



Kuratorium Oświaty
w Szczecinie

Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów szkół podstawowych województwa zachodniopomorskiego w roku szkolnym 2021/2022

Etap wojewódzki

Drogi Uczniu!

Gratulujemy osiągniętych wyników w etapie rejonowym.

Przed przystąpieniem do rozwiązywania testu prosimy, żebyś zapoznał się z poniższymi wskazówkami:

1. wpisz i zakoduj swoje dane na karcie odpowiedzi do zadań zamkniętych i wpisz swój kod na karcie odpowiedzi do zadań otwartych zgodnie z poleceniem komisji konkursowej;

2. masz do rozwiązania 53 zadania i wypowiedź pisemną, w tym:

a) zadania 1 – 15 oraz 21-32 to zadania zamknięte, gdzie podane są **3 - 5** odpowiedzi, z których tylko **jedna jest poprawna**.

- za każde poprawnie rozwiązane zadanie z tej grupy otrzymasz 1 punkt;
- odpowiedzi na te zadania udzielaj wyłącznie na załączonej **karcie odpowiedzi do zadań zamkniętych**;
- jeżeli pomylił się, błędne oznaczenie otocz kółkiem i zaznacz nową poprawną odpowiedź;
- jeśli zaznaczysz więcej niż jedną odpowiedź bez wskazania, która jest prawidłowa, to żadna odpowiedź nie będzie uznana;

b) zadania 16-20 oraz 33 - 53 to zadania otwarte - każde za 1 punkt,

- odpowiedzi na te zadania udzielaj wyłącznie na **karcie odpowiedzi do zadań otwartych**.

c) ostatnie zadanie (Part 4) jest krótką wypowiedzią pisemną za 7 punktów,

- krótką wypowiedź pisemną umieść wyłącznie na **karcie odpowiedzi do zadań otwartych**.

3. za rozwiązanie wszystkich zadań możesz otrzymać łącznie 60 punktów;

4. odpowiedzi udzielaj czarnym długopisem; na kartach odpowiedzi nie używaj ołówka, gumki ani korektora;

5. uważnie czytaj wszystkie polecenia;

6. po zakończeniu pracy sprawdź, czy udzieliłeś wszystkich odpowiedzi;

7. zapisy sporządzone na arkuszu testowym nie są brane pod uwagę i nie podlegają ocenie;

8. czas rozwiązywania zadań: 120 minut;

9. po zakończeniu pracy możesz zatrzymać arkusz testowy.

Powodzenia!

PART 1 – READING

I. Read the four book reviews carefully. Decide which book each sentence (1-7) relates to.

A) *The Eighth Girl* Maxine Mei-Fung Chung

The Eighth Girl is the first novel from psychoanalytic psychotherapist and clinical supervisor Maxine Mei-Fung Chung. It is the story of Alexa Wú, a brilliant young photographer who hides the fact she has been diagnosed with dissociative identity disorder, previously known as multiple personality disorder, from everyone except her best friend Ella, her therapist Daniel and her stepmother Anna. One of the causes of the disorder is trauma in childhood, and it soon becomes clear that Alexa's childhood was horribly disturbed. She mostly manages her competing personalities – the “Flock”, as she calls them – well as an adult, letting various identities take “the Light” and seize control of “the Body” when it suits. The second I finished this extremely impressive debut, I went back to the beginning and read it again: I challenge you not to do otherwise.

B) *When the Lights Go Out* Carys Bray

Faith – having it, losing it, changing it – is at the heart of Carys Bray's third novel. Chris Abram was brought up in a religious family. As an adult Chris swapped one worldview for another, but it's equally eschatological. An out-of-work landscape gardener, he stands on the high street holding up signs warning of ecological collapse to the unmoved inhabitants of a seaside town in the northwest of England. It is left to his wife Emma to take up the household burden. Their two sons, Dylan and James, are passing through the self-defining phase of adolescence that involves rejecting their mother. No wonder Emma feels bogged down.

With sharp wit, Bray teases out the tiny domestic dramas. Emma's dead Christmas tree and its improvised replacement – a stepladder covered in fairylights – symbolise her willingness to keep the family traditions alive in the face of indifference and chaos. Bray shows how the most well-regulated household – and the Abrams' is hardly that – can still tremble on the brink of collapse. What message could be more timely than that?

C) *The Late Sun* Christopher Reid

Christopher Reid's wonderful, calming new collection *The Late Sun* is a patchwork of sunlight and shade. He is famous for his collection about his wife's death, *A Scattering*, which won the Costa prize, and for *The Song of Lunch*, which made unforgettable television, starring Alan Rickman and Emma Thompson. His later voice is, if possible, even more secure – unhurried and unstrained. With the heaviest subjects, he travels light. With lighter subjects, he knows how to hold them in place. His best poems are personal: *The Frost-Fox* – which is flawless – is about finding a young vixen dead on his mother's lawn after her death. The sonnet about his mother's last stroke, *Unheard Words*, is masterly.

D) *The Lying Life of Adults* Elena Ferrante

Giovanna has grown up in Naples, Italy. She lives high in the rarefied boulevards of the upper city, but has grown up knowing that there's another city down below, where her father spent his childhood and his family still live. "To visit them you had to go down, and down, keep going down, into the depths of the depths of Naples."

As the story opens, her parents are disappointed with her lack of progress at school. Giovanna overhears her father complaining that "she's getting the face of Vittoria". For Giovanna this is a fall from grace: she has been beautiful but now she becomes ugly. Vittoria is her father's sister, long banished to the depths, "a childhood bogey-man, a lean, demonic silhouette, an unkempt figure lurking in the corners of houses when darkness falls". In Ferrante novels the fairytale is never far from the social realism, and here Giovanna is plunged into a dark quest to discover Vittoria and learn how her evil aunt has invaded her body.

Adapted from: The Guardian

1. The book is NOT a novel.

A. *The Eighth Girl* B. *When the lights go out* C. *The late Sun* D. *The lying Life of Adults*

2. The book is about a woman struggling to keep her family together.

A. *The Eighth Girl* B. *When the lights go out* C. *The late Sun* D. *The lying Life of Adults*

3. The reviewer encourages the readers to read the book twice.

A. *The Eighth Girl* B. *When the lights go out* C. *The late Sun* D. *The lying Life of Adults*

4. The theme of the book was probably inspired by the writer's profession.

A. *The Eighth Girl* B. *When the lights go out* C. *The late Sun* D. *The lying Life of Adults*

5. We learn about a social division in the area where the story is set.

A. *The Eighth Girl* B. *When the lights go out* C. *The late Sun* D. *The lying Life of Adults*

6. The reviewer suggests that the moral of the story is very up-to-date.

A. *The Eighth Girl* B. *When the lights go out* C. *The late Sun* D. *The lying Life of Adults*

7. The main character sets off on a journey to find answers to important questions.

A. *The Eighth Girl* B. *When the lights go out* C. *The late Sun* D. *The lying Life of Adults*

II. Read through the text carefully. Read the missing sentences A-E. Choose the sentence which best fits each gap 8-11. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

I learned several new words during my time in Shetland, the distant island chain drifting between Scotland and Norway. One of them was *equinoctial*. It means "of or relating to the equinox". It is frequently used to describe equinoctial gales, which can feel relentless this far north when the seasons change in spring and autumn. 8. _____; on its most distant island of Foula, they can act as a sort of gatekeeper.

"Things are likely to get pretty entertaining," said pilot Marshall Wishart as we boarded his BN-2B Islander to fly from the airport outside Shetland's largest town, Lerwick, to the airstrip on Foula, 31 miles west. 9. _____. Instead, however, half-an-hours' notice was given to scramble to the airport and make a narrow weather window.

In a year dominated by domestic travel, Foula has perhaps been the most extreme option available to Brits. Sometimes referred to as Ultima Thule – Latin bywords for extremely remote destinations – it is said to be the most remote inhabited British island, reached by an unpredictable ferry or the frequently hectic 17-minute flight from the Shetland Mainland.

On the day I flew, the equinoctial gales were strong enough to decapitate any white horses forming below. By that point in early October, the island's ferry hadn't sailed for a couple of weeks and wasn't expected to try again for several more. This meant that the 30 or so permanent residents on the island depended wholly on the vagaries of light aircraft to bring them supplies. "10. _____. It's only late April or May that the wind finally stops," said Sheila Gear, Foula resident of almost 60 years. "You have to be well-stocked, but you're used to it if you live here"

Nonetheless, there is a limited amount of tourism, with just two guest houses – The Burns and Ristie – and a few camping sites providing accommodation. 11. _____. Otherwise, Foula offers few distractions for those not interested in the outdoors: there is no wi-fi, no pubs or bars, not even a shop to buy basic supplies. Visitors must bring everything with them.

To some people this is a surprise, but it is not the only one on Foula. Before making the long journey north, I asked some Shetlander friends what to expect. Not only had none of them been before, but they also didn't even know anyone who had.

Adapted from: bbc.co.uk

- A. It could be like this until the next equinox really
- B. Travel due west beyond it and there is nothing but the tumultuous North Atlantic until the east coast of Greenland
- C. In a place as exposed to the elements as Shetland, they can be definitive
- D. The majority of visitors are birders, drawn here by the tens of thousands of birds that make this blustery island home over summer
- E. Our departure had already been delayed by the gales for many hours and for a time the forecast said that no flying would be possible for several days

PART 2 – HISTORY AND CULTURE

I Choose the answer which best fits each gap.

12. Who was the first to invade Great Britain after the Romans left?

- A. the Vikings B. the Angles and Saxons C. the Normans D. the Celts

13. Which area is called *the Outback* ?

- A. the coasts of New Zealand B. the Scottish mountains C. the north of the USA
D. the centre of Australia

14. Which language is not spoken on the British Isles.

- A. English B. Welsh C. Saxon D. Scottish Gaelic

15. Jane Austen, the author of *Pride and Prejudice*, lived in

- A. Bath B. Bristol C. York D. Brighton

II Answer each question with one word.

16. Which country did Alaska belong to before it became part of the USA?

17. What is the name of the flower which many British people wear on Remembrance Day?

18. What do you call a traditional Scottish dish - a sheep's stomach stuffed with offal?

19. In what month do Americans vote for the president? _____

20. What was the title of Queen Elizabeth II's husband?

Prince Philip, Duke of _____

PART 3 – GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I Choose the answer which best fits each gap.

21. The COVID-19 pandemic caused _____ disruptions to mental health services globally.
A. sound B. burning C. major D. significantly
22. The government has distributed food aid in the area affected by the drought and has announced some infrastructure projects that could transform the area's _____ .
A. prospects B. horizons C. storage D. influence
23. New space firm wants to challenge the perception that _____ space travel is only for those who meet specific physical criteria, and has sent its first disabled crew on a flight.
A. a B. an C. - D. the
24. Some brothers and sisters aren't _____ in the same household.
A. rised B. raised C. risen D. rose
25. A recent UK study found that one in 10 people had fallen _____ with a relative over Brexit.
A. away B. on C. in D. out
26. If she was standing here at this counter, she _____ what happened, as it is located in the centre of the shop.
A. must have seen B. mustn't have seen C. didn't have to see D. had to see
27. Hardly had she entered the room, _____ she heard a strange noise..
A. than B. when C. then D. after
28. If George hadn't run to my rescue, I _____ in hospital now.
A. would have been B. could have been C. would be D. were
29. I really wouldn't like _____ again like that. Is it clear?
A. to be deceived B. to deceive C. to have been deceived D. to have deceived
30. I hope that I _____ so much time at home soon.
A. used to spend B. will get used to spending C. will used to spending
D. will get used to spend

31. When Swedish children turn 16, the state stops paying child benefit to their parents and starts giving them the same amount directly, _____ they remain in education.

- A. as long as B. provide C. suppose D. in condition that

32. The identity of the woman was withheld after she was targeted by a _____ of online abuse.

- A. deal B. hurricane C. majority D. torrent

II Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.

33. I promised I'd visit Emma and Tom the next day. **DROP**

I promised I'd _____ Emma and Tom the next day.

34. I didn't realise that there would be so many changes. **I**

Little _____ be so many changes.

35. The car hasn't been washed for many weeks. **HAD**

We _____ for many weeks.

36. I have been chairman of Prada for almost 5 years. I started working here on 1st January 2016. **WILL**

By the end of the year _____ chairman of Prada for 5 years.
I started working here on 1st January 2016.

37. It's a pity I didn't go to Italy with my friends on holiday. **ONLY**

If _____ to Italy with my friends on holiday.

38. "Why didn't you back me up?", asked Harry. **I**

Harry asked me why _____ up.

III Use the word given in capitals to form a meaningful word that fits in the space.

<p>Two new studies published at the University of Illinois provide evidence that public policies to reduce consumption of added sugars through taxes on sugar-sweetened beverages are effective and 39._____.</p> <p>Sugar-sweetened beverages like soda, juice, and energy and sports drinks, are the largest 40._____ of added sugars in American diets. Overconsumption of added sugars significantly contributes to obesity and is associated with comorbidities like diabetes, which can increase cancer risks.</p> <p>Sugar-sweetened beverage taxes, often called soda taxes, aim to provide financial incentives to consumers choosing healthier beverages while also 41._____ public health programs.</p> <p>The research team has been studying the 42._____ of sugar-sweetened beverage taxes throughout the U.S. and the new studies analyzed data from Seattle, where the tax was implemented in 2018. The Seattle data was compared with data from Portland, Oregon, a city of similar size and demographics but without a sugar-sweetened beverage tax.</p> <p>"While we and others have published a number of studies on the short-term effects of SSB taxes where they have been implemented in the U.S., these taxes are still 43._____ new, and we need scientific data on longer-term impacts to understand if the policies have the potential to generate sustained public health benefits," said study lead author Lisa Powell, 44._____ professor and director of health policy and administration in the UIC School of Public Health.</p> <p>The studies are the first to 45._____ evaluate the tax's long-term impact across all store types and across all beverages and sweets sold.</p>	<p>SUSTAIN</p> <p>CONTRIBUTE</p> <p>FUND</p> <p>IMPLEMENT</p> <p>RELATE</p> <p>DISTINGUISH</p> <p>COMPREHEND</p>
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Adapted from: www.sciencedaily.com

IV Read the article and think of ONE word which best fits each space.

Ellis Island

Ellis Island is a historical site that opened in 1892 as an immigration station, a purpose it served for more than 60 years 46. _____ 1954. Located at the mouth of Hudson River between New York and New Jersey, Ellis Island saw millions of newly arrived immigrants pass 47. _____ its doors. In fact, it has been estimated that close to 40 percent of all current U.S. citizens can trace at least one of their ancestors 48. _____ Ellis Island.

When Ellis Island opened, a great change was taking place in U.S. immigration. Fewer arrivals were coming from northern and western Europe—Germany, Ireland, Britain and the Scandinavian countries — as 49. _____ and more immigrants poured in from southern and eastern Europe.

After an arduous sea voyage, immigrants arriving at Ellis Island were tagged with information from their ship’s registry; they then waited on long lines for medical and legal inspections to determine 50. _____ they were fit for entry into the United States.

Passage of the Immigrant Quota Act of 1921 and the National Origins Act of 1924, 51. _____ limited the number and nationality of immigrants allowed into the United States, effectively ended the era of mass immigration into New York. 52. _____ this point, the smaller number of immigrants began to be processed on their arriving ships, with Ellis Island serving primarily as a temporary detainment center.

Ellis Island opened to the public in 1976. Today, visitors can tour the Ellis Island Museum of Immigration in the restored Main Arrivals Hall and trace their ancestors through millions of immigrant arrival records made available to the public in 2001.

In this way, Ellis Island remains a central destination for millions of Americans seeking a glimpse into the history of their country, and in many cases, into their 53. _____ family’s story.

Adapted from: www.history.com

PART 4 – WRITING

What are the advantages and disadvantages of using social media? Write a for and against essay (130-200 words).

BRUDNOPIS