

KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

dla uczniów szkół podstawowych w roku szkolnym 2024/2025

Zawody III stopnia

03.04.2025 r.

Na wykonanie wszystkich zadań przeznaczona jest **90 minut**.

Zadanie 1. (max 9 pkt.)	Zadanie 2. (max 7 pkt.)	Zadanie 3. (max 9 pkt.)	Zadanie 4. (max 8 pkt.)	Zadanie 5. (max 7 pkt.)	Razem (max 40 pkt.)

I. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania. Liczba kresek jest równa liczbie brakujących liter w wyrazie.
Nie wolno zmieniać żadnej z podanych liter. (0-9 pkt.)

1. A knee injury forced her to **w _ _ h _ _ w** from the competition.
2. The plan received **w _ _ e _ p _ _ d** support throughout the country.
3. Tourists are more **v _ _ _ e _ _ _ le** to attack, because they do not know which areas of the city to avoid.
4. Fog has reduced **v _ _ _ b _ _ i _ y** to under 20 metres.
5. The unpredictable weather in the mountains can make climbing extremely **ha _ _ _ _ o _ s**.
6. The **t _ _ s _ _ n** was unbearable as we waited for our exam results.
7. Dayton was **s _ _ s _ _ t _ _ ed** for Williams in the second half of the game.
8. The exercises are designed to **s _ _ e _ g _ _ en** your stomach muscles.
9. This is the most **e _ _ _ c _ _ nt** and economical washing machine on the market.

II. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst. W punktach 1-7 wybierz, zakreślając kółkiem, jedną z czterech propozycji (a, b, c, d) zakończenia zdań bądź odpowiedzi na pytanie odnoszące się do treści tekstu.

(0-7 pkt.)

Although the American newspaper publisher James Gordon Bennett first offered a prize for round-the-world ballooning in 1906, serious attempts to achieve this goal were only really made in the last decade of the century. Before Bertrand Piccard and Brian Jones successfully completed the challenge, there had been 16 previous attempts, all of which had failed, some after travelling just 200 miles.

The technology required to make the flight is incredible. Piccard and Jones' balloon, the Orbiter 3, has two main components: the 55-metre high gas-filled envelope, and the capsule or 'gondola'. Most balloonists stand in a large basket but the capsules in round-the-world ballooning are more like the pressurized, computer-controlled cabin of a jumbo jet. Astonishingly for its size, it contains two beds and a small toilet divided from the main cabin by a curtain. You can just about stand up in it, and since it is so cramped, moving about is not easy. You can't leave it or sit on top of it for any length of time because you need extra oxygen at over 10,000 feet, and the Orbiter cruises at around 26,000 feet.

Controlling and steering the balloon is not easy, and all the pilots can do is change the balloon's height until they hit a wind blowing in the direction they want to go. These winds, called jet streams, are high above the Earth's surface and very unpredictable. A previous attempt by Virgin boss Richard Branson had started in Morocco in order to pick up the jet stream. However, Swiss watch manufacturers Breitling, having paid millions in sponsorship, insisted on Switzerland as the departure point for the Orbiter 3, despite Piccard's worry that **this** would add three or four days to the flight.

The Breitling attempt didn't get off to a great start. On the day of the launch, March 1st, the winds at the launch site at Chateau D'Oex were very high, causing the balloon to bump against the ground on take-off, damaging its video communications link with the ground crew. Once in the air, Piccard and Jones had to go west for three days before finding a wind that would carry them east on their route.

The flight, too, was not without crises. Piccard and Jones ran out of fresh supplies after five days and had to eat rehydrated food instead; by this time they were also dirty, smelly and exhausted. But the most dangerous part of the journey was the six days Piccard and Jones spent over the Pacific, where the size of the ocean meant they could not be rescued in the case of a forced landing. They also lost communications with their mission control for four days during this crucial period. When contact was eventually resumed, they were sailing very close to the equator, where the winds were poor and their speed had slackened off considerably. The two pilots began to worry. The team's meteorologists told them to descend to catch the jet stream and, although a little nervous, they did as they were advised, and their speed started to increase.

The Orbiter 3 actually crossed the finishing line in the early hours on Saturday March 20th, but mission control wished to avoid a potentially dangerous night-time landing in the Mauritanian desert. Piccard and Jones were therefore instructed to head for Egypt. 'When we landed we were totally alone,' says Jones. 'After deflating the balloon we went to sleep in the gondola for two hours.' Eight hours after landing they were picked up by a military helicopter and taken to a small town called Mut.

The balloon was 'a bit of a mess', but the two men had finished a journey which, as the rules dictated, covered at least two thirds of the Earth's actual circumference, a distance of roughly 16,600 miles.

1. Attempts to fly around the world in a balloon

- a. began in 1906.
- b. have nearly all failed.
- c. were all made in the 1990s.
- d. all lasted longer than 19 days.

2. What do we learn about conditions in the capsule of Orbiter 3?

- a. The pilots found it difficult to sleep.
- b. The pilots had to wear oxygen masks.
- c. There was no fresh food.
- d. There was little room.

3. In order to change the direction of the balloon, the pilots

- a. fly very high above the Earth's surface.
- b. try to predict the direction of the wind.
- c. use the computers in the capsule.
- d. search for the right winds.

4. What does 'this' in paragraph 4 refer to?

- a. take-off from Switzerland
- b. Piccard's worry
- c. the Orbiter 3
- d. the jet stream

5. Orbiter 3 took off

- a. three days later than expected.
- b. in strong westerly winds.
- c. in difficult weather conditions.
- d. without important communications equipment.

6. Why did Piccard and Jones become anxious over the Pacific?

- a. They had lost contact with mission control.
- b. They were flying very high.
- c. They had slowed down.
- d. No one came to rescue them.

7. Why did the balloon land in Egypt?

- a. The pilots wanted to be alone for the landing.
- b. It was safer to land in daylight.
- c. It would have been difficult to find them in the desert.
- d. There was no one to meet them in Mauritania.

III. Wybierz, zakreślając kółkiem, poprawną propozycję (A, B, C lub D) uzupełnienia luk w tekście. (0- 9 pkt.)

Most people are familiar with the yeti, a large hairy man-like creature, which is (1) to live in the Himalayas. (2) , you might not have heard of the “yeren” or “Wildman” of China, which was mentioned and drawn for the first (3) more than 2,000 years ago. In the (4) 40 years there have been over 200 (5)... of the yeren in the Shennongjia Nature Reserve in central Hubei province. (6) the size of footprints which have been found, the yeren could weigh as (7) as 300 kilos. Those who claim to have seen it have described it (8) approximately 1.6 metres tall, with long red hair, rounded eyes and a broad forehead. It also seems (9) of an incredible range of calls and noises.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1) | A) reported | B) informed | C) noticed | D) announced |
| 2) | A) Actually | B) Instead | C) However | D) Moreover |
| 3) | A) time | B) event | C) occasion | D) moment |
| 4) | A) latest | B) ultimate | C) former | D) last |
| 5) | A) views | B) visions | C) sightings | D) looks |
| 6) | A) Taken | B) Given | C) Considered | D) Seen |
| 7) | A) much | B) high | C) far | D) near |
| 8) | A) like | B) with | C) as | D) of |
| 9) | A) able | B) competent | C) capable | D) powerful |

IV. Wybierz, zakreślając kółkiem, poprawną propozycję (a, b, c lub d) uzupełnienia luk w poniższych zdaniach.

(0-8 pkt.)

1. The Smiths built a huge house _____ the outskirts of the town.

- a. in
- b. on
- c. at
- d. to

2. My grandmother knitted me a jumper _____ are too long.

- a. which the sleeves
- b. that the sleeves
- c. the sleeves of whose
- d. the sleeves of which

3. _____ of the members of the committee came up with a different proposal.

- a. Every
- b. Everyone
- c. Each
- d. Anyone

4. The teacher got the students _____ the schoolyard.

- a. clean
- b. to clean
- c. cleaned
- d. cleaning

5. You _____ to go to the supermarket. I have everything we need for the cake.

- a. needn't
- b. haven't
- c. don't need
- d. had better not

6. A cousin of _____ has decided to leave her job.

- a. our
- b. ours
- c. ourselves
- d. us

7. You should have more confidence _____ yourself if you want to succeed.

- a. for
- b. in
- c. at
- d. of

8. He walked in quietly _____ wake up the baby.

- a. so as not to
- b. so as to not
- c. so as don't
- d. so as to don't

- V. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach (od 1. do 7.), tłumacząc podane w nawiasach fragmenty zdań w języku polskim na język angielski. Uzupełnione zdania muszą być w pełni poprawne pod względem logicznym i gramatycznym. (0-7 pkt.)

Punkt (0) stanowi przykład.

Przykład: We'll come to the workshops on _____ *condition* _____ that we're not told to stay in the firm till the evening. (**pod warunkiem**)

1. I am afraid it's too late. The decision _____ much earlier. (**powinna zostać podjęta**)
2. I don't know _____: Jill or her sister. The fact is they haven't talked to each other for two days. (**kto ma rację**)
3. _____ for him. Tomorrow we will have to get up at five to catch the morning train. (**Nie czekajmy**)
4. There's something wrong wrong about it. I am earning more and more money and I can buy _____ . (**coraz mniej**)
5. You will save a little money only if you _____ for the room. (**nie będziesz musiał płacić**)
6. I won't help her until she tells me exactly _____. (**na co potrzebuje tyle pieniędzy**)
7. I am sure _____ the match. But Max played a little worse than usual. (**spodobałby ci się mecz**)