



**WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY
Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**
organizowany przez Łódzkiego Kuratora Oświaty
dla uczniów szkół podstawowych w roku szkolnym 2022/2023

TEST – ETAP REJONOWY

- Na wypełnienie testu masz **90 min.**
- Arkusz zawiera **8 zadań** i liczy **16 stron**, w tym brudnopis.
- Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy Twój arkusz jest kompletny. Jeżeli zauważysz usterki, zgłoś je Komisji Konkursowej.
- Zadania czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
- Odpowiedzi wpisuj długopisem bądź piórem, kolorem czarnym lub niebieskim.
- Dbaj o czytelność pisma i precyzję odpowiedzi.
- W zadaniach zamkniętych zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź znakiem X we właściwym miejscu.
- Jeżeli się pomyliś, błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem i zaznacz znakiem X inną odpowiedź.
- Oceniane będą tylko te odpowiedzi, które umieścisz w miejscu do tego przeznaczonym.
- Do każdego numeru zadania podana jest maksymalna liczba punktów możliwa do uzyskania za prawidłową odpowiedź.
- Pracuj samodzielnie. Postaraj się udzielić odpowiedzi na wszystkie pytania.
- Nie używaj korektora. Jeśli pomyliś się w zadaniach otwartych, przekreśl błędą odpowiedź i wpisz poprawną.
- Korzystaj tylko z przyborów i materiałów określonych w regulaminie konkursu.

Powodzenia

Maksymalna liczba punktów - 100

Liczba uzyskanych punktów -

Imię i nazwisko ucznia:

.....

wypełnia Komisja Konkursowa po zakończeniu sprawdzenia prac

Podpisy członków komisji sprawdzających prace:

.....

(imię i nazwisko)

.....

(podpis)

.....

.....

Zadanie I (0-7p)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Zaznacz znakiem X, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (T – True), a które nie (F – False). Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Why do popstars fade away?

Why is it that so many of your favourite singers and bands start out with songs that really strike a chord with you but end up recording stuff that is unbelievably bland?

The really powerful songs are often those that express the life of an individual for whom social reality is a problem. The individual reacts either by wanting to give something a good kicking or by withdrawing. From these different sources we get, on the one hand, aggressive rock music with lots of angry guitar playing and drum thrashing, while, on the other hand, we also have quieter songs that express the frailty of the individual lost, alone and perplexed in the urban labyrinth.

The singers and bands that can give such a perfect musical form to feelings like these generally lose their magical touch for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Drugs. Contrary to popular belief drugs aren't a great source of inspiration to the artist. Users are more likely to slip into a routine of spending all their time watching daytime television in rooms with the curtains drawn. Those who don't just dabble in drugs but develop a full-blown addiction lose their creativity as they become more and more obsessed with trying to keep the artificial high going. In the moments of lucidity between popping pills, snorting coke or shooting up they feel so bad there is no possibility of a creative burst of song writing. Since the members of a band need to be working together on the same finely tuned wavelength, if any of them are getting lost in their private hallucinatory worlds the music is bound to suffer.

2. Losing touch with your roots. The best pop music is rooted in the hopes and fears and frustrations of ordinary guys on the street. Before the band makes it really big their songs still speak of things the rest of us can identify with. Once they make it, the original drive to be sincere can lead to them writing songs about expensive hotels, limousines, groupies, and all the trappings of stardom - songs that only other popstars can identify with, and that consequently mean absolutely nothing to the rest of us.

3. Finding God. In the most powerful pop songs the individual is out on a limb, relationships are fragile and the only thing that really matters is the here and now. It's essentially an insecure world and, as such, it is godless. Popstars who soothe their private angst by finding God or Allah or Buddah or whatever no longer see the world in the way it has to be seen to write powerful pop. The edge, the friction, the tension is lost and so the music becomes bland.

4. Falling in love and settling down. A careful look at the history of pop reveals that this is the most common cause of popstars losing their touch. Pop music is based on dissatisfaction, whether it be with love, life or the state of the world - pop is an expression of need, want and desire - so it follows logically that as soon as a popstar gets what s/he wants, inspiration flies out of the window. A popstar loaded with money

in a villa with a pool and the love of their life by their side have nothing worth singing about. Their musical repertoire narrows down to lullabies for their newborn babies.

adapted from: <https://www.fullspate.digitalcounterrevolution.co.uk/archive/popstarsfade.html>

According to the text:

	T	F
1. Some musicians start their career creating music that makes you feel deprived of emotions.		
2. It is known that illegal substances don't boost artists' creativity.		
3. Individuality is the key aspect of creating good music.		
4. Bands never create songs people can relate to prior to their success.		
5. Becoming religious doesn't help create sharp and distinctive music.		
6. Reaching emotional stability is an adverse factor in musicmaking business.		
7. Affluent musicians never devote their time to creating music for their loved ones.		

...../ 7pkt

Zadanie II (0-14p)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1-12) JEDNYM wyrazem, tak aby otrzymać spójny i poprawny językowo tekst. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych słów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Work-life balance

Ronan

I work in a fairly traditional office environment doing a typical nine-.....[1]-five job. I like my job, but it's annoying that my commute to work takes an hour and a half[2] way and most of my work could really be done online from home. But my boss doesn't seem to trust[3] we will get any work done if left to our own devices, and everyone in the company has to clock in and out every day. It's frustrating that they feel the need to monitor what we do so closely instead[4] judging us based on our task performance, like most companies do[5] days.

Jo

I used to do a typical five-day week, but after I came out of my parental leave, I decided that I wanted to spend more time[6] my children before they start school. After negotiating with my boss, we decided to cut my working week[7] to a three-day work week. This of course meant a significant cut in my pay too, as I'm paid on a pro-rata basis. I've since noticed, though, that my workload hasn't decreased[8] the slightest! I'm now doing five days' worth of work in three days but getting paid much less for it! I find myself having to take work home just so that I can[9] the deadlines. It's wearing me out trying to juggle work with[10] after my children and my family, but I don't dare to bring this up with my boss because I think he feels as if he's made a huge concession letting me come in only three days a week.

Marcus

I work for a global IT company, but because their headquarters is in the States, I do all my work online from home. That means that I don't waste time commuting or making idle chit-chat with colleagues. I work on a project basis, and this flexibility is very valuable to me because it means that I can easily take some[11] off when my children need me to go to their school performances or if I need to schedule an appointment with the dentist. The downside is that without clear office hours, I tend to work well into the evening, sometimes skipping dinner to finish a task. It can also get quite lonely working on[12] own, and I sometimes miss sharing ideas with colleagues.

Lily

I'm a freelancer and work for myself. This is great because I am in control of what I do and how I spend my time. At first, I was working from home, but I[13] it really hard to concentrate. There were just too many distractions around: housework that needed doing, another cup of tea, my family members wanting my attention for various things. So, I started to go to a nearby café to work, but the Wi-Fi connection wasn't ideal and I found myself drinking too[14] coffee. In the end, I decided to rent a desk in a co-working space with five other freelancers like myself. I liked getting dressed to go to work in the morning and being able to focus in an office environment. The other freelancers do similar kinds of web-based work to me and so it's nice to have workmates to bounce ideas off as well.

Adapted from <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/b2-reading/work-life-balance>

...../ 14 pkt

Zadanie III (0-16p)

Przeczytaj zdania (1-16). Wykorzystując wyrazy podane wielkimi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, aby precyzyjnie oddać sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lulkę możesz wpisać maksymalnie PIĘĆ wyrazów, wliczając w to wyraz już podany. Formy skrócone (np. mustn't, isn't) są liczone jako jedno słowo. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. I'm sure you didn't take the phone with you. **HAVE**

You _____ the phone with you.

2. The police are investigating the case of a mysterious murder. **INTO**

The police _____ of a mysterious murder.

3. But for Alice's help, Rob wouldn't have been able to repair his backpack. **NOT**

Rob wouldn't have been able to repair his backpack _____
_____ him.

4. I'd love to know how John is getting on. **KNEW**

I _____ how John is getting on.

5. Meeting John in town was really surprising. **EXPECT**

I _____ John in town.

6. Did we send that letter to Al Jones? **WAS**

Do you know if _____ to Al Jones?

7. I've found by accident some of my old love letters in my desk. **COME**

I've _____ my old love letters in my desk.

8. "I'll call Bill tonight," Keith promised. **WOULD**

Keith promised that he _____ night.

9. Loans must be repaid in full. **BACK**

You _____ all the money you have borrowed.

10. There have been more accidents this year. **NUMBER**

There has been a rise _____ accidents this year.

11. Did you manage to convince him? **IN**

Did you _____ him?

12. I won't organise the party unless you arrange the food. **LONG**

I'll organise the party _____ arrange the food.

13. "You've eaten my sweets!" my brother shouted to me. **ACCUSED**

My brother _____ his sweets.

14. I regret not inviting Amelia to the party. **ONLY**

If _____ Amelia to the party.

15. The food was so good that we had to leave a tip. **SUCH**

It _____ we had to leave a tip.

16. Fred started fishing 3 hours ago and he's still doing that. **BEEN**

Fred _____ hours.

...../ 16 pkt

Zadanie IV (0-16p)

Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań jednym pasującym słowem. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych słów. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie brakujących liter w słowie. Niektóre litery zostały już podane. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. The Himalayas are the biggest mountain _____ **e** in the world.
2. The heart of the computer is called the _____ **s** _____.
3. I've just had an ___ **u** ___ with my girlfriend. We aren't talking to each other now.
4. "We are the largest online retailer in the world," announced Jeff Bezos ___ **o** ___ **ly**.
5. My father is in hospital. He's been **o** _____ **ed** on.
6. Most psychologists agree that for most people _ **o** ___ of employment is one of the most traumatic experiences.
7. With surprisingly little ___ **f** ___, I managed to beat my opponents. I thought the game would be much more difficult!
8. I love holidays in big cities! I can do a little _____ **t** _____ and shopping.
9. The police found no _____ **p** _____ and no traces of hair on the crime scene.
10. Before elections, most ___ **I** _____ **s** would promise everything to win more votes.
11. "Psst! Your T-shirt! You're wearing it ___ **n** ___ out! Look at the seams."
12. After the last week **r** _ **u** ___, the family decided to meet again in 2 years' time.
13. The current _ **x** ___ **g** _ rate is around 5 zł for 1 Euro.
14. "I've lost my card!" "Which one?" "Let me see... The king of ___ **d** ___."
15. ___ **p** ___ **ing** is just another name for stealing things from shops.
16. In this ___ **t** _____ my wife and I are at front of the Eiffel Tower.

...../ 16 pkt

Zadanie V (0-16p)

Uzupełnij luki odpowiednią formą wyrazu utworzonego od wyrazu podanego w nawiasie. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych słów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. The teacher made all the students who wrote illegible essays _____ them in class. **[WRITE]**
2. Suddenly, among all the _____ and tumult somebody started screaming. **[CONFUSE]**
3. The ball missed the goalkeeper' s outstretched hand by a hair's _____. And rolled slowly into the goal. **[BROAD]**
4. The only _____ of the gas explosion is still under medical care in a local hospital. **[SURVIVE]**
5. Whatever their nationality, political refugees must spend three weeks in a camp before being granted _____. **[CITIZEN]**
6. The _____ of the ship has been attributed to aliens. Nobody has seen it since that day. **[DISAPPEAR]**
7. The employee who _____ the order of his boss yesterday has just been fired. **[OBEY]**
8. When it turned out that I was wrong, I simply _____. **[APOLOGY]**
9. The teacher told us that the phrases "wanna" or "ain't" are _____, and therefore they cannot be used in a composition. **[FORMAL]**
10. 'Well, ask the _____, but I think Harry Potter is borrowed most often. **[LIBRARY]**
11. At the moment this is one of the most active _____ companies in Poland. **[INSURE]**
12. The _____ theft of painting from the art gallery was a shock to all the art lovers. **[MYSTERY]**
13. "Have I passed this time?" asked Martin _____ and smiled. **[HOPE]**
14. A peaceful protest does not _____ require police protection. **[NECESSITY]**
15. Do you think Bill will manage to prove his _____?" "I seriously doubt it." **[INNOCENT]**
16. "The combination of a tuxedo and snow-white socks is definitely _____, my dear." **[TASTE]**

...../ 16 pkt

Zadanie VI (0-16p)

Dla każdego zdania wybierz zwrot, który najlepiej zastąpi zaznaczone słowo lub wyrażenie. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. Tom looked at his phone quickly.

- a. *dashed*
- b. *reached*
- c. *glanced*
- d. *sobbed*

2. I looked through the whole flat for my missing car keys, but I couldn't find them.

- a. *searched*
- b. *glanced*
- c. *hunted*
- d. *browsed*

3. Bob is really happy and excited about his birthday party next week.

- a. *putting up with*
- b. *looking forward to*
- c. *catching up with*
- d. *looking up to*

4. When her goldfish died, she cried very hard for half an hour.

- a. *yelled*
- b. *screamed*
- c. *sobbed*
- d. *howled*

5. It was foggy and I watched my friend move out of sight into the distance as he walked away.

- a. *toss*
- b. *wiggle*
- c. *disappear*
- d. *shift*

6. It's no use trying to win the game. It's too late...

- a. *We should try*
- b. *It will not be successful to try*
- c. *It will be successful to try*
- d. *I admire you for trying to*

7. It was pretty reckless not to look both ways before crossing the street.

- a. *considerate*
- b. *naught*
- c. *hopeless*
- d. *careless*

8. I refused to allow Ben to eat my cake.

- a. *denied*
- b. *forbade*
- c. *admitted*
- d. *offered*

9. We went for a walk despite cold weather.

- a. *in spite of*
- b. *although*
- c. *because of*
- d. *due to*

10. You are very close to getting fired.

- a. *far from*
- b. *on the verge of*
- c. *running away from*
- d. *getting away from*

11. She'll do your hair however you want it – at a price.

- a. *for a lot of money*
- b. *for free*
- c. *if you give her the price*
- d. *if you don't offer her any money*

12. The students and the teachers in my school are on a first-name basis.

- a. *never use our real names*
- b. *sometimes don't use our names*
- c. *don't always know our first names*
- d. *call each other by our first names*

13. We need to start to save money if we want to go on holidays next year.

- a. *set off*
- b. *set aside*
- c. *set out*
- d. *set back*

14. Listen, if you keep doing these extreme stunts, you may end up pushing up the daisies.

- a. *being dead*
- b. *breaking all your bones*
- c. *being in prison*
- d. *having a flower bed*

15. As far as I'm concerned, homeopathy doesn't work.

- a. *In my opinion*
- b. *I am concerned that*
- c. *I refuse to believe that*
- d. *I am not concerned*

16. Try not to slurp.

- a. *bend the top half of your body forward and down*
- b. *drink a liquid noisily*
- c. *move in an energetic and enthusiastic manner*
- d. *smile a wide smile*

...../ 16 pkt

Zadanie VII (0–9p)

W poniższych pytaniach dotyczących dni świątecznych w Zjednoczonym Królestwie i Stanach Zjednoczonych wybierz poprawną odpowiedź. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. When is **Mother's Day** celebrated in the UK?

- a. *on the second Sunday in May*
- b. *on the fourth Sunday of Lent*
- c. *on the first Sunday in March*
- d. *on the last Sunday of spring*

2. **Bonfire Night** is also known as

- a. *All Saints' Day*
- b. *May Day*
- c. *New Year's Day*
- d. *Guy Fawkes Day*

3. **Martin Luther King Day** marks the birth of

- a. *the first Prime Minister of the UK*
- b. *an American Baptist minister and activist*
- c. *a famous American boxer*
- d. *the third president of the US*

4. In the UK, **Auld Lang Syne** is sung:

- a. *at 6am on Easter Day*
- b. *during the Bonfire Night*
- c. *at the stroke of midnight on New Year's Eve*
- d. *during the Christmas Eve*

5. Which is true about the **Memorial Day**?

- a. *people typically eat turkey*
- b. *people wear a remembrance poppy*
- c. *It's on the last Monday of every May*
- d. *people burn an effigy of Guy Fawkes*

6. **Independence Day** recalls the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, ...

- a. 1776
- b. 1666
- c. 1918
- d. 1815

7. The day when many Americans travel long distances to visit their family and friends is...

- a. *Christmas Eve*
- b. *Christmas Day*
- c. *Boxing Day*
- d. *Thanksgiving Day*

8. An arrangement of flowers, leaves, or stems fastened in a ring and used for decoration during Christmas is called...

- a. *a wreath*
- b. *a sleigh*
- c. *an effigy*
- d. *Lent*

9. Eggnog does not contain:

- a. *eggs*
- b. *gravy*
- c. *spices*
- d. *cream*

...../ 9 pkt

Zadanie VIII (0-6p)

Dopasuj święta do związanych z nimi słów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. Martin Luther King Day	a. Lent
2. Easter	b. feast
3. Guy Fawkes Day	c. sports
4. St. George's Day	d. assassination
5. Groundhog Day	e. burrow
6. Super Bowl Sunday	f. gunpowder

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

...../ 6 pkt

BRUDNOPIS