

**Wojewódzki Konkurs Przedmiotowy
z języka angielskiego dla uczniów szkół podstawowych
województwa kujawsko-pomorskiego**

Etap szkolny – 29.10.2024r.

Kod ucznia:

Wynik: /80 pkt.

Instrukcja dla ucznia

Zanim przystąpisz do rozwiązywania testu, przeczytaj uważnie poniższą instrukcję.

1. Wpisz w wyznaczonym miejscu powyżej swój kod ustalony przez Komisję Konkursową. Nie wpisuj swojego imienia i nazwiska.
2. Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy twój arkusz testowy jest kompletny. Niniejszy arkusz testowy składa się z **10 stron i zawiera 10 zadań podzielonych na sekcje liczące razem 80 pkt.** Jeśli zauważysz jakiegokolwiek braki lub błędy w druku, zgłoś je natychmiast Komisji Konkursowej.
3. Przeczytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem polecenia i wskazówki do każdego zadania.
4. Odpowiedzi zapisuj długopisem niezmazywalnym z czarnym lub niebieskim tuszem.
5. Dbaj o czytelność pisma i precyzję odpowiedzi. Zaznaczaj poprawne odpowiedzi zgodnie z poleceniem.
6. Nie używaj korektora. Jeżeli pomylisz się, błędną odpowiedź skreśl i zaznacz prawidłową. Oceniane będą tylko odpowiedzi, które zostały zaznaczone lub wpisane zgodnie z poleceniem i umieszczone w miejscu do tego przeznaczonym.
7. Przy każdym zadaniu podano maksymalną liczbę punktów, którą można uzyskać.
8. Na ostatniej stronie testu znajdziesz miejsce na brudnopis. **Brudnopis nie podlega ocenie.**
9. Pracuj samodzielnie.
10. Pamiętaj, że do sali, w której odbywa się Konkurs, nie wolno wносить telefonów komórkowych ani żadnych urządzeń telekomunikacyjnych.
11. Całkowity czas na wykonanie testu pisemnego wynosi **60 minut.**

Zadanie 1. (5 pkt.)

RAZEM _____/5

Czytanie ze zrozumieniem: Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, a następnie uzupełnij luki (1-5) brakującymi fragmentami zdań (a-g) znajdującymi się pod tekstem. Wpisz literę (a-g) w każdą z luk (1-5). Podano dwa dodatkowe fragmenty zdań.

Sir Alexander Fleming and the accident that changed modern medicine

Imagine making a scientific discovery that would go on to save millions of lives - by accident.

Well that's exactly what happened on 28 September 1928, when Sir Alexander Fleming, a Scottish microbiologist, found a substance called penicillin that transformed the history of medicine. Penicillin was the world's first antibiotic and was vital for creating medicines to kill bacterial infections. But who was the great scientist and how did he make this amazing discovery nearly 100 years ago?

Alexander Fleming was born on Lochfield Farm in Ayrshire, Scotland on 6 August 1881.

He had three siblings and four half-siblings from his father's previous marriage.

His father died when he was seven years old and his mother managed the farm with her eldest stepson.

After being educated in local schools, he moved to London where his brother was a doctor. **1...** In 1901 he enrolled in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in Paddington, London. He was recognised as being naturally bright and a quick learner, winning prizes along the way. He qualified as a doctor in 1906 and then began his research.

Alexander Fleming's research in World War One

Alexander Fleming served in the Royal Army Medical Corps during World War One which took place from 1914-1918. He was involved in treating wounded soldiers from the battlefield. Doctors weren't able to treat certain conditions that nowadays are much easier to deal with, simply because they didn't have the right medicines. **2....** Many lives were also lost due to an outbreak of flu in 1918.

How was penicillin found by accident?

After returning from the war, Alexander Fleming started researching the influenza, or flu, virus. After going on holiday, he returned to his laboratory, and discovered something very strange had happened. Before he had gone away, he hadn't cleared away all of the dishes of bacteria that he'd been working on and a blob of mould had developed in one of his dirty dishes. But while bacteria was growing everywhere else in the dish, none was growing around the mould. **3...** He worked out what this substance was and called it penicillin. It was the world's first antibiotic. An antibiotic is a substance that destroys or limits the growth of micro-organisms, like bacteria.

How did penicillin save people during World War Two?

It was another 12 years after the substance's initial discovery before it was ready to be widely used as a medicine. Penicillin would become responsible for killing the different bacteria responsible for many serious human infections - for example, tonsillitis, bronchitis and pneumonia. **4....** During World War Two, it saved the lives of many soldiers wounded in battle.

Can penicillin still be used to cure infections today?

Penicillin is still used today, but it hasn't been without its problems. **5...** During a global epidemic of flu in 1957, many people died because the drug couldn't kill the bacteria. A team of doctors worked to create the second generation of penicillin. Over 100 new antibiotics have been discovered since 1928, but resistance to them is still a problem.

And while scientists continue to develop antibiotics, experts are still warning of the dangers of overusing them.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/articles/c3dv4dj51keo> 27 September 2024

- a) By the 1950s, doctors were prescribing it so much that some bacteria was able to develop resistance to the medicine.
- b) This told him that something in the mould was killing the bacteria.
- c) He spent his teenage years learning in the city.

- d) During his studies, he also spent a year working as a chef in Paris.
- e) He would see wounds that would lead to limbs being amputated, or cut off, to stop infection from spreading.
- f) In 1965, penicillin was declared completely ineffective and was removed from medical use altogether.
- g) Its discovery also allowed doctors and surgeons to carry out more invasive treatments, which would not have been possible before because of the risk of deadly infections.

Zadanie 2. (6 pkt.)

RAZEM _____/6

Słowotwórstwo: Utwórz właściwe słowo od podanego słowa tak, aby otrzymać poprawne i logiczne uzupełnienie zdania.

1. It might look like _____ in fact, the kitten is practising its hunting skills. **ENTERTAIN**
2. I'm afraid your answers are _____ so the prize goes to the opponents. **CORRECT**
3. It's an extremely difficult task to _____ all the Latin maxims. **MEMORY**
4. He received a medal for his outstanding _____. **BRAVE**
5. It's essential to make sure the hairdryer is _____ before you fix the switch. **CONNECT**
6. He was _____ much more successful than his older brother. **ACADEMY**

Zadanie 3. (10 pkt.)

RAZEM _____/10

Gramatyka: Zadaj pytania o podkreślone fragmenty zdań. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

1. She should leave before the storm begins.
_____?
2. I met him just before he moved to the USA.
_____?

3. Doctor Smith visits my grandma every Saturday.

_____?

4. Mike was standing outside the bank when he saw the robbers.

_____?

5. I dream of meeting Taylor Swift one day.

_____?

6. He has never seen such a breathtaking view before.

_____?

7. The flight was cancelled because of storm.

_____?

8. She is an expert in psychology.

_____?

9. Travel broadens the mind.

_____?

10. My grandma invited me to her favourite cafeteria.

_____?

Zadanie 4. (10 pkt.)

RAZEM ____/10

Słownictwo: Uzupełnij zdania brakującymi wyrazami. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie liter w danym wyrazie. W każdym z brakujących wyrazów podano litery pomocnicze. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

1. Is service _n_ _u_ _d in the bill or should we leave a tip?

2. I'm sorry but you have to be a _ _m_ _r of the golf club to be able to play here.

3. I'm going to r_ _i_ _e the whole evening before tomorrow's chemistry test.

4. Sally's definitely not an expert in this field. She's just a b_ _in_ _ _.

5. Mike got s_ _p_ _n_ _ _ for cheating and won't be allowed to come to school for the next two weeks.

6. The location of the flat is very c_ _v_ _i_ _t. It's close to the shops and the bus station.

7. Charles Dickens's last novel was _i_ _e_ _ 'Our Mutual Friend'.

8. When he tells you about his adventures, take it with a _ _n_ _ of salt; he tends to exaggerate.

9. Although we were only casual _c_ _a_ _t_ _c_ _ from school, I enjoyed our meeting at tennis lessons.

10. My uncle works as a sales _s_ _i_ _t_ _ _ in a big department store.

Zadanie 5. (10 pkt.)

RAZEM ____/10

Gramatyka: Przekształć poniższe zdania, zachowując sens zdania wyjściowego. W każdym ze zdań możesz użyć maksymalnie 5 wyrazów, włączając wyraz podany. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

1. Would you like me to bring the bag for you? **SHALL**
_____ bag for you?
2. We should stop football hooligans at last. **BE**
Football _____ at last.
3. Why don't we meet tomorrow at 5 in front of the cafe? **ABOUT**
How _____ at 5 in front of the cafe?
4. It isn't necessary to pay at once. **NEED**
You _____ at once.
5. Speaking French with a good accent is difficult. **SPEAK**
It _____ with a good accent.
6. I'm not the boss of this company so I can't make the important decisions. **IF**
I could make the important decisions _____ of this company.
7. You mustn't talk in the exam room. **FORBIDDEN**
It _____ in the exam room.
8. They made me prepare the presentation on the topic I don't like. **WAS**
I _____ the presentation on the topic I don't like.
9. There are only a few musicians who are able to play this musical piece. **MANY**
There _____ who are able to play this musical piece.
10. This lovely kitten proved to be female, didn't it? **TURNED**
This lovely kitten _____ female, didn't it?

Zadanie 6. (10 pkt.)

RAZEM____/10

Słownictwo: Wybierz jedną z dwóch odpowiedzi, zakreślając w kółko właściwą.

1. Mike earns a decent **PENSION/SALARY** of about \$100 000 a year.
2. She is very keen **ONTO/ON** tennis and dreams of becoming a pro one day.
3. He is definitely addicted to **GAMBLING/HAZARD** and he's already lost large sums of money.
4. Thanks for looking after my cat for the weekend. I'm very **GRATEFUL/GRACEFUL**.
5. Why are you in such a bad **MOOD/ATMOSPHERE**?
6. The car remained **STATIONERY/ STATIONARY** at the red light, waiting for it to turn green.
7. The **PRINCIPLE/PRINCIPAL** of honesty is very important in building genuine friendship.
8. I always appreciate your **ADVISE/ADVICE** when I'm making important decisions.
9. She gave me a sincere **COMPLEMENT/COMPLIMENT** about my presentation, which boosted my confidence.
10. The **ACTUAL/CURRENT** report is available on the website.

Zadanie 7. (5 pkt.)

RAZEM ____/5

Gramatyka: Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników w nawiasach. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

1. I _____ (**wait**) for you for 20 minutes now! Where are you?!
2. While we _____ (**work**) the kitchen when somebody knocked on the door.
3. Sadly, she _____ (**not/do**) her biology homework yesterday.
4. (**your twin sister/ever/see**) _____ a waterfall? You should know that!
5. Unless Jane (**apologise**) _____ to my best friend, I will not visit her soon.

Zadanie 8. (10 pkt.)

RAZEM____/10

Wyrażenia przymkowe / Czasowniki złożone: Uzupełnij zdania brakującymi przymkami/ partykułami z ramki, wpisując je w luki w zdaniach. Podano dwa wyrazy więcej.

OUT /ABOUT /FOR /OFF /IN /BY /INTO /INTO /DOWN /ON /ACROSS /UP

1. I'm going to split up with Mike because we have almost nothing _____common.
2. Ben didn't break your computer _____purpose. It was an accident!
3. I don't think I'd like to live _____myself.
4. We need to find an office ____rent in the city centre. Other locations are out of question.
5. Kate and Betty have fallen _____with each other so Kate isn't going to invite Betty to her party.
6. I unexpectedly ran _____ an old friend at the grocery store yesterday.
7. He didn't turn _____ for the meeting and we had to cancel it.
8. While cleaning the attic, I came _____ some old letters from my grandparents.
9. My mum decided to turn _____ the job offer because it didn't meet her expectations.
10. They had to put _____ the concert until next week because of the lead singer's health problem.

Zadanie 9. (4 pkt.)

RAZEM____/4

Funkcje językowe: Wybierz i zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź a, b, c lub d.

1. A: *I really appreciate the gift you gave me!*

B:

- a) I don't care.
- b) Never mind.
- c) You are welcome.
- d) You don't think so.

2. A: *Thank you so much for your assistance!*

B:

- a) Not at all! I'm happy to help whenever you need it.
- b) I don't know.
- c) Thanks for nothing!
- d) Let's not worry.

3. A: *Is there any bread left?*

B:

- a) You're right, we need to buy some.
- b) She's left to get some bread.
- c) I agree with you.
- d) Unfortunately, we've run out of it.

4. A: *Do you fancy going to the cinema?*

B:

- a) Here you are.
- b) I'd love to but I can't.
- c) You're mistaken.
- d) I like scary movies.

Zadanie 10. (10 pkt.)

RAZEM____/10

Kultura: Wybierz i zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź a, b, c lub d.

1. What is the name of the Prime Minister of Canada?

- a) Justin Trudeau
- b) Keir Starmer
- c) Rishi Sunak
- d) Anthony Albanese

2. When was King Charles born?

- a) 1945
- b) 1948
- c) 1952
- d) 1950

3. Where was the first permanent European settlement established in North America?

- a) New York
- b) New Amsterdam
- c) Boston
- d) Plymouth

4. What is the name of the ritual dance performed by New Zealand's rugby team before each game?

- a) step dancing
- b) ceilidh
- c) haka
- d) country dance

5. _____ is one of the greatest achievements of British literature:
- a) 'Sense and Sensibility'
 - b) 'Catcher in the Rye'
 - c) 'Catch 22'
 - d) 'The Green Mile'
6. 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is the name of American:
- a) anthem
 - b) flag
 - c) emblem
 - d) state seal
7. _____ is one of the most popular bands in the history of British music.
- a) Imagine Dragons
 - b) The Rolling Stones
 - c) Earth, Wind & Fire
 - d) Jonas Brothers
8. When was Barack Obama elected the 44th President of the USA?
- a) 2004
 - b) 2008
 - c) 2016
 - d) 2000
9. How many times was Winston Churchill the Prime Minister of Great Britain?
- a) 3
 - b) 1
 - c) 2
 - d) 0
10. One of the greatest British street artists is:
- a) Andy Warhol
 - b) David Kushner
 - c) Lady Pink
 - d) Banksy

BRUDNOPIS
(nie podlega ocenie)