

KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO DLA UCZNIÓW KLAS IV-VIII SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH WOJEWÓDZTWA MAZOWIECKIEGO

ETAP WOJEWÓDZKI
7 marca 2025 r. godz. 11:00

Uczennico/Uczniu:

1. Arkusz składa się z 10 zadań, na których rozwiązanie masz **90** minut.
2. Pisz długopisem/piórem - dozwolony czarny lub niebieski kolor tuszu.
3. Nie używaj ołówka ani korektora. Jeżeli się pomylisz, przekreśl błąd i napisz inną odpowiedź.
4. Pisz czytelnie i zamieszczaj odpowiedzi w miejscu do tego przeznaczonym.
5. Przenieś wszystkie rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.
6. Zapisy w arkuszu i w brudnopisie nie podlegają ocenie.

Życzymy powodzenia!

Maksymalna liczba punktów	60	100%
Uzyskana liczba punktów		%
Podpis Przewodniczącej WKK		

Zadanie 1. (0-5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie nagranie. Zaznacz znakiem X w tabeli, które zdania (1.1.-1.5.) są zgodne z treścią nagrania (T - True), które są z nią niezgodne (F - False) oraz które zawierają informacje niepodane w tekście nagrania (NI - No Information). Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

		T	F	NI
1.1.	It was easy to convince the stationmaster to allow the cat to stay.			
1.2.	The cat's preferred sleeping place was outside the attendant's room.			
1.3.	In the beginning, people were unwilling to give money towards food for the cat.			
1.4.	The cat received plenty of fan mail.			
1.5.	The cat was unhappy when his basket got decorated because of the royal wedding.			

Zadanie 2. (0-5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie nagranie. Na podstawie informacji w nim zawartych odpowiedz, jak najbardziej precyzyjnie w języku angielskim na pytania (2.1-2.5). Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

2.1. The other name for the "London Fog" was _____

_____.

2.2. The legal regulation which resulted from the Great Smog was _____

_____.

2.3. Jean Neuhaus' wife contributed to the pralines' success by _____

_____.

2.4. The proportion of chocolatiers to residents in Brussels is _____

_____.

2.5. Miami's nickname comes from the saying that it _____

_____.

Zadanie 3. (0-5)

Przeczytaj tekst. Do każdej luki (3.1.-3.5.) dopasuj właściwe zdanie (A-G) tak, aby powstał logiczny i spójny tekst. Dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

LEICESTER SQUARE AND THE BIG APPLE

A 17th century house, entombed within a pyramid and topped with a giant apple.

3.1. _____ In fact, it was an 1820s plan to preserve the London home of Sir Isaac Newton.

Newton's main town house stood just south of Leicester Square in St Martin's Street, on the plot of land now occupied by Westminster Reference Library. **3.2.** _____ It offered comparatively dark skies for his rooftop observatory, while still being close to the learned societies of the capital. The house became an intellectual hub, and was preserved for many decades after Newton died in 1727.



In 1825 – as the centenary of that death approached — the Cambridge academic Thomas Steele wrote to The Times. He set out his ambition for a proper commemoration. **3.3.** _____ And best of all, the top of it would be crowned with a great sphere. Steele's

idea was three-fold. The structure would continue to serve as a meeting space and repository of knowledge. **3.4.** _____ Finally, the whole structure would serve as a symbolic monument to one of the greatest minds that ever lived.

It would have been quite unlike anything else in the capital. Appropriate, too, in some ways. The truncated pyramid recalls the prism with which Newton first un-wove the rainbow. The great sphere, 'azure' in colour, presumably symbolises a planet or moon, whose motions through the heavens were first explained by Newton. But it would surely have been likened to a giant apple – the probable agent by which Newton first understood gravity.

Alas for fans of bizarre architecture, the plans were never taken seriously. Newton's house lingered on for another century. **3.5.** _____ The observatory was sold off in the 1870s and the building was eventually dismantled in the 1920s to make way for the library. Who knows, had history turned out differently, then Leicester Square might have become known as the Big Apple.

Na podstawie: <https://londonist.com>

- A. The National Memorial would enclose Newton's former residence.
- B. This is not some headline-seeking intervention from a modern upstart architectural studio.
- C. However, it had no other commemoration than a plaque.
- D. When it had been erected, some noblemen claimed it to be a ridiculous momentous bauble.
- E. Newton chose this spot because, at the time, it was at the very edge of London.
- F. Newton has a couple of big memorials in London today, including one in Westminster Abbey.
- G. At the same time, it was to protect the fabric of Newton's house from degradation.

Zadanie 4. (0-10)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Zaznacz znakiem X w tabeli, które zdania (4.1.-4.5.) są zgodne z treścią tekstu (T - True), które są z nią niezgodne (F - False) oraz które zawierają informacje niepodane w tekście (NI - No Information). Następnie znajdź w tekście wyrazy i wyrażenia, które odpowiadają definicjom podanym w punktach 4.6.-4.10., wpisując je w formie odpowiadającej podanej definicji (np. bezokolicznika). Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

WHAT'S THE SECRET BEHIND DUBLIN'S STORYTELLING MAGIC?

Cleaved in two by the river (and with a juicy northside–southside rivalry), Ireland's capital is stuffed with stories and rich in literary history. In 1922, the first edition of *Ulysses* by James Joyce was published, just in time for the author's 40th birthday. The book follows the experiences of three Dubliners over the course of a single day, including Leopold Bloom, an everyman whose wanderings around Dublin echo Homer's *Odyssey*.

While it was decades before *Ulysses* and Joyce were accepted, not only in conservative 20th century Ireland, but also worldwide, today Dubliners and literature savants around the world gather on June 16 – the same day the novel takes place – for Bloomsday. Inaugurated in 1954, the festival commemorates Joyce and his novel with storytelling, Victorian-era costumes, and other spectacles.

Storytelling is in Dublin's DNA. The world knows all about celebrated Dubliners – George Bernard Shaw, William Butler Yeats, and Samuel Beckett – who were honoured with the Nobel Prize for Literature. But the city's storytelling magic lies in its spaces as well as its faces. I know that because Joe Landy told me. On a visit not too long ago, I arranged to meet this retired farmer, who volunteers with the Little Museum of Dublin's "City of a Thousand Welcomes"

initiative. Ambassadors like Landy take tourists for a pint or a cuppa to answer questions (“What exactly happened in 1916?”) and chat.

I was born in Dublin. I work here. I’ve lived here. I curse its winter greyness and lopsided development, its choking traffic and soaring rents. But I love it, and I can’t wait to get back when I’m away.

My encounter with Landy reminded me of a slogan on one of the museum’s T-shirts – “Dublin: Europe’s largest village.” It’s true. My walks have taken me from Georgian squares to the European headquarters of Facebook and Google, but streets always feel as familiar and overlapping as the lines on my hand. Some 1.3 million people live in this city, yet I always meet someone I know. Before meeting Landy, that’s exactly what had happened. Walking from the train station toward town, a route I’ve taken a thousand times, I bumped into a colleague. He was in a cheerful mood, breezing in with a leather bag slung over a pink T-shirt, orange sneakers, and khaki shorts.

I met Landy in Kehoes Bar at 4:30 p.m. on a Wednesday. We talked about storytelling. It refreshed my memory. Dublin is a place where everyone is said to have a novel in them, if only they’d go home and write it. We don’t do direct here. Or literal. We talk around topics, not through them. We’re embarrassed by compliments. We love casually devastating takedowns (“she’s big-boned”).

Grand. The salt and pepper of our sentences. In Ireland, sorry can mean “Excuse me,” “May I have your attention,” or occasionally, “Sorry.” Grand means “OK,” “Not bad,” or “That’s fine” (it does not mean “great” or “magnificent”).

There’s a standard Dublin greeting, “What’s the story?” You don’t have to answer. You can toss it back (“Not much. Story with you?”). Or you can hear some gossip (“Wait till I tell ya...”). Often shortened to a single word (“Story?”), it evokes the city’s literary achievements, but also the casual, off-the-cuff creativity that lifts a good conversation. There’s also an Irish word, *seorai*, which describes “the flourishes and stylish additional details in storytelling.” Those details are the reason that “two people tell a story, but one tells it better.”

Be it me, or Leopold Bloom, I love that sense of ordinary folk wandering around this city, that slippery language, those minute pauses, that sense that every encounter could start a short story. I thought that, yes, in moments like these, Dublin might just be the epic city Joyce set it out to be. Dublin and its stories feel like more than a place. They’re a state of mind.

Na podstawie: www.nationalgeographic.com

		T	F	NI
4.1.	<i>Ulysses</i> by Joyce was widely appreciated in Ireland when it was written.			
4.2.	The disadvantages of his hometown discourage the author from returning to it.			
4.3.	The author possesses a T-shirt with a slogan about Dublin.			
4.4.	The word 'grand' in Ireland has a moderate meaning.			
4.5.	In Dublin, going into details is advantageous to storytelling.			

4.6. an act of strongly criticizing somebody/something _____

4.7. without previous thought or preparation, spontaneous _____

4.8. covering part of the same space _____

4.9. a person with great knowledge and ability _____

4.10. to move in a calm and confident way _____

Zadanie 5. (0-4)

Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań (5.1.-5.4.) jednym pasującym słowem. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych słów. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie brakujących liter w słowie, a niektóre litery zostały już podane. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

5.1. Paul is into different religions, so when he visits a new town, he always goes to places of _ _ _ s _ _ _ such as churches, mosques, temples or synagogues.

5.2. It is exhausting to _ _ _ _ u _ _ long distances from your home to the office every day.

5.3. This city did not sprawl over one night – the buildings were added _ _ _ d _ _ _ _ over a period of time.

5.4. Residents have complained to the city _ _ _ n _ _ _ about the road conditions, hoping that its members will be able to deal with the problem efficiently.

Zadanie 6. (0-5)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (6.1.-6.10.) jednym wyrazem tak, aby otrzymać spójny i poprawny językowo tekst. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych słów. Przenieś rozwiązanie na kartę odpowiedzi.

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH MILITARY TATTOO

Every August, Edinburgh Castle comes alive with the sounds of bagpipes, military bands, and cheering crowds, as The Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo comes to town. It's an extraordinary display of tradition and musical prowess as military forces, bands and dancing groups from the **6.1.** _____ world come together in this iconic celebration. It's a once-in-a-lifetime experience and if you've ever **6.2.** _____ into account visiting Scotland, the Tattoo **6.3.** _____ to be on your bucket list.

The Tattoo is a music and dance extravaganza that is steeped **6.4.** _____ history and tradition. The first Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo was held in 1950 with a crowd of 6,000 people. Since **6.5.** _____ 1970s, the event has been able to host around 220,000 every year.

The Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo has **6.6.** _____ to do with ink on the skin. The word 'tattoo' comes from the Dutch phrase 'doe den tap toe', **6.7.** _____ 'turn off the taps'. Back in the 17th century, the call would be made to drummers or trumpeters, who would then signal to the innkeepers it was **6.8.** _____ to close. The British Army adopted the practice and the regiment's drummers would play it every night. Soon after, the term began to refer **6.9.** _____ the last duty call of the day and now it is associated with military ceremonies.

The only real way to understand the significance of this one-of-a-kind experience is to see it in person. If you thought the Tattoo could not get more extravagant, wait **6.10.** _____ you see the firework finale, which is the perfect way to conclude this remarkable experience.

Na podstawie: <https://trafalgar.com>

Zadanie 7. (0-8)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (7.1.-7.8.) jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyrazy podane w ramce, tak aby otrzymać spójny, logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki. Wybrany wyraz może być użyty tylko raz. W każdą lukę można wpisać tylko jeden wyraz. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Przenieś rozwiązanie na kartę odpowiedzi.

ACCESS	ADMINISTRATE	CLAIM	EXIST	FAR
GEOGRAPHY	INHABIT	MOTIVATION	LOCATION	SIMILAR

HOW DO COUNTRIES CHOOSE THEIR CAPITAL CITIES?

London, England. Tokyo, Japan. Buenos Aires, Argentina. They all make our lists of places to visit, and they are also national capitals – each city being the seat of its country’s government.

But how are capital cities chosen, anyway?

Location is often the key. Many countries have chosen a **7.1.** _____ central capital in order to give equal treatment to all the regions in the country. Madrid, for instance, is situated almost exactly in the middle of Spain and, to take it one step **7.2.** _____, in the middle of the Iberian Peninsula. **7.3.** _____, when Nigeria decided to build a brand-new capital city, it placed Abuja, which was formally named the capital in 1991, right in the heart of the country.

When a country would rather choose an **7.4.** _____ city for its capital than build an entirely new one, population may be a primary concern. As a result, capitals are often the most populous of a country’s cities.

A capital can also be a sign of political compromise, as in the United States. Meanwhile, the choice of capital can sometimes be politically **7.5.** _____ without compromise.

The name of Myanmar’s capital, Nay Pyi Taw, means “Abode of Kings” in Burmese, and the city’s origin mirrors its name. Its construction began in 2004, and its planners were not especially worried about making it **7.6.** _____ to the public, as it had initially been designed to house only government and military personnel.

Finally, not all countries subscribe to the idea that there must be only one national capital.

Bolivia, for example, has La Paz as its **7.7.** _____ capital, which means that it is the seat of the government, and Sucre as its constitutional (official) capital.

However a country decides on its capital, that city becomes an important symbol of nationhood.

While being a home to its many **7.8.** _____ and a place for tourists to visit, it is also the city chosen to represent the entire country to the world.

Na podstawie: www.britannica.com

Zadanie 8. (0-8)

Przeczytaj zdania (8.1.-8.8.). Wykorzystując wyrazy podane wielkimi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby precyzyjnie oddać sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyraz już podany. Formy skrócone (np. needn't, they're) są liczone jako dwa wyrazy. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

8.1. The shop owners demanded to see the city authorities to make a complaint. **SEEING**

The shop owners _____ the city authorities to make a complaint.

8.2. Who thought of that ridiculous name for the village? **CAME**

Who _____ ridiculous name for the village?

8.3. If you don't pay a fee, they won't allow you to enter the museum. **PREVENTED**

If you don't pay a fee, you _____ the museum.

8.4. There was an accident, so I was late for the town hall meeting. **FOR**

If it _____ the accident, I would have been on time for the town hall meeting.

8.5. Immediately after he arrived, the crowd started to shout his name. **SOONER**

No _____ the crowd started to shout his name.

8.6. There are a lot of people in Ian's house, perhaps they are doing over his bedroom. **HAVING**

There are a lot of people in Ian's house, he might _____
_____ over.

8.7. We get on well with most of our next door neighbours. **TERMS**

We _____ with most of our next door neighbours.

8.8. Jerry bought some furniture, which was unnecessary as the flat was fully-furnished. **BOUGHT**

Jerry _____ any furniture as the flat was fully-furnished.

Zadanie 9. (0-4)

Uzupełnij tabelkę dobierając określenia (A-K) odpowiadające danej stolicy. Trzy określenia podano dodatkowo i nie pasują one do żadnego miasta. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

- A.** Arthur's Seat
- B.** Beefeaters
- C.** Ha'penny Bridge
- D.** the birthplace of the RMS Titanic
- E.** coal export
- F.** the Palace of Holyroodhouse

- G.** the Firth of Forth
- H.** Castle Arcade
- I.** the Liffey
- J.** Nelson's Column
- K.** a seahorse as a symbol of the city

Belfast		
Cardiff		
Dublin		
London		

Zadanie 10. (0-6)

Odpowiedz w języku angielskim na pytania (10.1.-10.5.). Wymagana jest pełna poprawność merytoryczna i językowa odpowiedzi. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

10.1. In Edinburgh we can see the second-largest monument of a writer in the world. Who (give the name and the surname) is it devoted to?

10.2. What is the name of the former official means of transportation for the British Royal Family by sea that you can see in Edinburgh?

10.3. What event struck London in 1665? Give its official name.

10.4. What is the name of an illuminated gospel book created around 800 AD which is on display in Trinity College Library, Dublin?

10.5. Which textile industry was Belfast known for?

What nickname did the city get because of it?

**Upewnij się, że wszystkie odpowiedzi zostały poprawnie przeniesione
na kartę odpowiedzi.**

KARTA ODPOWIEDZI

Zadanie 1. 1.1. _____ 1.2. _____ 1.3. _____ 1.4. _____ 1.5. _____	Pola na szarym tle wypełnia osoba sprawdzająca.	_____/5
Zadanie 2. 2.1. _____ 2.2. _____ 2.3. _____ 2.4. _____ 2.5. _____		_____/5
Zadanie 3. 3.1. _____ 3.2. _____ 3.3. _____ 3.4. _____ 3.5. _____		_____/5
Zadanie 4. 4.1. _____ 4.2. _____ 4.3. _____ 4.4. _____ 4.5. _____ 4.6. _____ 4.7. _____ 4.8. _____ 4.9. _____ 4.10. _____		_____/10
Zadanie 5. 5.1. _ _ _ s _ _ _ 5.2. _ _ _ _ u _ _ 5.3. _ _ _ d _ _ _ _ _ 5.4. _ _ _ n _ _ _		_____/4

Zadanie 6. 6.1. _____ 6.6. _____ 6.2. _____ 6.7. _____ 6.3. _____ 6.8. _____ 6.4. _____ 6.9. _____ 6.5. _____ 6.10. _____	Pola na szarym tle wypełnia osoba sprawdzająca.	_____/5
Zadanie 7. 7.1. _____ 7.5. _____ 7.2. _____ 7.6. _____ 7.3. _____ 7.7. _____ 7.4. _____ 7.8. _____		_____/8
Zadanie 8. 8.1. The shop owners _____ the city authorities to make a complaint. 8.2. Who _____ ridiculous name for the village? 8.3. If you don't pay a fee, you _____ _____ the museum. 8.4. If it _____ the accident, I would have been on time for the town hall meeting. 8.5. No _____ the crowd started to shout his name. 8.6. There are a lot of people in Ian's house, he might _____ _____ over. 8.7. We _____ with most of our next door neighbours. 8.8. Jerry _____ any furniture as the flat was fully-furnished.		_____/8

Zadanie 9. Belfast _____ Cardiff _____ Dublin _____ London _____	Pola na szarym tle wypełnia osoba sprawdzająca.	_____/4
Zadanie 10. 10.1. _____ 10.2. _____ 10.3. _____ 10.4. _____ 10.5. _____ _____ _____		_____/6
Razem _____/60		

BRUDNOPIS

(Zapisy w brudnopolisie nie podlegają ocenie.)