2. The police have **c** _ _ _ _ _ her with committing a crime.
3. Julie's mother **a** _ _ _ _ _ her when she was a few months old and she grew up in an orphanage.
4. A crawling animal such as a snake or lizard is called a **r** _ _ _ _ _.
5. The BBC intends to **b** _ _ _ _ _ more programmes in Russian soon.
6. Over-exploitation of **f** _ _ _ _ _ fuels such as coal and oil will lead to an energy crisis.
7. After running up the stairs I was quite out of **b** _ _ _ _ _.
8. Jenny was the **s** _ _ _ survivor of the air crash in the Brazilian jungle. Nobody else was found alive.
9. Please don't **l** _ _ _ against that wall. It's just been painted.
10. When Bill saw my new car, he was green with **e** _ _ _.

_____ / 10 pkt

ZADANIE 6

W poniższych zdaniach z podanych trzech możliwości wybierz i podkreśl właściwą. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

PRZYKŁAD: There are some / any / little eggs in the fridge.

1. This year I was persuaded to run to **race** / **raise** / **rise** money for charity.
2. While cycling, make sure your elbows bend when your hands are on the **handlebars** / **saddle** / **pedals**.
3. The three men, **hidden** / **disguised** / **transformed** as security guards, overpowered staff at the bank and escaped with £150 000.
4. Susan found it very difficult to **cross** / **overtake** / **proceed** the busy street.
5. Suddenly they saw a ship appear on the **sky** / **atmosphere** / **horizon**. They were saved!

6. Steve is an undertaker and organizes **funerals / factories / funfairs**.
7. The star of the circus was a **performed / performance / performing** seal, which did incredible tricks.
8. I'm sorry I snapped at you like that, but I'm in a bad **manner / tune / mood**.
9. Parliament has now **legislated / billed / passed** a law making skateboarding illegal on Sundays.
10. Megan spent the morning **hiking / crawling / strolling** along the sea-front.

_____ / 10 pkt

ZADANIE 7

W każdym ze zdań 1-5 skreśl niewłaściwie użyte słowo, a następnie wpisz w wyznaczone miejsce wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia zdanie. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. That's the woman whom husband was on TV last night.
2. You did a great job. There weren't any problems, were they?
3. Our English teacher said us he'd forgotten to bring our tests.
4. I left my phone at home, what was an irresponsible thing to do.
5. If only they will stop screaming! I am really sick of this noise.

_____ / 5 pkt

ZADANIE 8

*Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby znaczyło to samo, co pierwsze. Wykorzystaj podane wyrazy, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy. Użyj **od trzech do pięciu wyrazów**, wliczając podany wyraz. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych odpowiedzi. Formy skrócone traktujemy jak jeden wyraz. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.*

PRZYKŁAD: *They grow rice in China.* **IS**

ODPOWIEDŹ: *Rice **is grown** in China.*

1. Alicia wasn't always as plump as that. **BE**

Alicia so plump.

2. I met your friend David yesterday. **INTO**

I David yesterday.

3. He started working for this company three months ago. **BEEN**

He for this company
for three months.

4. They can't wait to move to a bigger house. **FORWARD**

They are looking a bigger house.

5. Mark is upset because he didn't pass his driving test. **WISHES**

Mark his driving test.

6. As soon as the policeman left, the neighbours started shouting again. **THAN**

No sooner..... the neighbours
started shouting again.

7. Why didn't you catch the young shoplifter? **SHOULD**

You the young shoplifter!

8. They are making John sit his exams again. **MADE**

John his exams again.

9. Everyone thought that Jacob had missed the train. **TO**

Jacob the train.

10. Whose magazine is this? **TO**

Who?

_____ / 10 pkt

ZADANIE 9

Z podanych trzech możliwości wybierz i podkreśl właściwą. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

PRZYKŁAD: *I really hate **do** / **to do** / **doing** the housework.*

1. I **had** / **gave** / **let** my bicycle fixed last Saturday.
2. Diana will be retiring **already** / **recently** / **soon**.
3. **So far** / **Whenever** / **By the time** we get to the theatre, the play will have started.
4. The room was crammed **by** / **from** / **with** furniture of all types.
5. It's high time you **learned** / **had learned** / **would learn** to take care of yourself!
6. I don't know who rang, but it **will** / **could** / **need** have been Jim.
7. **Too** / **So** / **Such** high were the waves that swimming was dangerous.
8. The manager **confirmed** / **reassured** / **commanded** that our room had been reserved.
9. Simon has a degree in engineering from **a** / **-** / **the** Leeds University.
10. Have you considered **to buy** / **having bought** / **buying** a microwave oven?

_____ / 10 pkt

ZADANIE 10

Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań jednym wyrazem, aby było ono logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych odpowiedzi. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

PRZYKŁAD: *Is Mark interested astronomy?*

ODPOWIEDŹ: *in*

1. I couldn't refrain laughing at the president's remark.
2. Let's buy something to eat, we?
3. You should try some vitamins. I'm sure you wouldn't fall ill so often.
4. Hardly had I entered the office, the phone started ringing.
5. It is..... no means certain that the match will take place.
6. have I enjoyed myself more!
7. I tried hard, I could not pass my driving test.
8. I'd be a businessman than a bus driver.
9. Nicholas is by the funniest boy in our class.
10. It's not easy, but I am slowly getting to working at night.

_____ / 10 pkt

ZADANIE 11

Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach tak, aby otrzymać logicznie i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. W tłumaczeniu użyj 1-5 słów. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych odpowiedzi. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

PRZYKŁAD: (**Nie mów**) *Peter about my birthday party.*

ODPOWIEDŹ: *Don't tell*

1. How long (**Wendy leży**) in her bed?
2. (**Kto zaprojektował**) this building? It looks very nice!
3. We (**popelnilibyśmy**) a mistake if you hadn't warned us.
4. I'd like to know (**jak wygląda twoja siostrzenica**)
5. Can you tell me how you have found (**takie dobre zakwaterowanie**)? The hotel is definitely inexpensive but still great.

_____ / 5 pkt

ZADANIE 12

Uzupełnij podane poniżej zdania brakującym słowem lub liczbą. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych odpowiedzi. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. On '..... Sunday' in 1972 British soldiers killed 14 Catholics in Londonderry.
2. The is Ireland's longest river.
3. Saint was only sixteen when the Irish took him to Ireland and sold him.
4. The President of Ireland lives in Park in Dublin.
5. Ireland has won the Eurovision Song Contest times.

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ZADANIE 13

Z podanych trzech możliwości wybierz i podkreśl właściwą. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. In the **1640s / 1740s / 1840s** thousands of poor Irish people died of hunger because of a potato disease.
2. **Galway / Waterford / Belfast**, built in 914, was Ireland's first city.
3. **Jonathan Swift / James Joyce / Bob Geldof** wrote a book about a man called Gulliver.
4. In 2005 Cork was the European Capital of **Music / Dance / Culture**.
5. Molly Malone sold **fish / horses / books** on the streets of Dublin to make money.

_____ / 5

ZADANIE 14

Udziel odpowiedzi na podane pytania. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. What is the official name of Ireland in the Irish language?
.....
2. Which British political leader arrived in Dublin in 1649 and murdered the Irish Catholics?
.....
3. What do the letters in the abbreviation 'GFA' stand for?
.....
4. When did the Irish War of Independence begin?
.....
5. What does the name 'Dublin' in the old Irish Gaelic language mean?
.....
6. How many branches does the Irish government consist of?
.....
7. Which famous ship was built in Belfast, Northern Ireland?
.....
8. What is the official national symbol of Ireland?
.....
9. How many districts are there in Northern Ireland?
.....
10. What is the official currency of Ireland?
.....

_____ / 10

Brudnopis