



Kuratorium Oświaty
w Szczecinie

Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów szkół podstawowych województwa zachodniopomorskiego w roku szkolnym 2023/2024

Etap wojewódzki

Drogi Uczniu!

Gratulujemy osiągniętych wyników w etapie rejonowym. Przed przystąpieniem do rozwiązywania testu prosimy, żebyś zapoznał się z poniższymi wskazówkami:

1. 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 1–14 oraz 19-41 to zadania zamknięte, gdzie podane są **4 lub 6** 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 15-18 oraz 42 - 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 through the text carefully. Read the missing sentences A-F. Choose the sentence which best fits each gap 1-5. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

How would we know whether there is life on Earth? This bold experiment found out

It began the way many discoveries do — a tickling of curiosity in the back of someone’s mind. That someone was astronomer and communicator Carl Sagan. 1._____ The result was a paper in *Nature* 30 years ago this week that changed how scientists thought about looking for life on other planets.

The opportunity stemmed from a tragic mishap. Almost four years before Galileo’s launch, in January 1986, the space shuttle Challenger had exploded shortly after lift-off, taking seven lives with it. NASA cancelled its plans to dispatch Galileo on a speedy path to Jupiter using a liquid-fuelled rocket aboard another space shuttle. 2._____

On 8 December 1990, Galileo was due to skim past Earth, just 960 kilometres above the surface. The tickling became an itch that Sagan had to scratch. He talked NASA into pointing the spacecraft’s instruments at our planet. The resulting paper was titled ‘A search for life on Earth from the Galileo spacecraft’.

We are in a unique position of knowing that life exists on Earth. 3._____ “It’s almost like a science-fiction story wrapped up in a paper,” says David Grinspoon, senior scientist for astrobiology strategy at NASA’s headquarters in Washington DC. “Let’s imagine that we’re seeing Earth for the first time.”

It came at a time, too, when the search for life elsewhere in the Solar System was at a low ebb. 4._____ Mars, crisscrossed by the ‘irrigation canals’ of astronomers’ imagination, was a seemingly barren wasteland. In 1990, no one yet knew about the buried oceans that lay on Jupiter’s moon Europa — a discovery that Galileo would go on to make — or on Saturn’s moon Enceladus, both of which are now seen as potential cradles of extraterrestrial life.

Crucially, Sagan and his collaborators took a deliberately agnostic approach to the detection of life, says astrobiologist Lisa Kaltenegger, who heads the Carl Sagan Institute at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. “Of course he wants to find life, every scientist does,” she says. “But he says, let’s take that wish and be even more cautious — because we want to find it.” The existence of life was to be, in the words of the paper, the “hypothesis of last resort” for explaining what Galileo observed.

But even through this veil of scepticism, the spacecraft delivered. High-resolution images of Australia and Antarctica obtained as Galileo flew overhead did not yield signs of civilization.

Still, Galileo measured oxygen and methane in Earth's atmosphere, the latter in ratios that suggested a disequilibrium brought about by living organisms. 5._____ And it picked up radio transmissions coming from the surface that were moderated as if engineered. "A strong case can be made that the signals are generated by an intelligent form of life on Earth," Sagan's team wrote, rather cheekily.

Adapted from: www.nature.com

A. Instead, the probe was released more gently from an orbiting shuttle, with mission engineers slingshotting it around Venus and Earth so it could gain the gravitational boosts that would catapult it all the way to Jupiter.

B. US and Soviet robotic missions in the 1960s and 1970s had revealed that Venus — once thought to be a haven for exotic organisms — was hellishly hot beneath its dense clouds of carbon dioxide.

C. The thing doing the tickling was the trajectory of NASA's Galileo spacecraft, which had launched in October 1989 and was the first to orbit Jupiter.

D. It spotted a steep cliff in the infrared spectrum of sunlight reflecting off the planet, a distinctive 'red edge' that indicates the presence of vegetation..

E. When Sagan and his colleagues pointed Galileo at Earth, they invented a scientific framework for looking for signs of life on these other worlds — one that has permeated every search for such biosignatures since.

F. To use our own home to test whether we could discern that remotely was an extraordinary suggestion at the time, when so little was known about the environments in which life might thrive.

II Read through the text carefully. For questions 6-9, choose the answer (A,B,C or D) which fits best according to the text.

Why Do Witches Wear Pointy Hats? The History Behind the Costume

The most instantly recognizable part of a witch costume is a black, conical, pointy-tipped hat. Like every other piece of standard witch attire, the hat likely has roots in multiple cultures and eras.

Some trace the witch hat to a style associated with Quaker women. Throughout most of the 17th century, women of all social classes wore tall, black, wool felt hats, which Abby Cox, a dress historian, says was considered normal fashion at the time. These wide-brimmed, black, conical hats peaked in popularity in the mid-1600s, which also happened to be when a new Christian denomination known as the Religious Society of Friends, or Quakers, was founded in England.

The Quakers' beliefs were considered radical at the time: especially the idea that women and men were spiritual equals, and that women were permitted to be preachers. Because they were seen as outsiders, and their views and practices were considered a threat to the British monarchy and the Church of England, Quakers faced persecution and imprisonment, while Quaker women in particular were accused of witchcraft.

In her 1901 book, *The Quaker: A Study in Costume*, historian Amelia Mott Gummere—herself a practicing Quaker—noted that 17th century “preaching women” who faced “witchcraft persecutions” wore pointed hats (with caps underneath), aprons and high-heeled shoes.

At a time when women outside of the monarchy were rarely in the public eye—and therefore, seldom represented in book illustrations and other art—this image of Quaker women, and the clothes they wore, stuck.

“Almost all of the earliest prints of the Quaker women who preach show them dressed in this cap and hat,” she writes. “It is impossible, in examining any of these pictures, to avoid the suggestion that here is the hat of the conventional witch of our childhood.”

Another explanation traces the witch hat's origins to a pointed cap Jewish men wore in some regions of medieval Europe. At first, they did so willingly, but that changed after 1215, when Jews in some parts of the continent were forced to wear a “Judenhut” following a papal decree requiring Jews to wear an identifying item of clothing when appearing in public. Jews were depicted wearing these conical hats in continental European medieval art, and through at least the 16th century.

It's not, however, typically seen in images from England, as Jews had been expelled from the kingdom in 1290. That changed in 1656, when Oliver Cromwell permitted Jews to return to

England to resettle: an event that happened to coincide with the formation of a new religious group also facing suspicion and persecution—the Quakers.

“It wasn’t that Jews and Quakers were both separately accused of witchcraft: the demonization of witches through anti-Jewish stereotyping had already happened, and now it was being reused,” says Vi, a fashion historian who shares her research on her YouTube channel, SnappyDragon. “When the push to portray Quaker women as witches got going, applying this familiar antisemitic witchy imagery was an efficient way to do it, especially in context with the panic over Jewish resettlement and Quaker support for it.”

Adapted from: www.history.com

6. What was one of the reasons that Quakers were persecuted during the 17th century?
 - A. They were believed to be foreigners.
 - B. They issued threats towards the British monarch.
 - C. They believed in gender equality.
 - D. They were associated with the British monarch.

7. What is true about Quaker women according to the text?
 - A. They faced persecutions because they used to wear pointed hats.
 - B. All of them portrayed in illustrations were wearing caps and pointed hats.
 - C. They supported the antisemitic panic.
 - D. They were allowed to deliver sermons.

8. What does the article suggest about the representation of women in art during the time?
 - A. Women who were in the public eye tried to avoid being represented as witches in book illustrations.
 - B. Women were rarely portrayed in book illustrations.
 - C. The authors of book illustrations tried to avoid the suggestions that they depicted women as conventional witches.
 - D. Women from the royal family weren’t represented in book illustrations.

9. Which according to the text is NOT true?

In the mid-1600s _____

 - A. a wide-brimmed conical hat was a popular garment in England.
 - B. the Religious Society of Friends was established.
 - C. Jewish communities were allowed to settle in England.
 - D. Jews started to wear pointed hats.

PART 2 – HISTORY AND CULTURE

I Choose the answer which best fits each gap.

10. What is the name of the popular festival in London, which started to be organised in the 1960s by immigrants from the Caribbean?

- A. the Notting Hill Carnival B. the Brick Lane Festival
C. the Hispanic Festival D. the Camden Town Festival

11. The book of Kells is a manuscript which was written by _____ writers.

- A. English B. Irish C. Welsh D. Aboriginal

12. What is the Scottish name for New Year's Eve?

- A. Auld Lang Syne B. Hogmanay C. Dewi Sant D. St Andrew's Day

13. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President of the USA?

- A. the Speaker of the House B. Attorney General
C. the Senator of Washington State D. a Resident Commissioner

14. _____ does not have a parliament or an assembly of its own.

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

II Answer each question with one or two words.

15. What is the name of the author of *Pride and Prejudice*? _____

16. What is the traditional name of the day before Ash Wednesday? (use two words)

17. What is the name of one of the most famous landmarks in Australia – a huge reddish rock located in the middle of the desert south-west of Alice Springs, sacred to the Aboriginal people of the area? _____

18. What is the name of the music genre which originated in the Deep South of the United States in the 19th century, evolving from the oral tradition of African American work songs?

PART 3 – GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I Read the text and decide which answer best fits each space

Walking just 4,000 steps a day may reduce your risk of dying from any cause, the largest analysis to date suggests – although the more you walk, the greater the health benefits. The idea that a 19. _____ lifestyle is linked to poorer health is now well established, yet, until now, it has been unclear what the optimal number of steps people should aspire to is, or if there is an upper limit beyond which further health gains are minimal.

To investigate, researchers led by Maciej Banach, a professor of cardiology at the Medical University of Lodz in Poland, drew on data from 17 previous studies involving 226,889 people, who were followed for an average of seven years to assess the health 20. _____ of different daily step counts.

“Our study confirms that the more you walk, the better. We found that this applied to both men and women, 21. _____ of age, whether you live in a temperate, subtropical or subpolar region of the world, or a region with a mixture of climates,” Banach said.

“In addition, our analysis indicates that as little as 4,000 steps a day are needed to significantly reduce deaths from any cause, and even fewer to reduce deaths from cardiovascular disease.” The team also assessed the influence of walking up to 20,000 steps a day – equivalent to walking 9-10 miles for the average person – and found that the health benefits continued to increase.

“We did not see any 22. _____ effect or risk plateau for any of the investigated groups,” the team said. However, they cautioned that the data for such “high steppers” remains limited, and further studies were needed. Banach said: “In a world where we have more and more advanced drugs to target specific conditions such as cardiovascular disease, I believe we should always 23. _____ that lifestyle changes, including diet and exercise, might be at least as – or even more – effective in reducing cardiovascular risk and prolonging lives.

“We still need good studies to 24. _____ whether these benefits may exist for intensive types of exertion, and in different populations of different ages, and with different associated health problems. However, it seems that, as with pharmacological treatments, we should always think about personalising lifestyle changes.”

Adapted from: www.theguardian.com

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 19. | A. notorious | B. seating | C. sustainable | D. sedentary |
| 20. | A. affluence | B. impacts | C. increase | D. exposure |
| 21. | A. irrespective | B. nevertheless | C. irreversible | D. implied |
| 22. | A. diverse | B. eligible | C. diminishing | D. redundant |
| 23. | A. sustain | B. emphasise | C. venture | D. convince |
| 24. | A. construct | B. develop | C. assume | D. investigate |

II Choose the answer which best fits each gap.

25. It has been proved that city _____ have a shorter lifespan than people living in the countryside.

- A. dwellers B. communities C. citizens D. residences

26. The roads to Birmingham were _____ congested, so we spent more time than we had planned in the car.

- A. strongly B. hardly C. allegedly D. heavily

27. Most ministers agree that there is a need to reform the education system, but it's unlikely to happen in the _____ future.

- A. notable B. foreseeable C. widespread D. current

28. If Stephen spoke Spanish, he _____ to translate the advert we saw last week.

- A. would have been able B. would be able C. would have been able D. would be able

29. The air raid began at 1.00 am so most residents _____ then.

- A. can have been sleeping B. must have slept C. must have been sleeping
D. can have slept

30. Hopefully, by the time we arrive, the kids _____ doing their homework and we'll be able to play some board games together.

- A. will have finishing B. will have finished C. have finished D. are finishing

31. I wish I _____ the job offer. I didn't realise that the job could be so stressful.

- A. didn't take B. took C. hadn't taken D. had taken

32. Do you think _____ next week?

- A. we could have our fence painted B. our fence could have been painted
C. we could have painted our fence D. our fence could be painted

33. Our opponents are tough, and never _____ that we're better than anyone else.
A. we have thought B. have we thought C. we thought D. did we thought
34. The document is highly unlikely _____ before the Prime Minister signed it.
A. to be changed B. being changed C. having been changed D. to have been changed
35. My ferret _____ broken the vase in the living room, because it was in its cage all day.
A. might have B. mustn't have C. can't have D. could have
36. If only Sarah _____ what to do now. Unfortunately, she's hopeless at DIY.
A. didn't know B. had known C. hadn't known D. knew
37. Only after I got off the bus _____ I didn't have my wallet in the bag.
A. I noticed B. did I notice C. had I noticed D. I hadn't noticed
38. I _____ the vegetables. I spent one hour doing that, but soon after I finished, it started to rain heavily.
A. didn't need to water B. needn't have watered C. needn't water
D. didn't need watering
39. Sue _____ all the memories of the time she spent with her grandchildren when they were little.
A. cherishes B. beams C. pleads D. implies
40. For some _____ reason, the twins refused to go inside. Do you know why they insisted on staying on the porch?
A. reluctant B. sheer C. lavish D. peculiar
41. My mother used to motivate me by saying that I should constantly _____ to improve my work.
A. subsidy B. endeavor C. emerge D. cease

IV Read the article and complete each gap with ONE word which best fits each space. Words like *isn't*, *hasn't*, *won't* etc. count as one word.

Noise pollution harms more than your hearing

48. _____ a blackbird's song to the rumble of a passing train, sounds are produced by vibrations moving through the air, ground, or water in invisible waves.

When those soundwaves enter your ear, they make tiny membranes, bones, and hair cells inside vibrate, 49. _____ triggers electrical signals that your brain interprets as sound.

But when that sound is extremely loud or frequent it can actually harm the human body.

“You can be exposed to so 50. _____ sound that it destroys your hearing,” says Erica Walker, an epidemiologist at Brown University.

These loud or repetitive sounds 51. _____ just damage the membranes, hair cells, or nerves that allow us to hear — they can also disturb our sleep and trigger a cascade of problems throughout the body.

“Mood disruption leads to your body activating a fight-or-flight response,” says Walker. “So it's the same response that is triggered when you are in a dark alley and you see a ferocious pit-bull, and your body is saying, ‘52. _____ I need to run from this, or I need to fight this.’”

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that as 53. _____ as 22 million Americans are exposed to noise pollution at work each year—and studies show that some communities are more susceptible than others, too. Fortunately, scientists are learning more about how sound can impact human health all the time.

Adapted from: www.nationalgeographic.com

PART 4 – WRITING

You are a member of a charity organization. The city hall is organizing a competition to award the most active teenage volunteers. The first prize is \$1000. Write an email to the mayor of the city (150-200 words) and:

- **present the organization you belong to**
- **describe ONE most memorable action/activity in which you participated**
- **explain why you should be the person who receives the prize**
- **explain what you would do if you got the first prize**

BRUDNOPIS