

**XII WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
DLA UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH WOJEWÓDZTWA
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIEGO**

ETAP I – SZKOLNY

7 listopada 2024 r.

Godz. 10:00



**Kod pracy ucznia
punktów**

Suma

Czas pracy: 60 minut

Liczba punktów możliwych do uzyskania: 65 punktów

Instrukcja dla ucznia

1. W wyznaczonym miejscu arkusza z zadaniami konkursowymi wpisz swój kod.
2. Sprawdź, czy na kolejno ponumerowanych 13 stronach jest wydrukowanych 8 zadań.
3. Ewentualny brak stron lub inne usterki zgłoś Komisji Konkursowej.
4. Czytaj uważnie wszystkie teksty i zadania. Wykonuj zadania zgodnie z poleceniami.
5. Rozwiązania zadań zapisuj długopisem lub piórem z czarnym lub niebieskim tuszem/atramentem.
6. Nie używaj korektora.
7. Jeśli się pomylisz, błędne zaznaczenie przekreśl krzyżykiem, np.:  i zaznacz kółkiem inną wybraną odpowiedź, np.: 

Powodzenia!

Zadanie 1. (0–6)

Przeczytaj tekst i spośród trzech możliwości: A, B lub C, w każdym z punktów 1.1-1.6. wybierz właściwe zakończenie zdań lub odpowiedź na pytanie. Zaznacz odpowiednią literę. Wpisz wybrane przez Ciebie litery do tabeli znajdującej się pod zadaniem.

Flying Into History: Amelia Earhart's Uncharted Path

Amelia Earhart (born July 24, 1897, Atchison, Kansas, U.S.—disappeared July 2, 1937, near Howland Island, central Pacific Ocean) was an American aviator, one of the world's most celebrated, who was the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. Her disappearance during a flight around the world in 1937 became a mystery, fueling much speculation.

Earhart's father was a railroad lawyer, and her mother came from a wealthy family. While still a child, Amelia displayed an adventurous and independent nature for which she would later become known. After the death of her grandparents, the family had financial problems and struggled with her father's alcoholism. The Earharts moved often, and Amelia completed high school in Chicago in 1916. During a visit to her sister in Canada, she developed an interest in caring for soldiers wounded in World War I. In 1918 she left junior college to become a nurse's helper in Toronto.

After the war, living in California, she went on her first airplane ride in 1920, an experience that caused her to take flying lessons. In 1921 she bought her first plane and two years later she earned her pilot's license. In April 1928, Earhart was selected to fly across the Atlantic Ocean as a passenger, which made her an international celebrity.

Determined to justify the fame that her 1928 crossing had brought her, Earhart crossed the Atlantic alone on May 20–21, 1932. Her flight was completed in a record time of 14 hours 56 minutes despite a number of problems. She experienced mechanical difficulties and hard weather and was unable to land in her scheduled destination of Paris. Afterwards, she published "The Fun of It" (1932), in which she wrote about her life and interest in flying. Earhart then undertook a series of flights across the United States.

In 1937, Earhart set out to fly around the world with Fred Noonan as her navigator. On June 1, they began their 29,000-mile journey, departing from Miami and heading east. They made various refueling stops before reaching Lae, New Guinea, on June 29, having traveled some 22,000 miles. They departed on July 2, headed for Howland Island, approximately 2,600 miles away. Late in the journey, Earhart radioed that the plane was running out of fuel. That was the last transmission received. The plane was believed to have gone down some 100 miles from the island, and an extensive search was undertaken. However, on July 19, 1937, the operation was called off, and the pair was declared lost at sea.

Earhart's mysterious disappearance captured the public's imagination and generated numerous theories. Most experts believe that Earhart's plane crashed in the Pacific near Howland after running out of fuel.

Na podstawie: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Amelia-Earhart>

1.1 What was Amelia Earhart's primary reason for learning to fly?

- A. She was interested in aviation since childhood.
- B. She needed a new career after serving as a nurse's help.
- C. She was inspired after a joyride in an airplane.

1.2. How did Amelia Earhart's family's financial struggles impact her early life?

- A. She was forced to move frequently with her family.
- B. She had to take on various odd jobs to support her family.
- C. She became self-reliant and independent at a young age.

1.3. What was the significance of Earhart's 1928 transatlantic flight?

- A. It was the first solo flight across the Atlantic by a woman.
- B. It made her an international celebrity.
- C. She earned lots of money.

1.4. Where had Earhart originally planned to land after her 1932 Atlantic crossing?

- A. New York
- B. Paris
- C. the United States

1.5. What was the likely cause of Earhart and Noonan's disappearance?

- A. They were able to land safely but were never rescued.
- B. They crashed due to mechanical failure.
- C. They ran out of fuel and crashed into the ocean.

1.6. What was Earhart's key accomplishment that made her a trailblazer for women in aviation?

- A. Becoming the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic.
- B. Becoming the first woman to fly around the world.
- C. Becoming the first woman to earn a commercial pilot's license.

Uzupełnij tabelkę odpowiedziami:

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6

.../6

Zadanie 2. (0-5)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Wpisz w luki 2.1. – 2.5. litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A – H), tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. *Uwaga!* Trzy zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki. Wpisz wybrane przez Ciebie litery do tabeli znajdującej się pod zadaniem.

GROW FOOD, EAT WELL, BE HEALTHY

A group of kids from a historically poor neighbourhood in the American mid-west made a music video of a hip-hop track. It was called 'Grow Food!' and the lyrics inspired people to grow their own food and cook their meals with natural ingredients; to drink water and milk, not fizzy drinks full of sugar; to give up fake food that puts 'poison in your brain' and to eat better options, like broccoli, salad, and fresh fruit instead. **2.1.** ____ So far, it has had over half a million views. That's pretty amazing, and so is the organisation that inspired it.

North Minneapolis is similar to many urban areas across North America. There is a lack of shops, development projects, and healthy food options. Many of the residents suffer from bad health, partly because of unhealthy diets with too much junk food. **2.2.** ____ Along with young community members, they counted there were thirty-eight fast food outlets within two miles of where they lived, but there was nowhere you could sit down to eat a nutritious meal. They knew that poor diets were causing serious health problems, for example, heart conditions, high blood pressure and obesity. The community also suffered from high unemployment, which is a major cause of crime. The solution, they thought, was to encourage healthy living, to strengthen families and to create economic progress. So, they set up a non- profit, community-owned association called 'Appetite for Change' (AFC).

AFC's mission is 'to use food as a tool to build health, wealth and social change'. **2.3.** ____ They achieve this in three steps.

1 **Urban Agriculture.** AFC turns unused land in the city into cooperative farms where kids and adults grow and pick fresh produce.

2 **Good Food Policy.** The organisation promotes healthy eating and persuades people to swap junk food high in calories for natural food full of vitamins and to eat meals made with fresh ingredients rather than processed foods.

3 **Community Cooks Project.** AFC organises cooking workshops in which people come together to cook a meal, to eat and to talk about the changes they want to see in their community. All of this costs money, of course, so how does AFC pay for it? **2.4.** ____ In addition, they run two successful money-making projects:

- Small local businesses rent the Kindred Kitchen to help them run their food trucks, catering businesses and meal preparation services.
- The Breaking Bread café sells delicious healthy foods and gives job opportunities to young members of the community.

AFC has been a great success. It has improved people's health and created jobs. **2.5.** ____ Its strongest supporters are young people concerned about the unhealthy food full of fat, sugar and salt that damages the health of their friends, families and neighbours. The lyrics of their rap send out their message loud and clear.

Na podstawie: Daniel Brayshaw and Bob Hastings, *High Note 3*, wyd. Pearson, 2019, s.41

- A** And perhaps even more importantly, it has brought a community together.
- B** It might seem expensive, but it can actually cost less.
- C** In 2011, three women decided to do something about it.
- D** Nobody in that area had tried anything like that before.
- E** The idea is to have a chain of healthy food from the ground to your plate.
- F** The kids uploaded the video to YouTube, and it went viral.
- G** They get some support from government and generous individuals.
- H** What's more, most people didn't realize how unhealthy their diets were.

2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5

.../5

Zadanie 3. (1-10)

Przeczytasz wybór listów czytelników czasopisma, w których opisują oni swoje problemy. Odpowiadając na pytania 3.1-3.10 zdecyduj w którym liście (A-H) znajduje się odpowiedź na każde z nich. Uwaga! Litera mogą być wybrane więcej niż jeden raz.

This Month's Letters

See this month's problems and questions submitted to us by learners of English:

A

I study English for 6 hours per week in secondary school. For 1 hour each week we have conversation classes with a native speaker of English where we talk about topics such as drugs, politics and culture. I know it's a really good opportunity to practise my spoken English, but I never take part in the discussion. It's not that I don't have an opinion, or that I'm shy, but more that I don't have the vocabulary to express my views. I feel really frustrated at the end of the lesson. Nobody else in the group seems to have the same problem.

Katalin

B

I'm a 24-year-old business student from Malaysia and I've been attending English classes at night school for the past 5 years. Up to now I've considered myself to be a good student. Last month I went to Britain to visit my relatives and it was awful. People found my pronunciation difficult to follow and I couldn't understand them either. What went wrong? My English teacher is very good and I always score the highest in grammar tests.

Fazlinda

C

I'm writing to ask your opinion on a matter which is really annoying me. My English teacher never corrects my mistakes when I am speaking. Isn't that her job? How am I going to improve otherwise? Also, she's always telling me that now I'm an advanced student, I should forget all the rules of grammar that I learnt when I was younger.

Gunther

D

Can you help me? I really want to speak English the right way, with the correct accent. Do you have any good ideas? I have a particular problem with sounds like 's'. I plan to work in the UK in the future and nobody will take me seriously if my English pronunciation is not excellent.

Jose

E

I am working as an au pair in London looking after 2 small children. I love my job but the way that English people speak is a little puzzling. For example, I often hear them say things like 'more friendlier', whereas I thought it should be 'more friendly'. It also seems to be common for them to say 'we was' instead of 'we were'. Can you explain this? Would it be impolite of me to correct them?

Lana

F

I am an intermediate student of English (I have been studying it for 3 years). I'm quite good at reading and writing but listening is very difficult for me. My teacher suggested that I listen to the BBC World Service every day in order to improve my listening. The problem is that it's hard for me to understand every word. Do you have any ideas about how to make listening to the radio less difficult? I like listening to the news and knowing what's going on in the world.

Yuki

G

I have studied English for 5 years at school but for the past 6 months I have been doing self-study using the Internet and books to improve. There are lots of materials to choose but I'm not sure what is best for me and how I should use them. I really would like to take the FCE examination but don't know how to study on my own. Should I take a course in my local school - which is a little expensive for me now - or is it possible to prepare for the exam doing self-study?

Paula

H

Could you please give me some advice on a problem I have at the moment with my English studies. I decided to go to the UK to improve my English but the college I am studying in at present is full of people from my own country. Although the teachers tell us we should try to speak only in English with each other, it is very difficult to do this, especially in our free time when we go out together. I am worried that my speaking will not improve.

Maria

Na podstawie: <https://www.flo-joe.co.uk/fce/students/tests/index.htm>

Which person:

- 3.1. seems not to have an English teacher?
- 3.2. doesn't like studying with people from their own country?
- 3.3. has a job in the UK?
- 3.4. enjoys keeping up with current affairs?
- 3.5. feels that the teacher isn't doing their job properly?
- 3.6. uses English speaking radio stations to practise English?
- 3.7. had a shock when they visited Britain?
- 3.8. wants to avoid speaking their own language?
- 3.9. wants to speak English like a native speaker?
- 3.10. feels they are the only person with their difficulty?

Uzupełnij tabelkę odpowiedziami:

3.1.	3.2.	3.3.	3.4.	3.5.	3.6.	3.7.	3.8.	3.9.	3.10.

.../10

Zadanie 4. (0-10)

Uzupełnij minidialogi. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą reakcję A, B lub C. Wpisz wybrane przez Ciebie litery do tabeli znajdującej się pod zadaniem.

4.1. X: _____ Y: <i>It won't take long, I promise.</i> A. Why did you take my watch? B. Will you do it quickly? C. You should take it easy.					4.2. X: _____ Y: <i>Off by heart.</i> A. How did you learn it all? B. Does anything hurt you? C. Do you love her?				
4.3. X: <i>Be careful with that.</i> Y: _____ A. It's good. I will take it. B. Why is it better? C. Don't worry, I will.					4.4. X: <i>I don't like white chocolate.</i> Y: _____ A. Me too. B. Me neither. C. So do I.				
4.5. X: <i>Is he going to tell the principal about it?</i> Y: _____ A. Yes, I used to follow my principles. B. Yes, I'm afraid so. C. I suppose it's his first public speech.					4.6. X: <i>Can I have some cake, please?</i> Y: _____ A. Do it yourself. B. Help yourself. C. Enjoy yourself.				
4.7. X: <i>Could you help me with the suitcases?</i> Y: _____ A. I couldn't because I was busy. B. I don't need a suitcase, thank you. C. Where do you want me to put them?					4.8. X: <i>John and Mary are getting married soon.</i> Y: _____ A. It's very kind of them to come to the wedding. B. When's the wedding? C. I thought it was earlier.				
4.9. X: <i>That was a delicious dinner, thank you very much indeed.</i> Y: _____ A. It was my pleasure. B. I didn't mean to do it. C. I couldn't help it.					4.10. X: <i>I'll try to sort out the problem on my own.</i> Y: _____ A. I can help you if you want. B. You should sort it by name. C. That's not a problem, help yourself.				
4.1.	4.2.	4.3.	4.4.	4.5.	4.6.	4.7.	4.8.	4.9.	4.10.

.../10

Zadanie 5. (0-8)

Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij luki 5.1. – 5.8. Wybierz właściwe uzupełnienie każdej luki spośród podanych możliwości: A, B lub C. Wpisz wybrane przez Ciebie litery do tabeli znajdującej się pod zadaniem.

Why do we dream?

Dreams are basically stories and pictures that our brains create when we're asleep. It is **5.1.** _____ knowledge that the majority of dreams take place while we're in deep sleep, and our eyes begin to move quickly under our eyelids. This is called Rapid Eye Movement, or REM. Although dreams can **5.2.** _____ place at any point during the night, REM dreams are typically the most memorable and realistic.

Some experts believe that dreams are a way to **5.3.** _____ with all the events of the day helping us to make **5.4.** _____ of what has happened. Others suggest that dreams are the result of our brains trying to solve **5.5.** _____ problems. Dreams may also be our brain's interpretation of what is going on around us while we sleep. For example, the sound of the radio may be a part of our dreams. **5.6.** _____, dreaming could also be a sort of clean-up operation, refreshing our minds in preparation for the next day. However, there are also experts who **5.7.** _____ that dreams have no real **5.8.** _____ at all.

Na podstawie: *Cambridge English, First for Schools 2*, 2016, wyd. CUP, s.8-9

5.1.	A	typical	B	ordinary	C	common
5.2.	A	happen	B	start	C	take
5.3.	A	arrange	B	cope	C	process
5.4.	A	sense	B	logic	C	reason
5.5.	A	such	B	specific	C	their
5.6.	A	Alternatively	B	Especially	C	Although
5.7.	A	realize	B	wonder	C	claim
5.8.	A	goal	B	purpose	C	intention

5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8.

.../8

Zadanie 6. (0-10)

Przeczytaj poniższe zdania następnie uzupełnij każde zdanie odpowiednim wyrazem.

- **Możesz użyć tego samego wyrazu więcej niż raz.**
- **Niektóre wyrazy nie pasują do żadnej luki.**

Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranym przez Ciebie wyrazom do tabeli pod zadaniem.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
about	to	for	in	at	from	within	on	off	after

- 6.1. I turned completely red when he smiled _____me from across the room. He's absolutely gorgeous, don't you think, Sarah?
- 6.2. I'll have to report the accident. I'm responsible _____the head of our company's staff.
- 6.3. Well, it depends entirely _____his attitude.
- 6.4. Excuse me, I'd like to enquire _____the price of your summer courses.
- 6.5. I'm so flattered that you've decided to name your son _____me. Thank you.
- 6.6. I need a tissue. I'm sorry, I didn't realize I was so allergic _____cats.
- 6.7. He never actually told me his reason _____leaving the team.
- 6.8. You have to send off the competition entry _____the next few days if you want to beat the deadline.
- 6.9. I'd much rather we speak_____person so if it's possible for us to do the interview face-to-face that would be great.
- 6.10. X: Did your plane take _____on time? Y: Yes, there was no delay.

6.1.	6.2.	6.3.	6.4.	6.5.	6.6.	6.7.	6.8.	6.9.	6.10.

.../10

Zadanie 7. (0-8)

W zdaniach 7.1. – 7.8., spośród podanych opcji wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę w zdaniu. Zaznacz jedną z liter: A, B albo C. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabeli pod zadaniem.

7.1. If you have _____ (*nic przeciwko*) staying in a hostel, I'd suggest doing that. It'll be much cheaper than a hotel.

- A. nothing opposite
- B. nothing against
- C. no mind before

7.2. Kate _____ (*studiowała*) abroad for a year, then she moved back to her hometown.

- A. has studied
- B. was studying
- C. had studied

7.3. Jane and Paul love each other _____ (*więc podbrali się*) last week.

- A. so they married
- B. so they got married
- C. so married themselves

7.4. _____ (*Ktokolwiek nie dostarczył*) a completed form must do so as soon as possible.

- A. Anyone who hasn't submitted
- B. Everyone that didn't submit
- C. Anybody which hasn't submitted

7.5. Before we reached the station, we realized that we _____ (*zgubiliśmy*) our way.

- A. had lost
- B. lost
- C. were losing

7.6. Greg wants to find out _____ (*czy znam*) anyone in his neighbourhood.

- A. if I knew
- B. do I know
- C. if I know

7.7. My favourite TV show _____ (*zaczyna się*) in half an hour. Hurry up, or we'll be late.

A. will start

B. starts

C. is starting

7.8. The bike _____ (*nie został sprzedany*) so we have to try another time.

A. hasn't been sold

B. wasn't sold

C. hadn't been sold

7.1.	7.2.	7.3.	7.4.	7.5.	7.6.	7.7.	7.8.

.../8

Zadanie 8. (0-8)

Spośród podanych opcji (A – C) wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens wyróżnionego zdania 8.1. – 8.8. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabeli pod zadaniem.

8.1. The last time I was in Birmingham was February.

- A. I haven't been in Birmingham since February.
- B. I wasn't in Birmingham since February.
- C. I haven't been in Birmingham in February.

8.2. He can't go out because he's feeling sick.

- A. He could go out, but he prefers to stay home.
- B. He goes out unless he feels better.
- C. He isn't going out because he's feeling sick.

8.3. We don't allow anyone to use dictionary during the examination.

- A. Nobody isn't allowed to use dictionary during examination.
- B. Everybody isn't allowed using dictionary during the examination.
- C. Nobody is allowed to use dictionary during the examination.

8.4. There will be a shortage of water unless it rains.

- A. If it doesn't rain, there will be a shortage of water.
- B. There will be a shortage of water if it rains.
- C. If it doesn't rain, there would be a shortage of water.

8.5. Linda doesn't know what time her flight is.

- A. Linda won't miss the flight.
- B. Linda has no idea what time her flight is.
- C. Linda mustn't try to get to the airport.

8.6. Mike turned off the light and went to bed.

- A. After Mike had gone to bed, he turned off the light.
- B. Mike turned off the light as soon as he had gone to bed.
- C. Before Mike went to bed, he had turned off the light.

8.7. It was so late that nothing could be done.

- A. It was too late for anything to be done.
- B. It was such late that nothing could be done.
- C. A & B are correct.

8.8. The test was easier than I thought it would be.

- A. The test wasn't as difficult as I expected.
- B. The test was too difficult. I didn't think it would be.
- C. I didn't expect such a difficult test.

8.1.	8.2.	8.3.	8.4.	8.5.	8.6.	8.7.	8.8.

.../ 8