

**Dolnośląski Konkurs
Języka Angielskiego
zDolny Ślązak
dla uczniów szkół podstawowych
w roku szkolnym 2021/2022**



ETAP POWIATOWY
18 listopada 2021 r.
godz. 10.00
czas trwania 60 minut

Kuratorium Oświaty we Wrocławiu • Dolnośląski Ośrodek Doskonalenia Nauczycieli we Wrocławiu

1. Po wykonaniu zadań, przenieś odpowiedzi do tabeli.
2. W tabelkach zakreśl znakiem X właściwą odpowiedź. W razie pomyłki otocz błędnie zaznaczoną odpowiedź kółkiem i jeszcze raz zaznacz dobrą odpowiedź.
3. Skrajne wiersze oraz kolumnę z punktami w tabeli cz. I wypełnia osoba sprawdzająca.
4. Za prawidłową odpowiedź w każdym zadaniu przyznaje się 1 punkt.

Powodzenia!

Suma punktów _____

CZĘŚĆ I

	ODPOWIEDŹ	PUNKTY
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

CZĘŚĆ II

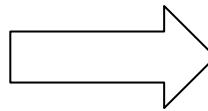
1	2	3	4	5	6

CZĘŚĆ III

1	2	3	4
A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D

CZĘŚĆ IV

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	



CZEŚĆ I

Ancient Origins of Halloween

Halloween is a holiday celebrated each year on October 31. The tradition originated with the ancient Celtic festival of Samhain, when people would light bonfires and wear costumes to **ward off** ghosts. In the eighth century, Pope Gregory III **designated** November 1 as a time to honour all saints. Soon, All Saints Day incorporated some of the traditions of Samhain. The evening before was known as All Hallows Eve, and later Halloween. Over time, Halloween **evolved** into a day of activities like trick-or-treating, carving jack-o-lanterns, festive gatherings, donning costumes and eating treats.

Halloween's origins date back to the ancient Celtic festival of Samhain (pronounced sow-in). The Celts, who lived 2,000 years ago, mostly in the area that is now Ireland, the United Kingdom and northern France, celebrated their new year on November 1st.

This day marked the end of summer and the harvest and the beginning of the dark, cold winter, a time of year that was often associated with human death. Celts believed that on the night before the new year, the **boundary** between the worlds of the living and the dead became blurred. On the night of October 31 they celebrated Samhain, when it was believed that the ghosts of the dead returned to earth.

In addition to causing trouble and damaging crops, Celts thought that the presence of the otherworldly spirits made it easier for the Druids, or Celtic priests, to make predictions about the future. For a people entirely dependent on the **volatile** natural world, these prophecies were an important source of comfort during the long, dark winter.

To commemorate the event, Druids built huge **sacred** bonfires, where the people gathered to burn crops and animals as sacrifices to the Celtic deities. During the celebration, the Celts wore costumes, typically consisting of animal heads and skins, and attempted to tell each other's fortunes.

When the celebration was over, they re-lit their **hearth** fires, which they had **extinguished** earlier that evening, from the sacred bonfire to help protect them during the coming winter.

By 43 A.D., the Roman Empire had **conquered** the majority of Celtic territory. In the course of the 400 years that they ruled the Celtic lands, two festivals of Roman origin were combined with the traditional Celtic celebration of Samhain.

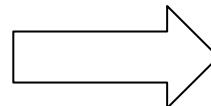
The first was Feralia, a day in late October when the Romans traditionally **commemorated** the passing of the dead. The second was a day to honour Pomona, the Roman goddess of fruit and trees. The symbol of Pomona is the apple, and the incorporation of this celebration into Samhain probably explains the tradition of bobbing for apples that is practiced today on Halloween.

Did you know? One quarter of all the candy sold every year in the U.S. is purchased for Halloween.

Adapted from: www.history.com

Which word in bold letters matches each definition below:

1. to take control of (a country, city, etc.) by force _____
2. changeable, unpredictable _____
3. to scare away _____
4. to stop burning _____
5. the floor of a fireplace _____
6. to choose by authority _____



CZĘŚĆ II

Sky shepherds: the farmers using drones to watch their flocks by flight

Corey Lambeth, a New Zealand farmer, bought a drone for photography, but he quickly realized he could use it in a more practical way. “I thought, ‘I’ll just try it with the sheep and see what happens’, and it actually worked out quite well,” he says. Now Lambeth has been using a drone “pretty much as another dog” to herd sheep for three years.

“It saves a lot of time when herding,” says Jason Rentoul, a farmer from Marlborough, New Zealand, who has been using drones with herds of sheep, deer and cattle for three years. “Sometimes it might take four men with at least two dogs each, and now, with a drone, you can do that with two men and considerably less time.”

He had to experiment a lot at first. Rentoul bought his first drone after watching a YouTube video of another farmer using one to herd deer. In the early days, he lost drones to water damage and once while trying to transport a bottle of wine. “I now try and keep it fairly simple and low cost,” he says. Rentoul finds the drone particularly useful when herding deer. Unlike a sheepdog, a drone can move faster than a deer. The drone also works well for cattle with calves, which can be aggressive around sheepdogs.

That’s not the only way his dogs have benefited from aerial assistance. “They work together, the dog and drone. It was surprising how quickly the dogs figured it out. At first some of the dogs didn’t like the drone and they’d bark at it, but very quickly they realised that the drone was there to help them.” The dogs will also stand under the drone when they’re feeling threatened by stags or cattle, “that’s their safe place because the animals won’t come near the drone.”

Lambeth too has learned to innovate. After a period of successful herding, his flock became used to the drone, and stopped responding to its presence. So he recorded audio of his dogs barking, and now plays that sound through the drone. “It’s quite funny seeing the drone flying around, barking at the sheep.”

Wojtek Behnke, an English farmer from Shropshire, is taking a different approach. After watching videos of sheep being herded by drone in New Zealand, Behnke bought his own. Now, he’s involved in the world’s first “positive association” study using drones.

Behnke separated a group of five sheep from his flock, and got them used to his drone. Once the sheep were happy, he started creating positive associations. He would hide behind hedges, throwing sheep treats under the drone’s path. When the sheep had learned that the drone brought them treats, he introduced them back to the flock. “Within a couple of weeks I had all 100 following the drone.” Now all 300 of his sheep can be led by a drone over short distances.

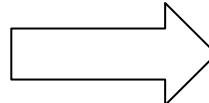
Behnke believes this can have an impact on the sheep’s quality of life. “We measure ‘a good life’ by how many positive experiences they have throughout their lifetime, and how many negative. The more positive, the more their life is worth living. I imagine being chased by dogs is probably less enjoyable than following something around, thinking ‘Oh this is fun, I might get something a treat.’”

All the farmers in this story agree that the biggest advantage of using drones is for monitoring. Drones are an affordable set of eyes in the sky. They make checks on stock and crops faster without having to disturb the animals.

Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2019/dec/26>

Match the beginnings and endings to make statements about the text.

1. Jason Rentoul believes that drones ...	A. ... they stand under the drone. B. ... that the best use for drones is checking on stock and crops. C. ... save a lot of time when herding. D. ...they associate with the drone so they follow it. E. ... watching a video of a farmer using one to herd deer. F. ... his dogs got used to the drone.
2. He bought his first drone after ...	
3. He was surprised how quickly ...	
4. When the dogs feel threatened by stags or cattle, ...	
5. Wojtek Behnke gives his sheep special treats, which ...	
6. All the farmers agree ...	



CZĘŚĆ III

Below, you will find proverbs and idioms. Choose the correct option A, B, C, D.

1. The geography teacher has always favoured Susan. She's been the _____ of his eye since he began teaching in our class

- A. pear
- B. plum
- C. apple
- D. melon

2. I'd really like to help you, but I'm up to my _____ in work at the moment.

- A. neck
- B. ears
- C. nose
- D. eyes

3. A: The producer has claimed that this phone will revolutionise the electronics market.

B: Well, I'll reserve my opinion till I've tried it myself. After all, _____

- A. the proof of the pudding is in the eating.
- B. there are more ways than one to skin a cat.
- C. the end justifies the means.
- D. learn to walk before you run.

4. Choose the correct proverb that matches the situation:

Don't tell Michael about our financial problems. If he doesn't know about them, he won't worry.

- A. It's not over till it's over.
- B. Ignorance is bliss.
- C. If it ain't broke, don't fix it.
- D. Honesty is the best policy.

CZĘŚĆ IV

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences or answer the questions.

1. The traditional place of coronation and a burial site for English and, later, British monarchs is _____

- A. Buckingham Palace
- B. St Paul's Cathedral
- C. Canterbury Cathedral
- D. Westminster Abbey

2. Sheffield is a city in _____.

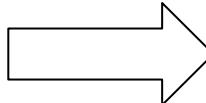
- A. England
- B. Northern Ireland
- C. Scotland
- D. Wales

3. St George's Flag is the flag of _____.

- A. England
- B. Northern Ireland
- C. Scotland
- D. Wales

4. What is another name of a 2p coin: _____.

- A. dime
- B. tuppence
- C. quarter
- D. quid



5. John Logie Baird (1888 - 1946) – a famous Scotsman invented _____.

A. the radar B. the telephone C. the pneumatic tyre D. the television

6. Notting Hill Festival celebrates the traditions of _____ immigrants.

A. African B. Pakistani C. Caribbean D. French

The next two questions are related to the short video *The benefits of good posture*:

7. The S-shaped spine helps us _____?

A. sit at your desk for a long time B. use your phone properly C. make a split D. stay upright

8. According to the video the most important thing is _____.

A. being stationary with good posture B. regular movement
C. physical therapy D. using ergonomic aids

9. It's time _____. It's getting late.

A. that we begin. B. we began. C. we begin. D. that we have began.

10. Twenty years ago this country was on the _____ of civil war.

A. brisk B. brittle C. bank D. brink

11. If I _____ born rich, I _____ need to work now.

A. were, wouldn't B. had been, wouldn't C. have been, don't D. would be, didn't

12. She would do anything except _____ you her car.

A. borrow B. borrowing C. lend D. lending

13. Imagine how happy he is, now that _____.

A. the job has been offered him. B. he has offered the job.
C. the job being offered to him. D. he has been offered the job.

14. The ship is believed _____ here in 1564.

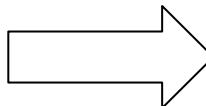
A. to sink B. to be sank C. to have sunk D. that had sunk

15. We are getting married next month and nothing can hold us _____.

A. back B. in C. through D. down

16. What they said was very much _____.

A. up the point B. to the point C. on the subject D. as a matter of fact



17. He hardly knows anybody here, _____ he?

A. does B. doesn't C. hasn't D. has

18. We all shivered when the clock _____ midnight.

A. stroke B. stroked C. stricken D. struck

19. Tom failed the test in grammar. It was, in fact, _____ surprise for us.

A. not B. none C. no D. nor

20. You _____ better hurry! The train is in ten minutes.

A. would B. had C. did D. should

21. I had a headache so I _____ myself and went home.

A. apologised B. excused C. explained D. praised

22. The effects of the painkiller were gradually _____ off.

A. taking B. making C. turning D. wearing

23. John prefers cycling _____ driving.

A. from B. for C. to D. than

24. Let's go for a walk, _____ we?

A. shall B. won't C. will D. shan't