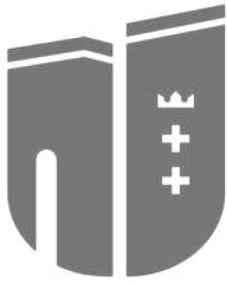




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**Pieczętka szkoły**

**Wojewódzki Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla  
uczniów szkół podstawowych od klasy IV**

**Etap szkolny 10 października 2023 roku**



**Godz. 14.00**

**Czas trwania testu: 60 minut**

**Imię i nazwisko ucznia:** ..... **Klasa:** .....

**Nazwa szkoły:** ..... **Miejscowość:** .....

**Instrukcja dla ucznia:**

1. Test konkursowy na etapie szkolnym zawiera 6 zadań (I - VI).
2. Przed udzieleniem odpowiedzi uważnie przeczytaj polecenie i treść zadania.
3. Wszystkie odpowiedzi wpisuj czytelnie i wyraźnie w wyznaczonych miejscach.
4. Przy rozwiązywaniu zadań zamkniętych wyboru wielokrotnego wybierz tylko jedną, prawidłową odpowiedź i zaznacz ją krzyżykiem, np.:  
a. c.
5. W przypadku pomyłki, weź błędą odpowiedź w kółko i oznacz krzyżykiem poprawną odpowiedź.
6. Test wypełniaj długopisem nieścieralnym, nie używaj korektora, ołówka ani gumki.
7. Nie komunikuj się z innymi uczestnikami konkursu w trakcie etapu szkolnego.
8. Nie korzystaj z żadnych urządzeń telekomunikacyjnych, słowników ani innych pomocy naukowych.
9. Sprawdź wszystkie odpowiedzi przed zakończeniem testu.
10. Punkty przyznawane są tylko za w pełni poprawne ortograficznie i gramatycznie rozwiązania, zgodne z zasadami i normami języka pisanej używanego w kontekstach formalnych, o ile z polecenia zadania nie wynika kontekst nieformalny.
11. Maksymalna liczba punktów, jaką możesz uzyskać, to 60 pkt.

**Powodzenia ☺**

<b>Uzyskane punkty:</b> ..... /60 p., czyli ..... %	<b>Imię i nazwisko przewodniczącego SKK</b>	<b>Podpis przewodniczącego SKK</b>
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I. **CZYTANIE.** Przeczytaj uważnie tekst i wykonaj zadania A i B pod tekstem. \_\_\_/10

***Why that jacket?***

*You're in a shop and you see a jacket. You think, 'Yes, I'll buy that!'. But have you ever thought about why you want that particular jacket? You may not be aware of it, but the choices you make when buying clothes are quite **complicated**, and often have their origin in your subconscious mind.*

Experts believe that there are many reasons why we choose certain clothes or a particular 'look' and, like most **psychological** matters, they say that it all goes back to our childhood! Apparently one reason we go for baggy T-shirts or tight jeans, is that they remind us of a time in our lives when we were happy and secure. We try to recreate that as we grow older. When you see a middle-aged man or woman, you may be able to guess their age because of the style of clothes they're wearing.

Another influence from our childhood is the memory of the clothes we saw around us. It may give us a liking or a preference for a certain type of material – cotton as opposed to nylon, for example. If a father wore silk ties, his son may develop a taste for silk ties when he's older too.

At other times, of course, our clothes decisions are not subconscious, but very **deliberate**, but the reasons still go back a long way. As children, we may belong to a family which is **supportive** and approves of what we think and do – it makes us feel safe. As we get older, we look for other groups to belong to – it might be a peer group at school or a rebellious sub-culture like hipsters or Goths. And how do we show that we belong to this group? By wearing a similar style of clothes or changing our appearance in order to fit in with the group.

Have you ever seen pictures of the hippies from the 1960s? The girls were long-haired, they wore full-length, cotton, flowery skirts and loose-fitting tops. They put flowers in their hair. It was their way of identifying with a sub-culture that believed in peace and love. And think about the hipsters. Lots of men wear checked shirts, skinny jeans and have a particular style of beard. It's almost like a uniform and it's a way of showing that you belong.

Undoubtedly advertising and clothes worn by celebrities and friends we admire can also influence our choices. Some of us dress in a particular way, often choosing clothes that don't really suit us, because we want to be like people we admire. Sometimes, it's simply because we don't want to be different – we don't want to stand out from the crowd. This is also a type of belonging, even though there is perhaps no special group that we want to be linked to. Our desire is for people to think we are **trendy** and not old-fashioned.

So, next time you go clothes shopping, stop and think for a moment about why you're choosing that jacket, that shirt, those shoes. The answer may tell you something interesting about yourself!

*(Adapted from High Note 3 Workbook, Pearson)*



**Zadanie A. Z pośród podanych odpowiedzi (a, b lub c) wybierz tę, która jest zgodna z treścią tekstu.**

*Przykład: The choices we make about what to buy are*

- a. easy
- b. the result of a complex thinking process
- c. unimportant

1. The writer thinks that some older people's clothes
  - a. reflect modern fashion.
  - b. make them look younger.
  - c. remind them of their youth.
2. Our parents can influence our choice of clothes because
  - a. they dressed us in a certain way.
  - b. they wore clothes that we remember.
  - c. they advised us what to wear.
3. The writer thinks that people feel the need to belong because
  - a. they like the security of a group.
  - b. their own families don't help them.
  - c. they like joining clubs.
4. The writer gives 'hippies' as an example to show how
  - a. fashion changes.
  - b. clothes can connect people.
  - c. they influenced other sub-cultures.
5. Why do some people wear clothes that don't suit them?
  - a. because they have to
  - b. because their friends tell them to
  - c. because they want to look like other people

**Zadanie B. Zaznaczone w tekście wyrazy wstaw w podane zdania tak, aby logicznie uzupełnić luki.**

*Przykład: We often make decisions using our subconscious mind and we aren't really aware of it!*

6. My friends are very \_\_\_\_\_ and buy the latest fashions.
7. My parents were \_\_\_\_\_ when I failed my fashion design exams at college.
8. It was no accident that Jane spilled orange juice on my new top, it was \_\_\_\_\_ because she was jealous!
9. The design is certainly not simple – it's very \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I'm sure there are deep, \_\_\_\_\_ reasons why some people refuse to wear certain colours.



**II. SŁOWOTWÓRSTWO. Przekształć podane w nawiasach słowa tak, żeby logicznie uzupełniały zdania.** \_\_\_\_\_/10

*Przykład: Some people fall for joke **easily** (easy).*

11. My cousin Joan is the first ..... (million) in my family after she'd inherited her parents' business.
12. I ..... (success) in persuading my parents to let me go on holidays with my friends.
13. What's that ..... (frighten) noise? Is it a thunder? I'm terrified!
14. I want to ..... (broad) my experience so I volunteered for a new task at work.
15. Some Polish ..... (science) are going to study climate change in the region.
16. After I've climbed the mountain, I feel ..... (breath). Actually, I can't breathe at all!
17. Jane is the girl who's wearing ..... (flower) dress. Look! She's over there.
18. Air ..... (pollute) is a serious problem in certain parts of our country.
19. My parents have bought a ..... (space) penthouse in the city centre. I can't wait to leave the suburbs!
20. There were so many ..... (attract) on our trip that we were exhausted in the evenings.

**III. Uzupełnij podane zdania odpowiednimi przyimkami.** \_\_\_\_\_/10

*Przykład: I went on my holidays **in** July.*

21. I was born ..... New Year's Day.
22. We set off ..... dawn in order to get to the airport at 6 o'clock.
23. Our new flat will be ready ..... a month. I can't wait to move in!
24. The school canteen can cater ..... 300 students.
25. ..... the whole, I loved the school trip to London even though it was quite expensive.
26. I think you are a bit unfriendly ..... Lisa. Please, try to be more polite.
27. I'm so excited ..... seeing this exhibition!
28. I live ..... 20 King Street.
29. ..... the picture I can see some people having fun. I guess they might be on holidays.
30. Please, remember to get ..... the train at Piccadilly Circus. I'll be waiting for you there.



IV. Uzupełnij luki tak aby powstały logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie zdania. Możesz użyć od dwóch do pięciu słów wliczając słowo podane wytłuszczoną czcionką. \_\_\_/10

Przykład: Yesterday, we elected the new chairman. **was**

The new chairman **was elected** yesterday.

31. Jane was so tired that she couldn't learn any more. **too**

Jane was \_\_\_\_\_ any more.

32. When did you buy your car? **since**

How long is it \_\_\_\_\_ your car?

33. He's the man. His dog often chases my cat. **whose**

He's the \_\_\_\_\_ chases my cat.

34. John hasn't phoned his father for a year. **phoned**

The last time \_\_\_\_\_ a year ago.

35. Is it necessary for you to call him? **have**

Do \_\_\_\_\_ him?

36. Driving fast is dangerous. **drive**

It \_\_\_\_\_ fast.

37. Perhaps the kids are in the garden. **may**

The kids \_\_\_\_\_ garden.

38. They are planting flowers in the backyard. **being**

Flowers \_\_\_\_\_ in the backyard.

39. You should go on a diet, Tom. **would**

If I \_\_\_\_\_ on a diet, Tom.

40. The plants will die if you don't water them. **unless**

The plants \_\_\_\_\_ them.



V. Wybierz odpowiedź, która prawidłowo uzupełnia lukę w zdaniu. Tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa. \_\_\_\_\_/10 pkt

Przykład: Hi, my name \_\_\_\_ Eric.

~~A. is~~ B. was C. has been D. will be

41. She looks tired. She \_\_\_\_ hard all day long.  
A. had been working B. has been working C. is working D. had worked

42. He \_\_\_\_ my best friend since 1992.  
A. was B. is being C. is D. has been

43. By the time we got to the station, the train \_\_\_\_.  
A. had already left B. left C. has already left D. is leaving

44. He \_\_\_\_ to Hong-Kong at 2.30 tomorrow morning.  
A. flies B. was flying C. will have been flying D. is flying

45. They \_\_\_\_ for two hours when they stopped for a rest.  
A. have been running B. had been running C. were running D. had run

46. He \_\_\_\_ while Sarah was painting the walls in their bedroom.  
A. was cooking B. cooked C. has been cooking D. had cooked

47. Winters \_\_\_\_ warmer and warmer these years. I don't remember any snow in the last five years.  
A. get B. are getting C. have got D. had got

48. Last night during the storm I saw the lightning \_\_\_\_ the tree.  
A. had hit B. to hit C. was hitting D. hit

49. Suppose you \_\_\_\_ a million pounds, what would you do with it?  
A. win B. won C. had won D. has won

50. They \_\_\_\_ for a new flat at the moment.  
A. have been looking B. look C. are looking D. have looked

**VI. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź. Za każdą prawidłową odpowiedź otrzymasz jeden punkt.**

*Przykład: J.K. Rowling is .....*

*B. an actress*

*C. a scientist*

*D. a politician*

**/10 pkt**

51. The flower symbol of Scotland is \_\_\_\_.

A. a thistle      B. a rose      C. a shamrock      D. a daffodil

52. The first president of the USA was \_\_\_\_.

A. Abraham Lincoln    B. George W. Bush    C. George Washington    D. Franklin D. Roosevelt

53. The capital city of Australia is \_\_\_\_.

A. Sydney      B. Canberra      C. Melbourne      D. Adelaide

54. Donald Trump was defeated in the 2020 presidential election by \_\_\_\_.

A. Joe Biden      B. Barack Obama      C. George W. Bush      D. John F. Kennedy

55. After Queen Elisabeth II's death her son came to the throne. His title is King \_\_\_\_.

A. Charles I      B. Charles II      C. Charles III      D. Charles IV

56. In 2023 the English female football team took part in FIFA Women's World Cup and got \_\_\_\_.

A. the championship    B. the second place    C. the third place    D. the fourth place

57. Sir Lewis Carl Davidson Hamilton is a British sports champion in \_\_\_\_.

A. football      B. sailing      C. rugby      D. car racing

58. "Oppenheimer" is a block buster movie telling a story of building an atomic bomb by the Americans during WWII. As the title character the film stars an Irish actor \_\_\_\_.

A. Liam Neeson      B. Cillian Murphy      C. Robert Downey Jr      D. Matt Damon

59. A pop star Taylor Swift is \_\_\_\_.

A. British      B. Canadian      C. Australian      D. American

60. Saint Andrew is the patron saint of

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