



**MODEL ODPOWIEDZI, SCHEMAT OCENIANIA I TRANSKRYPCJA NAGRAŃ
KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO DLA KLAS IV-VIII
UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH WOJEWÓDZTWA MAZOWIECKIEGO**

ETAP WOJEWÓDZKI 2024/2025

Uczeń może zdobyć maksymalnie 60 punktów.

Przyznaje się tylko całkowite liczby punktów.

W zadaniach **1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8** przyznaje się 1 punkt za poprawną odpowiedź.

W zadaniu **6** stosuje się osobne kryteria podane przy zadaniu.

W zadaniu **9** przyznaje się 1 punkt za dwa poprawnie dobrane określenia do każdej stolicy.

W zadaniu **10** stosuje się osobne kryteria podane przy zadaniu.

W zadaniach **2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10** wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna odpowiedzi.

W zadaniach otwartych można zaakceptować inną odpowiedź ucznia, nieuwzględnioną w modelu odpowiedzi, pod warunkiem, że jest logiczna i całkowicie poprawna językowo.

MODEL ODPOWIEDZI

| | |
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| Zadanie 1. 1.1. NI 1.2. F 1.3. F 1.4. T 1.5. NI | 5 |
| Zadanie 2. 2.1. pea soup (fog) 2.2. Clean Air Act (1956) 2.3. creating a (beautiful) cardboard box (which looked like a jewellery box to protect pralines/them) 2.4. one chocolatier for every 2,000 people / 1:2000 / one to two thousand 2.5. has / had grown like magic / grew like magic | 5 |
| Zadanie 3. 3.1. B 3.2. E 3.3. A 3.4. G 3.5. C | 5 |
| Zadanie 4. 4.1. F 4.2. F 4.3. NI 4.4. T 4.5. T 4.6. (devastating) takedown 4.7. off-the-cuff / off the cuff 4.8. overlapping 4.9. (a) savant 4.10. breeze (in) | 10 |
| Zadanie 5. 5.1. w o r s h i p 5.2. c o m m u n i t e 5.3. g r a d u a l l y 5.4. c o u n c i l | 4 |

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|-------------------|--|---|--|----------|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|----------|
| Zadanie 6. | 6.1. whole/entire 6.2. taken 6.3. has / ought / needs 6.4. in 6.5. the | 6.6. nothing / little 6.7. meaning / or 6.8. time 6.9. to 6.10. until / till | <table border="1"> <tr><td>10</td><td>odpowiedzi – 5 punktów</td></tr> <tr><td>8-9</td><td>odpowiedzi – 4 punkty</td></tr> <tr><td>6-7</td><td>odpowiedzi – 3 punkty</td></tr> <tr><td>4-5</td><td>odpowiedzi – 2 punkty</td></tr> <tr><td>2-3</td><td>odpowiedzi – 1 punkt</td></tr> <tr><td>0-1</td><td>odpowiedź – 0 punktów</td></tr> </table> | 10 | odpowiedzi – 5 punktów | 8-9 | odpowiedzi – 4 punkty | 6-7 | odpowiedzi – 3 punkty | 4-5 | odpowiedzi – 2 punkty | 2-3 | odpowiedzi – 1 punkt | 0-1 | odpowiedź – 0 punktów | 5 |
| 10 | odpowiedzi – 5 punktów | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8-9 | odpowiedzi – 4 punkty | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-7 | odpowiedzi – 3 punkty | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4-5 | odpowiedzi – 2 punkty | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-3 | odpowiedzi – 1 punkt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | odpowiedź – 0 punktów | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zadanie 7. | 7.1. geographically 7.2. further 7.3. Similarly 7.4. existing | 7.5. motivated 7.6. accessible 7.7. administrative 7.8. inhabitants | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zadanie 8. | 8.1. insisted on seeing / insisted upon seeing 8.2. came up with that 8.3. will be prevented from entering 8.4. had not (hadn't) been for 8.5. sooner had he arrived than / sooner did he arrive than 8.6. be having his bedroom done 8.7. are on good terms 8.8. needn't (need not) have bought / should not (shouldn't) have bought | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|--|-----------|
| Zadanie 9. 1 punkt za dwie poprawne odpowiedzi do każdej stolicy | |
| Belfast D K (1 punkt) | |
| Cardiff E H (1 punkt) | |
| Dublin C I (1 punkt) | |
| London B J (1 punkt) | 4 |
| Zadanie 10. | |
| 10.1. (Sir) Walter Scott – 1 punkt | |
| 10.2. (The Royal Yacht) Britannia / HMY (Her Majesty's Yacht) Britannia – 1 punkt | |
| 10.3. The Great Plague (of London) – 1 punkt | |
| 10.4. The Book of Kells / the Book of Columba – 1 punkt | |
| 10.5. the linen industry – 1 punkt Linenopolis – 1 punkt | 6 |
| | 60 |

TRANSKRYPCJA

Zadanie 1.

Tiddles was a station cat from an earlier era; he lived at London's busy main-line Paddington station. He arrived there one cold winter's evening in 1970 in the ladies loo as a hungry six-week-old kitten in search of a meal. It was June Watson's shift. There and then the attendant adopted him, naming him Tiddles and giving him something to eat. Then she went to see the stationmaster, who gave permission for the cat to stay. On one occasion June took Tiddles home with her, thinking he might find it more comfortable, but he didn't like being away from the station, so soon returned. His favoured snoozing spot was in a large, comfortable basket under the attendant's desk.

Initially, a notice was put up requesting patrons to donate any spare change towards his food, and there was always sufficient in the pot. Later there was no need for the request, and in fact it became a problem that many of his admirers gave Tiddles food and titbits.

Word soon got around about Paddington's station cat, who became a London tourist attraction in his own right. Hundreds of letters and postcards for Tiddles flooded in from all corners of the country. Parcels of food were even sent to him, and he had his own personal refrigerator to store it in.

The five female toilet attendants working at Paddington played up Tiddles' celebrity status; during the 1981 Royal Wedding, they ornamented his basket with Union Flags and a cut-out Charles and Di, which visitors liked a lot.

As Tiddles did not take a lot of exercise, the inevitable result was that he became very large. Weighing an astonishing 32 pounds in 1982, he became known as "London's fat cat champion". No one seems to have taken much notice until it was too late. He died the following year, aged 13. The actual cause of his death was fluid on the lungs. However, it was obvious that all his health problems were caused by being fed too much.

In 1987 – a number of years after he had died – people were still writing in to London's newspapers to ask if Tiddles was still alive. So, Paddington Bear might be the furry celeb of Paddington station now, but for well over a decade, it was all about a cat called Tiddles.

Na podstawie: www.purr-n-fur.org.uk, <https://londonist.com>, www.mediastorehouse.com

Zadanie 2.

Have you ever wondered how cities earned their nicknames? Here are the nicknames of three famous cities and the stories behind them. Let's start with London.

London has been referred to as "The Old Smoke" for decades. Why? Throughout the 19th century and in the early half of the 20th century, Londoners used coal for heating their homes, which produced large amounts of smoke. In combination with climatic conditions this often caused a characteristic thick and often yellowish, greenish or blackish fog. This typical phenomenon, the so called "London Fog", was also known as "pea soup fog" as the fog, or rather its consistency, reminded people of that dish. In 1952, this culminated in the disastrous Great Smog which lasted for five days and killed over 4,000 people. In response, the Clean Air Act 1956 was passed in Parliament, ordering the creation of "smokeless zones" where the use of "smokeless" fuels was required. The Act was effective, but the nickname stayed put.

The capital of Belgium may be known as the Capital of Europe as it is the seat of the EU, but it is also, at least as far as most chocolate enthusiasts are concerned, the World Capital of Chocolate. Brussels' love affair with chocolate began at the beginning of the century. Pharmacist Jean Neuhaus came up with the idea of covering medicine in chocolate in order to disguise its unpleasant taste. In 1912, he replaced medicine with fresh cream, and the praline was born! In order to protect them, his wife created a cardboard box, just like a jewellery box, and called it the "ballotin". One hundred years later, a ballotin of chocolate pralines is still the favourite gift from Brussels, both to give and to receive. The other fun fact about Brussels is that there are a million residents and some 500 chocolatiers, which means there is about one chocolatier for every 2,000 people. Additionally, the average Belgian consumes over 15 pounds of chocolate each year, one of the highest rates in the world.

And now let's move to Miami in Florida. In 1910, there were just over 5,000 people living there. By 1920, there were almost 30,000. They flocked to the area looking for land and could rely on the Miami River for food. The area earned its nickname "The Magic City" for how fast it turned into its own urban centre. Due to the rapid growth of the city, Miami was said to have 'grown like magic' – hence the nickname. Today, almost half a million people call the city home, and while it houses the headquarters of multinational companies and financial institutions, it does not boast any school of witchcraft and wizardry as the name may imply.

Na podstawie: www.contiki.com, www.elledecor.com, www.nytimes.com, www.theguardian.com,
www.visit.brussels/en/visitors, <https://thetravelersbuddy.com>