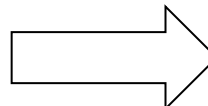


WPISZ SWÓJ KOD





zDolny Ślązak

Dolnośląski Konkurs Języka Angielskiego

DLA UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH

W ROKU SZKOLNYM 2021/2022

III ETAP – WOJEWÓDZKI

Finał

14.03.2022 r. / godz. 12⁰⁰ / Czas trwania 100 minut

- Po wykonaniu zadań przenieś odpowiedzi do tabeli.
- W tabelkach części I, II, III oraz IV zakreśl znakiem X właściwą odpowiedź. W razie pomyłki otocz błędnie zaznaczoną odpowiedź kółkiem i jeszcze raz zaznacz dobrą odpowiedź.
- Pisz wyraźnie, czarnym lub niebieskim długopisem.
- Nie używaj korektora. W razie pomyłki w części V skreśl wyraz i napisz go jeszcze raz.
- Skrajne wiersze wypełnia osoba sprawdzająca.

Powodzenia!

Część I

Zadanie 1

1	2	3	4	5
T	T	T	T	T
F	F	F	F	F
NI	NI	NI	NI	NI

Zadanie 2

Punkty _____

Część II

Tekst 1

1	2	3	4	5
A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D	D

Tekst 2

1	2	3	4	5
A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C	C

Część III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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			
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			

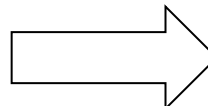
Część IV

1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
A	A	A	A	A						
B	B	B	B	B						
C	C	C	C	C						
D	D	D	D	D						

Część V

Punkty _____

Suma punktów _____



Część I

Zadanie 1.

You will hear three people talking about their attitude to playing computer games. For each statement choose the correct option True, False, No info. You will hear the recording twice. (5 pkt.)

Speaker one:

1. Speaker One's family all ride bikes. True / False / No info
2. Speaker One is not good at playing computer games because he doesn't practice enough. True / False / No info

Speaker two:

3. Speaker Two can't refrain from playing computer games because she can invent strategies. True / False / No info

Speaker three:

4. Speaker Three's Mom was very strict when it came to him playing video games. True / False / No info
5. Speaker Three can't play as much as he used to because he's busy at work. True / False / No info

Zadanie 2.

You are going to listen to information about the life of Ada Lovelace (1815-1852). First, read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the listening extract. You will hear the recording twice. (5 pkt.)

1. Ada's father died when she was _____ years old.
2. She wrote a book called "Flyology" which explored whether human _____ would be possible.
3. The notes she wrote to accompany her translation of the article about Babbage's work were almost _____ longer.
4. She can be called the world's first _____.
5. She socialised with many famous people of the time including the famous writer _____.

Część II

TEXT 1: Read the text and choose the best answer. (5 pkt.)

The left-handed.

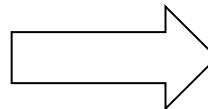
Left-handers have always been around. From the study of bones and tools, it looks like around ten percent of humans have been left-handed for five hundred thousand years! Twelve percent of men and eight percent of women are left-handed. This gives us the average figure of ten percent.

What does it mean to be left-handed?

Basically, someone is left-handed when they're more skilled and comfortable with using the left hand for everyday actions like eating, writing and throwing a ball. But it's not as simple as it sounds. It appears that left handedness is on a spectrum, so some people are very left-handed while others are only a little bit.

Why are some people left-handed?

Being left-handed is not a choice. Handedness is controlled by several different genes, which are related to the interaction between the left and right sides of the brain and body. Left handers seem to have much stronger communication between the two sides of their brains than right handers. And interestingly, studies indicate that left-handedness develops before birth. If both parents are left-handed, the chance of the child being left-handed is around twenty-five percent. If both parents are right-handed, this drops to around ten percent. However, some identical twins, who of course have the same genes, have different handedness.



Why do some people think that left-handers are lucky?

Many people believe that left-handers have special talents as musicians, artists, architects and chess players. Studies suggest that they also have better mathematical skills, language skills and ability to recognise emotions. Famous left-handers include Leonardo da Vinci, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Marie Curie and Nicola Tesla.

Are there any disadvantages to being left-handed?

Many everyday tools are designed for right-handers, and left-handers find them difficult to use: scissors, can openers, vegetable peelers. It can also be hard for them to use doors, cash machines and cameras with controls on the right. In the past, some left-handers were not allowed to use their left hands to write. But making them use their right hands might have led to delays in development and problems with language. That was a huge disadvantage.

Why do we need left-handers?

In every society, there is both competition and co-operation. But these need to be in balance. A small number of left-handers is the result. In competition against enemies or in hunting, left-handedness gives an advantage because of the element of surprise. We're not expecting someone to use their left hand and we don't know what to do or how to avoid an attack from this side. For example, in sports, fifty percent of baseball's top hitters are left-handed. As long as left-handedness is unusual, it gives an advantage in competition. In activities that require cooperation between people, and in particular sharing tools, it's not an advantage to be left-handed. Left-handers using right-handed tools may have more accidents, leading to more deaths and reducing their numbers.

What can we learn from studying left-handedness?

We can understand more about the evolution of our brains. Some scientists think that early language could have been mostly sign language. If the left hand was used for communication, then the right hand could be free for tool use. We can also understand more about how the left and right sides of the brain are organised and specialised and how they connect and communicate with each other. Scientists used to think that the hand you used the most was connected to which side of your brain was stronger. But many experts now doubt that this connection is so simple. Studying a range of left-handers will help us understand how the brain works in all people.

Adapted from: <https://www.linguahouse.com/> (dostęp 13.02.2022)

1. In the second paragraph we learn that

- A. left-handed people are all the same.
- B. left-handed people often differ from one another.
- C. left-handed people use the left hand only for eating, writing and throwing the ball.

2. The main reason for being left-handed depends on

- A. which hemisphere of the brain is better developed.
- B. whether your parents are right or left-handed.
- C. genetic factors.

3. The left-handed are privileged in

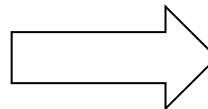
- A. talent shows.
- B. competitive games.
- C. sharing tools.

4. Forcing some left-handers to write with their right hands could result in

- A. problems with linguistic development.
- B. problems with using everyday utensils.
- C. problems with mathematical skills.

5. Studying left-handedness can aid in grasping

- A. sign language.
- B. performance of the brain.
- C. differences between people.

**TEXT 2: Read the text and choose the best answer. (5 pkt.)**

The girl on the bus must have been about seventeen. She sat quietly, swaying to the left or right as the bus turned corners. Her eyes seemed fixed on a point somewhere on the hat of the woman in front of her. She did not notice the young man who sat down beside her. The man's eyes briefly swept over the girl, taking in her neatly brushed hair and the simple black clothing she wore. Her dress was in sharp contrast to the ornate piece of jewellery on her wrist.

It was a gold bracelet set with emeralds that gleamed warmly even the dim light of the bus. Its weight pressed on the sleeve of the girl's coat, yet she seemed unaware of its presence. The bracelet was certainly an antique and worth a fortune. Why would such plain girl be wearing it on the bus? Surely a person who owned a fine bracelet like this would wear it only on special occasions.

The young man got off at the next stop. He looked back just before he stepped out into the cold, but the girl had turned to gaze out of the window. She appeared to be in a trance as she watched the rain turn to snow. After some time, a single tear ran slowly down her cheek and she raised her hand to wipe it away. She did not seem to notice that the bracelet no longer hung heavily from her wrist.

Taken from: *English through Practice Tests* (1994) PWN

1. The bracelet the girl wore was _____

- A. decorative and valuable.
- B. old and worthless.
- C. plain but valuable.

2. What did the young man think of the bracelet?

- A. he was interested in it
- B. he thought it was hideous
- C. he was unaware of its presence

3. What did the young man do just before he got off the bus?

- A. He looked back at the girl.
- B. He gazed out of the window.
- C. He looked at the woman with a hat.

4. The girl began to cry _____

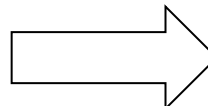
- A. when the young man sat down next to her.
- B. just before he got off the bus.
- C. after he got off the bus.

5. What was the most probable cause of the girl's mood?

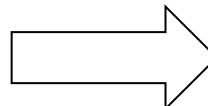
- A. She was sad that the bracelet was gone.
- B. She was thinking of something sad.
- C. She was sad that the young man had left.

Część III**Choose the correct option. (20 pkt.)****1. This shop with pet accessories is a real cash _____ .**

- A. dog.
- B. cat.
- C. horse.
- D. cow.



2. I was wondering if buying pens _____ bulk pays off.
- A. with
 - B. by
 - C. in
 - D. on
3. If you talk to someone who has done something annoying, you might say:
- A. I've got a bone to pick with you.
 - B. I've got thick blood.
 - C. I'm going to twist your arm.
 - D. I'm going to break an egg on your face.
4. In her fancy pink dress and red military boots, Jane stood out like a sore _____.
- A. thumb.
 - B. nose.
 - C. ear.
 - D. elbow.
5. Sean admitted stealing the car. How can you say it in other words?
- A. He stood up.
 - B. He owned up.
 - C. He made up.
 - D. He cleared up.
6. Find the **INCORRECT** collocation:
- A. to pay in cash
 - B. to chip in
 - C. to rip someone with
 - D. to take out a loan
7. The woman was _____ pickpocketing. (oskarżona o)
- A. charged with
 - B. suspected of
 - C. taken to court for
 - D. sentenced for
8. I _____ the exam if I _____ about another ten minutes.
- A. would finish/would have
 - B. would have finished/had had
 - C. would finished/have had
 - D. could finish/would have
9. Complete the sentence:
- Would you mind telling me _____?
- A. how long it is going to take
 - B. how long is it going to take
 - C. how long will it take
 - D. how long can it take

**10. Choose the correct sentence:**

- A. He said he will speak to the lawyer the next day.
- B. He said he cannot speak to the lawyer the next day.
- C. He said he would speak to the lawyer the next day.
- D. He said he wouldn't have been able to speak to the lawyer the next day.

11. Choose the correct answer:

My cousin _____ his job if he _____ a better one.

- A. wouldn't quit/ found
- B. would quit/found
- C. wouldn't leave/ wouldn't found
- D. would quit/can find

12. We have run out of milk. Could you go and buy some?

- A. We have no more milk.
- B. We have hardly any milk left.
- C. We have little milk left.
- D. We haven't got too much milk.

13. My brother is the most efficient member of the whole team.

- A. Some team members are as efficient as my brother.
- B. My brother works more efficiently than most team members.
- C. No team member is less efficient than my brother.
- D. No other team member works as efficiently as my brother.

14. You need a bank card to _____ out money.

- A. buy
- B. knock
- C. draw
- D. push

15. Tom never _____ country life and always longed to go back to the city. (liked)

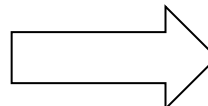
- A. took to
- B. took in
- C. took off
- D. took out

16. In the past, children in the kindergarden were made _____ lots of milk.

- A. drink
- B. drinking
- C. to drink
- D. drank

17. She tried _____ the man, but she was driving too fast.

- A. to hit
- B. hitting
- C. to not hit
- D. not to hit



Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:

18. I left home late, but _____ I got to work on time. (luck)
19. Ten years of marriage to him have made her life a _____. (miserable)
20. Having failed all the exams it seemed _____ for him to continue studying. (point)

Część IV

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences. (5 pkt.)


1. Adelaide in Australia is called the city of _____.
A. churches.
B. bars.
C. parks.
D. bridges.
2. The Calgary Stampede is a Canadian _____.
A. food festival.
B. music festival.
C. rodeo.
D. modern art exhibition.
3. Winston Churchill and Margaret Thatcher were _____.
A. Welsh composers.
B. Irish scientists.
C. Scottish writers.
D. British Prime Ministers.
4. The largest national park in England is _____.
A. Peak District.
B. Lake District.
C. Snowdonia.
D. Dartmoor.
5. The most famous skiing resort in the USA, Aspen, is in _____.
A. Utah.
B. Nevada.
C. Colorado.
D. Arizona.

Answer the questions about the book "The Prince and the Pauper". (5 pkt.)

1. What was Tom's last name before his father changed it? _____
2. Who taught Tom how to read and write? _____
3. What was Tom's father's occupation? _____
4. The name of the street where Tom lived was _____ Court.
5. What did Tom use the Great Seal for? _____


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liczba punktów	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	



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