


<p>Dolnośląski Konkurs JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO <i>zDolny Ślązak</i> dla uczniów szkół podstawowych w roku szkolnym 2024/2025</p>		<p>ETAP SZKOLNY 16 października 2024 r. godz. 10.00 czas trwania 45 minut</p>
<p>Kuratorium Oświaty we Wrocławiu / Dolnośląski Ośrodek Doskonalenia Nauczycieli we Wrocławiu</p>		

Uczestnik konkursu (wpisz czytelnie, drukowanymi literami)

Nazwisko	Imię
Szkoła	Klasa

INSTRUKCJA

1. Pisz wyraźnie czarnym lub niebieskim długopisem, nie używaj korektora.
2. W zadaniach zamkniętych z odpowiedziami do wyboru zakreśl znakiem X właściwą odpowiedź. W razie pomyłki otocz błędnie zaznaczoną odpowiedź kółkiem i jeszcze raz zaznacz poprawną odpowiedź.
3. Odpowiedzi w pozostałych zadaniach wpisz w wyznaczonych miejscach arkusza.
4. Pamiętaj, że pracujesz samodzielnie. Nie możesz korzystać z żadnych pomocy - tablic, map, słowników, leksykonów, telefonów komórkowych, kalkulatorów itp. Potrzebne informacje zawarte są w treści zadań.
5. Poza arkuszem nie możesz używać innych kartek.
6. Za każdą prawidłową odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.
7. Maksymalna liczba punktów do zdobycia wynosi 30.

Powodzenia!

Suma zdobytych punktów _____

Podpis sprawdzającego _____

Część I

Przeczytaj tekst, następnie wpisz poprawną odpowiedź.

Technology and your health

I have believed for a while that mobiles, mobile phone masts and another technology is harmful to our health, due to the exposure to radiation. Scientists, at the very least, think mobile phones should be used as little as possible. They think it is better to be careful about using mobiles and a lot of scientists believe they are harmful to your health. Mobile phones are particularly bad for children. The phone companies will tell you that they are safe. But remember they are selling a product so they are hardly going to put you off buying their product by telling you it is unsafe. Where there is a lot of money involved there tends to be corruption. So don't think that they or the government, who get a tax of the money from the use of masts and mobile phones that are put up, have your best interests in mind.

After all people said that smoking, asbestos, a medication called Thalidomide, pesticides and so on were either safe or wouldn't cause you serious harm. However, they were wrong because they caused cancer, disability and terrible illnesses.

I think technology will be to the next generation what drink, smoking and drugs have been to previous generations. In fact, research claims that mobile phones could kill more people than smoking.

Wireless (wi-fi) can cause headaches, nausea, tiredness and memory loss in some people. Technology can be particularly hazardous if you are sensitive to it. We have so much technology now - there is 24 hour television, computers, Nintendo games, phones and so on. It is not just mobiles but Dect phones (cordless) too and on top of all this there is wireless as well.

Electrical gadgets in the bedroom can also negatively affect sleep. It is best to have no electronic items in your bedroom. But if you can't do without them at least make sure you don't have a computer, cordless phone or mobile in your bedroom or at least make sure that are turned off. Cordless phones emit a high amount of radiation. This is because they have to be on all the time, so that the phone can be charged up. If you didn't do this, the phone wouldn't work. So keep your technology use to a limited amount of time each day. Particularly, keep your use of mobile phones to a minimum and use a landline instead, because mobile phones can cause cancerous brain tumours if they are used for a long period of time over the years.

Always remember that your health is very important as you might find you are unable to return to good health once you have lost it. To find out more about protecting yourself from these dangers visit www.wiredchild.org.

Adapted from: <https://en.islcollective.com/>

Are these statements true (T) or false (F) according to the text:

1. Mobile phones and masts do not harm children's health. _____
2. The government makes money from mobile phone masts and phones. _____
3. Having electronic devices in the bedroom can cause sleep problems. _____
4. The research shows that using mobiles can be less hazardous than smoking. _____
5. It is safer to use a landline phone than a mobile phone. _____

The top attractions of Stratford-upon-Avon

Stratford-upon-Avon, around 100 miles northwest of London, is where William Shakespeare was born and lived for some of his life. You'll have a great day **exploring** the town.

The first house you'll want to visit is the birthplace of Shakespeare. You can see the bedroom where he was born in April 1564. There's also a garden where he played with his brothers and sisters.

Then you should visit the **site** of New Place, the house where Shakespeare lived from 1597 until he died in 1616. The house itself burned down 250 years ago, but the grounds are very beautiful. In one of the gardens at New Place, there are **sculptures** about some of his many plays.

There are **several** other houses which belonged to Shakespeare and his family, but if you have children, the best place to spend an afternoon is Mary Arden's farmhouse. This is where Shakespeare's mother grew up and it's now a working farm with horses, cows, donkeys, rabbits, and more.

If you like going to the theatre, there are three to choose from in Stratford-upon-Avon! The Royal Shakespeare Theatre has a restaurant on the top floor. If you have dinner there, you get a beautiful **view** over the river Avon.

And if your feet hurt after walking around town, try a river **cruise**. The cruise costs under £10 and lasts 40 minutes. Boats leave three times an hour.

Another way to relax at the end of your day in Stratford-upon-Avon is to visit a typical old pub. The Old Thatch Tavern dates back to 1470 and people say it's **haunted** by the ghost of a man who died on Christmas Day in 1795!

Stratford-upon-Avon has so much to offer visitors. You'll never forget the day that you visited this **magical** place.

Adapted from: shakespeare.org.uk; oldthatchtavernstratford.co.uk

Spośród ośmiu zaznaczonych w powyższym tekście słów znajdź pięć, których definicje są podane w punktach 1-5. Przy każdej definicji wpisz jeden wyraz.

Which word in bold letters matches each definition below. There are three extra words.

1. extraordinary, enjoyable, or exciting _____
2. what you can see from a particular place _____
3. some; an amount that is not exact _____
4. to search a place and discover things about it _____
5. a place where a building, town, etc. is located _____

Część III

Wybierz jedną poprawną odpowiedź.

1. My aunt is a doctor; let's ask her for _____ advice.

- A. ---
- B. the
- C. a
- D. an

2. In my opinion, men are often better _____ cooking than women.

- A. for
- B. at
- C. on
- D. in

3. If I ask you, _____ me?

- A. you would help
- B. will you help
- C. you can help
- D. should you help

4. My sister _____ me to use her make-up kit whenever I wanted .

- A. makes
- B. let
- C. need
- D. allowed

5. Don't throw that old suitcase away! It may still _____ in handy when we go on holiday.

- A. find
- B. run
- C. come
- D. give

6. She has a lot of time on her _____. (she has a lot of free time, maybe too much)

- A. head
- B. lap
- C. hands
- D. shoulders

7. Choose the correct phrasal verb which means the same as the underlined verb:

She can't tolerate his stupidity any longer.

- A. get across
- B. hold up
- C. do up
- D. put up with

8. It's a difficult decision. I need some time to chew it _____.

- A. on
- B. over
- C. in
- D. out

9. If you blow someone's _____, you amaze them strongly.

- A. head
- B. brain
- C. mind
- D. skull

10. If you mean that the things which are free have a hidden cost, you say:

There's no such thing as a free _____.

- A. lunch
- B. roof
- C. bed
- D. ticket

11. What colour are the stars on the flag of New Zealand? _____

- A. white
- B. red
- C. yellow
- D. blue

12. The Patron of Scotland is _____.

- A. St Andrew
- B. St George
- C. St David
- D. St Patrick

13. The capital of Wales is _____.

- A. Belfast.
- B. Edinburgh.
- C. Dublin.
- D. Cardiff.

14. The longest river in England is _____.

- A. The Mersey
- B. The Thames
- C. The Mississippi
- D. The Tyne

15. Where can you see this bridge?



- A. London.
- B. San Francisco.
- C. Sydney.
- D. Toronto.

Część IV

Pisz wyraźnie drukowanymi literami. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna.

1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not use more than three words. (Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby miało podobne znaczenie do pierwszego. Możesz użyć maksymalnie trzech słów.)

We are both beautiful.

She is _____ me.

2. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not use more than three words, including the word given. (Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby miało podobne znaczenie do pierwszego. Możesz użyć maksymalnie trzech słów, łącznie z tym podanym w nawiasach.)

How long are you going to stay here?

_____ are you going to spend here? (MUCH)

3. Translate the Polish words (in brackets) into English to complete the sentence. The sentence must be logical and grammatically correct. Do not use more than three words. (Przetłumacz polskie słowa z nawiasów na język angielski. Możesz użyć maksymalnie trzech słów.)

Maria Curie-Skłodowska (słynie z) _____ discovering two chemical elements.

4. Translate the Polish words (in brackets) into English to complete the sentence. The sentence must be logical and grammatically correct. Do not use more than three words. (Przetłumacz polskie słowa z nawiasów na język angielski. Możesz użyć maksymalnie trzech słów.)

(Zdejmij) _____ your jacket. It's hot in here.

5. Use the words in brackets to make a grammatically correct sentence. Do not use more than three words.

(Użyj słów z nawiasów w odpowiedniej formie, tak aby w sposób poprawny gramatycznie uzupełnić zdanie. Możesz użyć maksymalnie trzech słów.)

The new stadium (be/complete) _____ ten years ago.