



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

TEST – ETAP SZKOLNY

- Na wypełnienie testu masz **60 min.**
- Arkusz liczy **15 stron** i zawiera **10 zadań**, 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, wstawiając znak X we właściwym miejscu.
- Jeżeli się pomyliš, 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 pomyliš 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)

.....

(imię i nazwisko)

(podpis)

### **Zadanie I (0-6)**

**Przeczytaj uważnie tekst a następnie odpowiedz na pytania (1-6) wybierając prawidłową odpowiedź TRUE/FALSE (prawda/fałsz) – podkreśl poprawną odpowiedź lub skreśl niepoprawną. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

#### **Why Do Some People Call Football “Soccer”?**

One of the best-known differences between British and American English is the fact that the sport known as football in Great Britain is usually called soccer in the United States. Because the sport originated in England, it is often assumed that soccer is an Americanism. In fact, the word is thoroughly British in origin. So why is it that Americans (not to mention Canadians, Australians, and others) are likelier to use the word than Brits are? The answer lies in how the sport developed in each country.

Although football-type games have been played for centuries, the sport we know today is often said to have begun in 1863, when England's newly formed Football Association wrote down a set of rules. At the time, it was the most popular played game of its kind in the country, but it wasn't the only one. Rugby football, named after an English boarding school, was a variation that allowed players to carry and run with the ball to advance it toward the goal. So, the game played under the Football Association's rules became known as association football.

With time, the names got shortened. Linguistically creative students at the University of Oxford in the 1880s distinguished between the sports of “rugger” (rugby football) and “assoccer” (association football). The latter term was further shortened to “soccer” (sometimes spelled “socker”), and the name quickly spread beyond the campus. However, “soccer” never became much more than a nickname in Great Britain. By the 20th century, rugby football was more commonly called rugby, while association football had earned the right to be known simply as football.

Meanwhile, in the United States, a sport appeared in the late 19th century that borrowed elements of both rugby and association football. Before long, it had proved more popular than either of them. In full, it was known as gridiron football, but most people never bothered with the first word. As a result, American association-football players increasingly adopted soccer to refer to their sport. The United States Football Association, which had formed in the 1910s as the official organizing body of American soccer,

changed its name to the United States Soccer Football Association in 1945, and it later stopped using the “Football” altogether. No longer just a nickname, soccer had stuck.

Other countries where the word soccer is common include those that, like the United States, have competing forms of football. For instance, Canada has its own version of gridiron football; Ireland is home to Gaelic football; and Australia is mad about Australian rules football (which is derived from rugby). In places where football can be ambiguous, soccer is usefully precise.

based on <https://www.britannica.com/story/why-do-some-people-call-football-soccer>

1. British people created the word "soccer". **TRUE / FALSE**
2. The first games with elements similar to football appeared hundreds of years ago. **TRUE / FALSE**
3. The name "football" comes from "rugby football". **TRUE / FALSE**
4. "Gridiron football" started to be more popular in the USA than British football after many years of its creation. **TRUE / FALSE**
5. The United States Football Association started working in 1910. **TRUE / FALSE**
6. In some countries it's better to say "soccer" than "football" to avoid making a mistake. **TRUE / FALSE**

...../ 6 pkt

## Zadanie II (0 – 5)

**Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Wpisz w każdą lukę (1–5) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–H), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Uwaga: trzy zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

### The Skeleton Key

by Kelly Hashway

Erik rang his grandparents' doorbell and silently wished the next four hours would go by quickly. He didn't want to give up his entire Saturday afternoon at his grandparents' house where there were no kids in the neighborhood.

“You're right on time,” Grandma Bethany said, opening the door. \_\_\_\_ (1)

“Something to eat?” thought the boy. “At least the first ten minutes would go by quickly.” Erik hung his coat on the rack by the door and saw a strange looking key hanging on a hook. “Grandpa Bill, what's this funny key for?”

“That's a skeleton key. It opens the best room in this house,” \_\_\_\_ (2) “It's the room I go to when your grandmother tries to make me help with the dishes.”

“What's so special about the room?” Erik asked.

“It's a game room,” Grandpa Bill said. “Take the key and see if you can find the room by the time I finish my tea.”

Erik grabbed the key and stared at it. "A skeleton key? It looks old." \_\_\_\_ (3) He headed past the dining room and to the stairs deciding to go up.

Grandpa Bill sipped his tea and shook his head.

Erik knew that meant he was going the wrong way. He headed back to the front door where he'd found the key.

Erik thought about the oldest part of a house. \_\_\_\_ (4) He rushed to the basement door and looked at the lock. It was different from a normal lock. He slid the key inside and turned it. With a click, the door opened.

Erik switched on the light and walked down the stairs. The basement was one giant room with a pool table in the middle and a dartboard on the far wall.

"Awesome!" Erik said.

"Ever learned to play pool?" Grandpa Bill asked, coming down the stairs.

"No," Erik said.

"Well then, grab a cue from the rack and I'll teach you."

Erik smiled. \_\_\_\_ (5)

- A. Grandpa Bill whispered so no one else could hear.
- B. "The basement! It's the first part that was built."
- C. He thought that learning to swim would be quite interesting.
- D. "There's tea and cake in the dining room."
- E. The next four hours were going to fly by.
- F. "I was just about to call you to ask where you are."
- G. Erik decided the oldest things in the house were probably upstairs in the walk-up attic.
- H. The grandpa had built that house himself.

adapted from [4th-skeleton-key\\_WBDFZ.pdf \(superteacherworksheets.com\)](http://www.superteacherworksheets.com/4th-skeleton-key_WBDFZ.pdf)

...../ 5 pkt

### Zadanie III (0 – 16)

Uzupełnij zdania (1 – 16) wykorzystując podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, natomiast jeśli to konieczne, możesz dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. As soon as Paul (**finish**) \_\_\_\_\_ homework, he needs to help his sister do the dishes.
2. I won't go to the party if I (**not/have**) \_\_\_\_\_ time at the weekend.
3. This is definitely (**bad**) \_\_\_\_\_ film I have ever seen!
4. Bob is in hospital because he (**attack**) \_\_\_\_\_ by a dog in the park. It's horrible!
5. (**you/mind/open**) \_\_\_\_\_ the window? It's quite stuffy in here.
6. While I (**do**) \_\_\_\_\_ my homework, my brother was playing some video game. Life is not fair...
7. (**you/believe**) \_\_\_\_\_ if I told you that Poland has won the World Cup?
8. When I was a child, I (**not/be/able**) \_\_\_\_\_ to hold my breath for a long time, so I wasn't a good swimmer.
9. When Tom got to the airport, it turned out that his plane (**take**) \_\_\_\_\_ off 20 minutes earlier.
10. Ted Jones will probably be our next boss despite (**be**) \_\_\_\_\_ much younger than the rest of us.
11. Bob offered (**help**) \_\_\_\_\_ me with the housework tomorrow.
12. Kevin (**rather/not/see**) \_\_\_\_\_ that film.
13. Bob told me that he (**buy**) \_\_\_\_\_ a new bike the day before.
14. It's much (**far**) \_\_\_\_\_ from New York to Los Angeles than from London to Glasgow.

15. When I was younger, I (**use/play**) \_\_\_\_\_ with toy cars all days. But now I don't.

16. Ted has never had an iPhone, (**he**) \_\_\_\_\_?

..../ 16 pkt

#### Zadanie IV (0 – 10)

**Uzupełnij każde zdanie jednym wyrazem tak, aby było ono logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna. Skrócenia liczą się jako jedno słowo. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are a lot of old buildings in this neighbourhood.
2. I'm on a diet, so I've cut \_\_\_\_\_ on eating sweets.
3. Listen people! Are you \_\_\_\_\_ a good time? Are you ready for the next song?
4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you like to go at the weekend? How about the cinema?
5. The bakery is next \_\_\_\_\_ the bank, opposite the pub.
6. We all are looking \_\_\_\_\_ to holidays.
7. I was born \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Day.
8. In \_\_\_\_\_ of living in a small flat, Bob has got 3 cats, 2 dogs and 3 parrots.
9. I've decided to set \_\_\_\_\_ my own company in the future.
10. According \_\_\_\_\_ the media, the president is going to fly to Australia.

..../ 10 pkt

#### Zadanie V (0 – 10)

**Zadaj pytania o podkreślona część zdania. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

1. I'm going to prepare for the competition **by working really hard.**

---

2. **My sister** got married last month.

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3. The teacher needs to prepare **a test** for her students.

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4. My dad has recently bought a new phone in an online store.

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5. They're going to buy Tom this present because they like him.

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6. Fred is talking to Steve now.

---

7. We practise yoga twice a week.

---

8. Theresa would like to marry Alex.

---

9. We've eaten our friends' cookies.

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10. They use a lot of salt in their cooking.

---

..../ 10 pkt

#### Zadanie VI (0 – 10)

Wybierz odpowiednie tłumaczenie zwrotów podanych w nawiasach. Zwróć uwagę na poprawność gramatyczną i ortograficzną. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. Who (**wypił**) \_\_\_\_\_ my juice?

- a) drunk
- b) have drunk
- c) has drunk

2. Yesterday (**Zaproponowano mi**) \_\_\_\_\_ a promotion.

- a) I offered
- b) I was offered
- c) I was offering

3. Lucy and her sister (**nie muszą**) \_\_\_\_\_ wash the dishes – they have a dishwasher.

- a) aren't allowed to
- b) mustn't
- c) don't need to

4. I'm really (**lubię**) \_\_\_\_\_ dancing.

- a) fond of
- b) keen of
- c) mad of

5. I'll go to the cinema if I (**nie będę**) \_\_\_\_\_ busy tomorrow.

- a) won't be
- b) don't be
- c) 'm not

6. (**A może byśmy zamówili**) \_\_\_\_\_ pizza for dinner tonight?

- a) Why about to order
- b) How about ordering
- c) Why not we order

7. It's sad that you need to move. I hope we (**będziemy w kontakcie**) \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 'll keep in touch
- b) keep touch
- c) 're keeping the touch

8. Are you sure (**czy to jest dozwolone**) \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) if it is allowed
- b) whether is it allowed
- c) that it's possible

9. Forgive me. I (**nie chciałam cię przestraszyć**) \_\_\_\_\_ by shouting so loud.

- a) didn't need to scare you
- b) didn't mean to scare you
- c) didn't mean scarring you

10. We ( **jesteśmy**) \_\_\_\_\_ the members of this club for 4 years.

- a) are
- b) had been
- c) have been

..../ 10 pkt

### Zadanie VII (0 – 10)

**Uzupełnij każde zdanie 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 o was so thick that we could barely see the house across the street.
2. Mike broke his h m, so he couldn't write for 3 weeks.
3. I'm afraid I may not s this test. It's so hard.
4. When Bill heard the offer, he n d his head in agreement.
5. One of my household chores is ac ing the floors.
6. Please s your seatbelt, we are about to start the journey.
7. I don't really like s r, learning about elements and molecules is boring.
8. I never have lunch in the t i in my office building - I prefer to eat it on the bench outside.
9. What's your favourite I e activity? Reading books? Watching Tik-Tok videos?
10. Can I try on these trousers? Where are the h \_\_\_\_\_ rooms?

..../ 10 pkt

### **Zadanie VIII (0 – 10)**

**Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź. Zwróć uwagę zarówno na sens wypowiedzi, jak i poprawność gramatyczną. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

1. I had a series of painful \_\_\_\_\_ when a dog bit me.

- a) prescriptions
- b) vaccines
- c) injections

2. \_\_\_\_ are examples of places where people come to pray.

- a) excursions, temples, churches
- b) mosques, cathedrals, orchards
- c) mosques, temples, churches

3. An example of a crime is NOT \_\_\_\_.

- a) arson
- b) avalanche
- c) hijacking

4. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ watching a movie with me tonight?

- a) want
- b) feel like
- c) prefer

5. Lucy would rather \_\_\_\_\_ home this afternoon.

- a) don't leave
- b) not leave
- c) not leaving

6. I'll give you \_\_\_\_\_, my son.

- a) a piece of advice
- b) an advice
- c) some advices

7. You go to the disco quite often, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
a) didn't you  
b) don't you  
c) haven't you

8. If you're \_\_\_\_\_, start looking for work as soon as possible.  
a) unemployment  
b) inemployed  
c) unemployed

9. Lauren's car \_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday and now she is travelling to work by tram.  
a) broke down  
b) broke up  
c) broke into

10. I had to \_\_\_\_\_ when I got a job in a different city.  
a) move my house  
b) move house  
c) move home

..../ 10 pkt

### Zadanie IX (0-10)

**Przeczytaj zdania (1-10). Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.**

1. Ben became a vet 5 years ago. **FOR**

Ben \_\_\_\_\_ 5 years.

2. My friend Ted is really interested in creating Youtube videos. **FINDS**

My friend Ted \_\_\_\_\_ really interesting.

3. When I was younger, my parents let me use the Internet 2 hours a day. **ALLOWED**

When I was younger, \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet 2 hours a day.

4. You are much friendlier than your brother. **AS**

Your brother is definitely \_\_\_\_\_ you are.

5. This film was so boring that I fell asleep after 20 minutes. **SUCH**

It \_\_\_\_\_ that I fell asleep after 20 minutes.

6. I think Tom should change school. **WOULD**

If I \_\_\_\_\_ change school.

7. Do you think you will succeed in winning the tournament? **MANAGE**

Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ the tournament?

8. They've offered me the job and my friends are really surprised. **BEEN**

I \_\_\_\_\_ and my friends were really surprised.

9. How much did you pay for this new phone? **COST**

What was \_\_\_\_\_ this new phone?

10. My dad sometimes took me to the cinema when I was in primary school. **USED**

My dad \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema when I was in primary school.

..../ 10 pkt

### **Zadanie X (0 – 13)**

**Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

1. Times Square, Rockefeller Centre, Empire State Building are in \_\_\_\_?
  - a) Los Angeles
  - b) Chicago
  - c) New York City
  
2. The moorlands can be found in many places in \_\_\_\_.
  - a) England.
  - b) Nevada.
  - c) Alaska.
  
3. The population of the UK is around \_\_\_\_.
  - a) 65 million people
  - b) 25 million people
  - c) 85 million people
  
4. Which state is Chicago in?
  - a) Illinois
  - b) Alabama
  - c) Massachusetts
  
5. The Palace of Westminster can be associated with \_\_\_\_.
  - a) The London Eye.
  - b) Big Ben.
  - c) Trafalgar Square.
  
6. What's the name of a volcano in Hawaii?
  - a) Mauna Kea
  - b) Ben Nevis
  - c) Lake District

7. Which mountain ranges are in the USA?

- a) the Appalachian Mountains
- b) the Grampians
- c) the Cairngorms

8. Which is **NOT** one of the states in the USA?

- a) Oregon
- b) Wisconsin
- c) Dallas

9. Where in the USA is the Capitol Building – is the meeting place of the United States Congress?

- a) Washington State
- b) Washington DC
- c) Columbia

10. Which of the cities below is the biggest?

- a) Manchester
- b) Belfast
- c) Birmingham

11. Which of the below is a city in California?

- a) Santa Monica
- b) New Orleans
- c) Santa Fe

12. Death Valley is \_\_\_\_

- a) a dangerous neighbourhood in Los Angeles.
- b) a desert valley in Eastern California.
- c) a nickname for a big prison in England.

13. Which river is not in the UK?

- a) River Severn
- b) River Thames
- c) River Hudson

## BRUDNOPIS