

**VIII WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS Z JEZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO  
DLA UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH WOJEWÓDZTWA  
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIEGO**

**ETAP III – WOJEWÓDZKI**

**30 marca 2021 r.**

**Godz. 10:00**

**Kod pracy ucznia  
punktów**

**Suma**

Czas pracy: **60 minut**

Liczba punktów możliwych do uzyskania: **85 punktów**

**Instrukcja dla ucznia**

1. W wyznaczonym miejscu arkusza z zadaniami konkursowymi wpisz swój kod.
2. Sprawdź, czy na kolejno ponumerowanych 16 stronach jest wydrukowanych 13 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. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 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.:  zaznacz   
kółkiem inną wybraną odpowiedź, np.:

***Powodzenia!***

**Zadanie 1. (0–4)**

Wysłuchaj dwukrotnie czterech osób opowiadających o swoich niepowodzeniach. Z listy A – E wybierz zdania, które najlepiej podsumowują treść poszczególnych wypowiedzi i dopasuj je do nich. Napisz odpowiednią literę (A – E) obok numeru wypowiedzi (1.1. – 1.4.) Każda litera może być użyta tylko raz. Jedna wypowiedź została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej osoby.

- A. feels discouraged from making another attempt at doing something.
- B. doesn't accept the official explanation for his/her failure.
- C. is likely to try to improve the situation soon.
- D. seems to regret putting in a lot of effort to try to do something.
- E. was advised not to give up a position.

1.1. Speaker 1. \_\_\_\_\_

1.2. Speaker 2. \_\_\_\_\_

1.3. Speaker 3. \_\_\_\_\_

1.4. Speaker 4. \_\_\_\_\_

.../4

**Zadanie 2. (0–4)**

Wysłuchaj dwukrotnie wypowiedzi czterech wolontariuszy pracujących na rzecz organizacji charytatywnych. Dla każdego wolontariusza wybierz i zaznacz jedną z czterech podanych możliwości A, B, C, D poprawne zakończenie zdań 2.1. – 2.4.

2.1. Speaker 1 complains that

- A. the charity gets little funding from the city council.
- B. he doesn't have enough time to do the voluntary work.
- C. he doesn't have enough time for his leisure activities.
- D. his work is not appreciated by those he helps.

2.2. Speaker 2 says that the experience of working in the orphanage

- A. has changed her career choice for the future.
- B. has helped her discover completely new abilities.
- C. has shown her the meaning of poverty.
- D. has been a one-off decision.

2.3. Speaker 3's present responsibilities mainly involve

- A. training new staff members.
- B. organizing charity events.
- C. promoting the organization.
- D. managing the webpage.

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2.4. Speaker 4 says that most of the time her work makes her feel

- A. depressed.
- B. annoyed.
- C. indifferent.
- D. satisfied.

.../4

### Zadanie 3. (0–5)

**Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto sześć akapitów. Z akapitów A – F wybierz po jednym, pasującym do luk 3.1. – 3.5. Jeden akapit nie pasuje do żadnej luki. Akapit (G) został dopasowany jako przykład. Wpisz litery A – F obok numerów 3.1. – 3.5.**

#### WHAT ABOUT A CUP OF COFFEE?

Few other beverages approach the popularity of coffee. The story began about nine hundred years ago, somewhere in Ethiopia, when a shepherd noticed that his goats became much livelier when they went to a particular area to feed.

**3.0. G**

The berries were very strong and bitter, and after a while the people of the Arabian peninsula discovered that the best way to take them was first cook them slowly over a fire, and then boil them in water. They called this drink ‘qahwa’.

**3.1. ....**

From there it spread slowly westward, with the Italians being the first European people to become enthusiastic coffee drinkers.

**3.2. ....**

As these European businessmen traded and colonised much of the rest of the world, they took their coffee with them. It arrived in the Americas almost as soon as the first English immigrants did, while the Dutch started to grow the crop commercially in the East Indies. It is from here that we get the nickname ‘Java’ for coffee.

**3.3. ....**

Brazil also became a major coffee producer. Nowadays, about one-third of all the world’s coffee is grown there. In fact, Brazil produced so much coffee in the beginning of the 20th century that it became necessary to find a way of dealing with the surplus.

**3.4. ....**

However, a true coffee fanatic will avoid instant at almost all costs. For the coffee lover, Italy once again led the world in the early part of last century. Dr Illy developed the first automatic espresso machine for those busy citizens who preferred not to wait while their coffee brewed.

**3.5. ....**

A form of coffee which has recently become very popular is cappuccino, named after the ‘little hood’ of milk which is poured over the espresso. Companies such as the Seattle-based Starbucks coffee house made it a truly international drink.

- A. It was soon found that the technique used by the espresso machine extracted the finest and freshest oils from the coffee, and this soon became the favoured drink of the coffee connoisseur. Achilles Gaggia took the process a step nearer perfection by using high pressure to produce a thick froth on the coffee which is called ‘crema’.

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- B. The island of Martinique started the tradition of coffee growing in the Caribbean, and today Jamaican Blue Mountain coffee is reckoned to be the finest in the world. The coffee has a blue green colour, good acidity and an intense aroma.
  - C. The roasting of the coffee is a specialist job, and all coffee manufacturers have their own technique. It is the roasting and type of bean which gives each type of coffee its own flavor.
  - D. It was almost another four hundred years before it spread to the Mediterranean world, by which time coffee was being drunk and traded in the city of Constantinople.
  - E. The rest of Europe was quick to follow. John Lloyd's coffee house in London soon became a regular meeting place of the city's businessmen, and so many deals were done there that the shop slowly changed from a coffee shop to one of the best known insurance firms in the world.
  - F. The Swiss firm Nestle solved the problem in 1938 when they invented instant coffee. This is now the most popular kind of coffee with millions of cups being drunk every day.
  - G. After looking more closely, he realized that this was because they were eating the red berries on a particular bush. He tried the berries himself, and observed that they made it easier for him to stay awake for evening prayers.

Na podstawie: <https://www.english-online.org.uk/caefolder/advread2.php?name=CAE-Reading-part-2-test-1>

.../5

#### Zadanie 4. (0–5)

**Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz właściwe zakończenie zdań 4.1. – 4.5. spośród czterech podanych możliwości A, B, C, D. Zaznacz literę A, B, C lub D.**

#### HIGH-DOSE VITAMIN C AND CANCER

Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is a basic compound that is of great importance in its role in various enzymatic reactions including the synthesis of collagen, as well as in its redox functions. Vitamin C has become the centre of interest in cancer studies in consequence of the fact that connective tissue changes and vitamin C deficiency were first associated with cancer in the 1950s; and that high doses of vitamin C were asserted to be toxic to cancer cells later on. The results of the first study carried out in the 1970s were promising, but afterwards the studies were ascertained to be faulty. Despite the positive results achieved in some laboratory and animal experiments, randomised clinical trials did not verify those findings, and no clear benefit of vitamin C for cancer treatment could be demonstrated. Although the intake of high doses of vitamin C is allegedly harmless, due to its belonging to the group of water soluble vitamins which are not accumulated in the body, there are many side effects and drug interactions reported in the literature. For now, it is better to abstain from this treatment until its benefit, if any, is clearly demonstrated considering the potential side effects and interactions.

Na podstawie: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S245233641500011>

#### Przykład:

**4.0.**The text comes from

- A. a short story.
- B. an advertisement.
- C. a scientific journal.
- D. a student's composition.

**4.1.**Vitamin C

- A. was invented in 1950s.
- B. was first considered in cancer treatment in 1950s.
- C. causes cancer of connective tissue.
- D. has always been used in cancer treatment.

**4.2.**The study results obtained in 1970s were promising because they

- A. suggested that high doses of vitamin C could destroy cancer cells.
- B. showed reduced vitamin C deficiency in cancer patients.
- C. allowed for more clinical trials to be carried out.
- D. were obtained from laboratory and animal experiments.

**4.3.**So far, vitamin C

- A. has been found beneficial for cancer patients.
- B. has been considered harmful for cancer patients.
- C. has not been proved effective in cancer treatment.
- D. has not undergone randomised clinical trials.

**4.4.**According to the text, taking high doses of vitamin C

- A. is absolutely safe because it is not stored in the body.
- B. is harmless when you drink a lot of water.
- C. has side effects not reported in literature.
- D. may not be safe when other medicines are taken as well.

**4.5.**The conclusion of the text is that it is advisable

- A. to use vitamin C treatment just in case.
- B. not to use vitamin C treatment for the time being.
- C. not to use vitamin C treatment at all in the future.
- D. to use vitamin C treatment but be aware of the side effects.

.../5

**Zadanie 5. (0–4)**

Uzupełnij luki w każdym z trzech zdań w zadaniach 5.1 – 5.4. tym samym wyrazem wybranym z rozwijanej listy/ramki. Dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej trójki zdań. Jeden wyraz został użyty jako przykład.

trunk	file	scope	range	type	code	kind
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**Przykład:**

**5.0.** Her sister had found the box in a .....**trunk**.... that stood under the window in Linda's room.

As the phrase suggests, a main .....**trunk**.... of cables splits off into branches which supply individual subscribers.

The enormous tree ...**trunk**..... provided a home for rich colony of bird and insect life.

**5.1.** Philip is not the ..... to throw a tantrum.

Open up the account database, and ..... in the amount of each order.

Your skin ..... requires a specific face cream.

**5.2.** The company planned to broaden its product ..... to include hearing aids.

Sylvia hoped that her guests were out of ..... of her husband's voice.

Prices ..... from around 100\$ for a basic version of the gadget, to 1000\$ for a state-of-the-art personalized one.

**5.3.** Dad seems to have lost the ..... with all his personal records on it.

Tomorrow is the deadline for self-employed people to ..... their tax returns.

The Indians walked in single ..... along the narrow path.

**5.4.** A new ..... of practice governing the advertising of sugar containing products is being introduced.

It ran contrary both to his upbringing and personal ..... of behavior that men should show emotion.

The source ..... and documentation will be available to developers.

Na podstawie: <https://www.examenglish.com/CAE/useofenglish4.php>

.../4

**Zadanie 6. (0–7)**

Uzupełnij luki 6.1. – 6.7. jedną z czterech podanych możliwości. Wybierz i zaznacz A, B, C lub D. Luka 6.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład.

THE SINGING HUMANOIDS

Neanderthals have been misunderstood. The early humanoids traditionally characterized as ape-like brutes were deeply emotional beings with high-pitched voices. They may 0. .... have

sung to each other. This new image has **6.1.** ..... from two studies of the vocal apparatus and anatomy of the creatures that **6.2.** ..... Europe between 200,000 and 35,000 years ago.

The research shows that Neanderthal voices might well have produced loud, womanly and highly melodic sounds – not the roars and grunts previously **6.3.** ..... by most researchers. The author of one of the studies said: ‘What is emerging is a picture of an intelligent and emotionally complex creature whose most likely **6.4.** ..... of communication would have been part language and part song.’ His work **6.5.** ..... with the first detailed study of a reconstructed sites to re-create the creature. The creature that emerges would have **6.6.** ..... markedly from humans, Neanderthals seem to have had an extremely powerful **6.7.** ..... and no waist.

**Przykład:**

**6.0.**

- A. further
- B. just
- C. even
- D. so

**6.1.**

- A. revealed
- B. resulted
- C. concluded
- D. happened

**6.2.**

- A. resided
- B. dwelt
- C. filled
- D. occupied

**6.3.**

- A. judged
- B. assumed
- C. considered
- D. taken

**6.4.**

- A. sort
- B. practice
- C. approach
- D. form

6.5.

- A. coincides
- B. occurs
- C. relates
- D. co-operates

6.6.

- A. differed
- B. distinguished
- C. composed
- D. contrasted

6.7.

- A. assembly
- B. formation
- C. build
- D. scheme

Na podstawie: <https://engexam.info/cae-reading-and-use-of-english-practice-tests/cae-reading-and-use-of-english-practice-test-4/>

.../7

### Zadanie 7. (0–8)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki 7.1. – 7.8. wyrazami z rozwijanej listy/ramki. Niektóre wyrazy mogą być użyte więcej niż raz, a niektóre nie pasują do żadnej luki. Luka 7.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład.

the soon to at in from with for well and so a by
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#### WORLD BOOK DAY

Schools and libraries are getting involved **7.0.** ....*in*.... this year's World Book Day **7.1.** .... a packed schedule of events designed to bring books **7.2.** .... life. There will be writers popping **7.3.** .... schools to read from their books and answer questions, and story-telling events. Children will also be able to take part in readings **7.4.** .... that they really have a chance to engage with the books.

As **7.5.** .... as hoping to encourage children to catch the reading bug, WBD also hopes to get reluctant adults hooked on books. So, **7.6.** .... the first time, WBD will also have an adult focus, with the launch of Quick Reads, **7.7.** .... selection of short, fast paced stories

by well-known authors. The first set of Quick Reads will be published on WBD, 7.8. ....  
a further collections of books being released later in the summer.

Na podstawie: <https://engexam.info/cae-reading-and-use-of-english-practice-tests/cae-reading-and-use-of-english-practice-test-4/2/>

.../8

### Zadanie 8. (0–10)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki 1 – 10 odpowiednim wyrazem z rozwijanej listy/ramki. Niektóre wyrazy mogą być użyte więcej niż raz, a niektóre nie pasują do żadnej luki. Luka 8.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład.

away out round off down up over about into with

When Ted's uncle passed 8.0. ...*away*..., his lawyer went 8.1. .... his will with Ted. It turned out that Ted came 8.2. .... so much money that he fainted, but the lawyer brought him 8.3. .... with smelling salts. The money brought 8.4. .... a big change in Ted's life. He decided to expand his firm and bring 8.5. .... new products. Yet the profits didn't live 8.6. .... to Ted's expectations. In fact, the money he had invested went 8.7. .... the drain. Ted fell 8.8. .... with his partner. He almost broke 8.9. .... . So you shouldn't bring 8.10. .... this subject when you meet him.

.../10

### Zadanie 9. (0–8)

Uzupełnij luki w wypowiedziach 9.1. – 9.8. jedną z czterech podanych form A, B, C, D, tak aby otrzymać gramatycznie poprawne zdanie. Zaznacz literę A, B, C, D.

Przykład:

9.0. This time next month I ..... in the Caribbean.

- A. am going to windsurf
- B. will windsurf
- C. windsurf
- D. will be windsurfing

9.1. Linda ..... her piano. I can imagine her husband's fury if she does.

- A. may have to sell
- B. may have sold
- C. could have sold
- D. must have sold

9.2. I don't mow my lawn every day, but definitely, I must .....

- A. have been cutting the grass regularly
- B. have cut the grass regularly

- C. have the grass cut regularly
- D. have regularly cut the grass

9.3. You must press the alarm button the moment you .....

- A. will see them entering
- B. see them enter
- C. will see them enter
- D. see they will be entering

9.4. No sooner ..... the storm broke out.

- A. they had started the match than
- B. had they started the match when
- C. they started the match when
- D. had they started the match than

9.5. Where do these earrings come from? They ..... in India.

- A. could be bought
- B. may have been bought
- C. might possibly have bought
- D. might possibly be bought

9.6. We are considering ..... the weaker ones with homework

- A. getting the better students help
- B. to get the better students to help
- C. getting the better students to help
- D. to get the better students helping

9.7. All ..... is to avoid getting infected.

- A. what matters really
- B. that really matters
- C. what does really matter
- D. which will really matter

9.8. The very day I ....., I'll burn all my books..

- A. will have graduated
- B. will graduate
- C. graduate
- D. am going to graduate

.../8

**Zadanie 10. (0–9)**

**Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź na pytania 10.1. – 10.9. spośród czterech podanych możliwości A, B, C, D. Zaznacz literę A, B, C, D.**

**Przykład:**

**10.0.** What musical instrument did Sephy play?

- A. The violin.
- B. The piano.
- C. The harp.
- D. The guitar.

**10.1.** What weapons was Jude hiding under his clothes in the hotel room?

- A. A knife and a pepper spray.
- B. A knife and a gun.
- C. A knife and some explosives.
- D. A knife and a Taser gun.

**10.2.** How did Sephy get the 'real' letter from her husband?

- A. It was sent to her from prison after his execution.
- B. The prison guard delivered it after some years.
- C. Meggie got it from her son and gave it to Sephy.
- D. The prison guard's daughter gave it to Sephy after her father died.

**10.3.** Who told Callie Rose that Jude was a top man in the Freedom Fighters?

- A. Kamal.
- B. Jasmine.
- C. Tobey.
- D. Sonny.

**10.4.** Why did the police attack the peaceful protest march Callie Rose was taking part in?

- A. Because Kamal Hadley ordered them to.
- B. Because someone informed them on a planned bomb attack.
- C. Because there was a bomb explosion.
- D. Because they were told that Noughts deserved brutality.

**10.5.** What had happened to Cara Imega?

- A. She had died in a suicide attack on an important politician.
- B. Jude had left her for another woman.

C. She had been executed by the authorities.

D. Jude had murdered her.

**10.6.** How did Jasmine find out that Callie Rose was planning a terrorist attack?

A. Callie Rose told Tobey and he told Jasmine.

B. Sephy overheard Callie Rose's telephone call and told her mother.

C. Meggie knew about it from Jude and told her ex-employer.

D. Kamal was informed by his agents and told his ex-wife.

**10.7.** How did Jude feel about Callie Rose's performance at Freedom Fighter camps?

A. He was disappointed.

B. He was very proud of her.

C. He thought she was a failure.

D. He believed she would do better in the future.

**10.8.** Why did Sephy avoid touching her daughter?

A. Because she did not love her.

B. Because her mother had not touched her either.

C. Because her daughter was a half-Nought.

D. Because she had accidentally hurt her in the past.

**10.9.** Who was morally responsible for Paul Butler's death during the protest march?

A. Lara.

B. Kamal.

C. Jude.

D. Morgan.

.../9

### Zadanie 11. (0–6)

Dopasuj osoby z rozwijanej listy/ramki do zdań 11.1. – 11.6. Trzy osoby zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego zdania. Jedna osoba została dopasowana jako przykład.

<b>Sephy</b>	<b>Grace</b>	<b>Callie Rose</b>	<b>Jude</b>	<b>Kamal</b>	<b>Sonny</b>	<b>Jasmine</b>	<b>Tobey</b>	<b>Meggie</b>
<b>Callum</b>								

**11.0.**...*Sephy*..... got a job as a singer in a restaurant.

**11.1.** ..... encouraged a young girl to take part in protest marches.

**11.2.** ..... was fatally ill.

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- 11.3. .... had lost all his/her children.  
11.4. .... was sweet on a schoolmate who had racist views.  
11.5. .... felt embarrassed by the way his/her spouse treated a young relative.  
11.6. .... revealed something bad about his/her friend's relative because he/she was jealous.

.../6

### Zadanie 12. (0–9)

**Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki 12.1. – 12.9. jedną z trzech podanych możliwości A, B, C. Zaznacz literę A, B lub C.**

The House of Commons consists of **12.0.** .... Members of Parliaments who each represent an area of the country called a **12.1.** .... and who are elected in a general election in which everyone over the age of 18 can vote. Members of Parliament in the House of Commons take their seats on the **12.2.** .... leather benches according to their party and position. They meet to discuss current political issues and vote on Acts of Parliament. One of them is chosen to be the **12.3.** .... who acts as a kind of chairperson of the debates. On his/her right, there sit the MPs of the party which forms the government and facing them, there sit the MPs of the **12.4.** .... The Prime Minister sits on the **12.5.** .... next to his or her ministers. The most important of these form the **12.6.** .....

In the USA, the lower and larger of two houses of the Legislative Branch is called **12.7.** .... This House has 435 members who are elected **12.8.** .... The states have different numbers of members according to the size of their population, so e.g., Delaware has only one member while **12.9.** .... has 53 ones.

Na podstawie: Thomas, B. J., „*Advanced Vocabulary and Idioms*”, str. 108-109, oraz “*Oxford Guide to British and American Culture*” OUP

**Przykład:**

**12.0.**

- A. 460
- B. 100
- C. 659

**12.1.**

- A. constituency
- B. county
- C. council

**12.2.**

- A. navy blue
- B. green

C. red

**12.3.**

- A. Secretary General
- B. Marshall
- C. Speaker

**12.4.**

- A. Opposition
- B. backbenchers
- C. Coalition

**12.5.**

- A. Prime Minister's back chair
- B. Speaker's chair
- C. government front bench

**12.6.**

- A. Primary Chamber
- B. Cabinet
- C. Executive Branch

**12.7.**

- A. The US Congress
- B. Senate
- C. The House of Representatives

**12.8.**

- A. every five years
- B. every two years
- C. every four years

**12.9.**

- A. California
- B. Texas
- C. Florida

.../9

**Zadanie 13. (0–6)**

**Wybierz właściwe zakończenie zdań 13.1. – 13.6. spośród trzech podanych możliwości A, B, C. Zaznacz literę A, B lub C.**

**Przykład:**

**13.0.** Each party in the UK has its own emblem, and the Conservatives have .....

A. a yellow bird.

B. a blue torch.

C. a red rose.

**13.1.** The United Kingdom does NOT belong to .....

A. WHO.

B. NATO.

C. NASA.

**13.2.** The Queen of England is NOT recognized as the Head of State in .....

A. Canada.

B. India.

C. New Zealand.

**13.3.** The Conservative Party in the UK is also historically known as .....

A. the Whigs.

B. the Lords.

C. the Tories.

**13.4.** The UK organization which helps animals is .....

A. RSPCA.

B. NSPCC.

C. RMS.

**13.5.** The symbol of Republicans in the USA is .....

A. an elephant.

**B.** a donkey.

**C.** an eagle.

**13.6.** The human rights organization which was established in London and still has its headquarters in the United Kingdom is .....

**A.** Human Rights Watch.

**B.** Civil Rights Defenders.

**C.** Amnesty International.

.../6