

WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
dla SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH
WOJEWÓDZTWA OPOLSKIEGO

ROK SZKOLNY 2025/2026

ETAP MIEJSKI/GMINNY

Droga Uczennico/Drogi Uczniu!!!

- Masz przed sobą arkusz składający się z 13 zadań.
- Arkusz zawiera 11 stron. Upewnij się, że masz wszystkie strony i są one czytelne.
- Arkusz składa się z zadań zamkniętych i otwartych.
- W zadaniach zamkniętych **tylko jedna odpowiedź** jest prawidłowa.
- W zadaniach otwartych napisz odpowiedź własnymi słowami. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna.
- Zapisz swoje odpowiedzi na **KARCIE ODPOWIEDZI**.
- Gdy się pomylisz – przekreśl błędną odpowiedź i zapisz wyraźnie inną.
- **KARTE ODPOWIEDZI** wypełniaj długopisem.
- **NIE WOLNO** używać korektora, ani zmazywacza.
- Na rozwiązanie zadań masz **90 minut** oraz dodatkowo **5 minut** na przeniesienie odpowiedzi na **KARTE ODPOWIEDZI**.
- Maksymalnie możesz uzyskać **100 punktów**. Aby przejść do etapu wojewódzkiego konkursu musisz uzyskać nie mniej niż **85% poprawnych odpowiedzi**, tzn. **85 punktów** za cały test.

ŻYCZYMY CI POWODZENIA ☺

REALIOZNAWSTWO

Zad. 1 (5 pkt.)Przeczytaj poniższe zdania i zdecyduj, czy są prawdziwe /TRUE /czy fałszywe /FALSE/. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. The Republic of Ireland is the part of the United Kingdom. **T/F**
2. The national flower emblem of Wales is a rose. **T/F**
3. The river Thames is the longest river in the UK. **T/F**
4. Saint Andrew's Cross is the name of the Scottish flag. **T/F**
5. Dublin is the capital city of the Northern Ireland. **T/F**

Zad.2 (5 pkt.) Wybierz prawidłową, Twoim zdaniem, odpowiedź. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

6. The biggest lake of Great Britain (NOT British Isles) is:

- a/ Loch Moa
- b/ Loch Ness
- c/ Loch Lomond
- d/ Windermere

7. Giant's Causeway is situated in :

- a/ Wales
- b/ Northern Ireland
- c/ Scotland
- d/ England

8. The Acts of Union united England and Scotland in:

- a/ 1708
- b/ 1887
- c/ 1707
- d/ 1017

9. The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain started in:

a/ late 18th century

b/ late 19th century

c/ late 15th century

d/ late 17th century

10. King Henry VIII is famous for :

a/ his eight wives

b/ establishing Church of England

c/ signing the Act of Union

d/ being from Windsor dynasty

Zad. 3 (5 pkt.) Dopasuj nazwiska z kolumny A do nazwy zawodu/działalności danej osoby.
Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Column A

Column B

11. Tony Blair

a) writer

12. Adele

b) Nobel Prize winner

13. Winston Churchill

c) prime minister

14. Stephen Hawking

d) singer

15. Charles Dickens

e) theoretical and mathematical physicist

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Rozumienie wypowiedzi pisemnej (czytanie ze zrozumieniem)

Zad. 4 (15 pkt.) Przeczytaj uważnie tekst a następnie wykonaj zadanie podane poniżej tekstu

Promise you won't tell how it's done

There are a few great tricks which go back centuries - and a lot of modern variations. If you want to know how they're done, read on!

A SAWING A WOMAN IN HALF

THE ILLUSION This is probably the most famous of illusions, but it is in fact quite a modern one, first performed in London in 1921 by the great P. T. Selbit. In his original version, the woman was tied by ropes, which the audience held so they could feel her wriggling. She was then locked in a long box and 'sliced up' with a huge, two-handed saw. One famous magician arranged for ambulances and stretchers to be close by when he did the act.

THE TRICK There are two classic versions. In the first, the victim goes into quite a deep box, sticks her head out from one end and draws her legs up to her chin. The feet at the far end of the box belong to a second woman, wearing identical clothes, in a secret compartment beneath her. The second version uses a wider but flatter box - made to look even thinner by clever optical illusions - in which the victim is curled up on her side at the one end, while the feet and legs are, in fact, remote-controlled mechanical models.

B THE CHINESE LINKING RINGS

THE ILLUSION To the audience, this one looks really impossible. This is the trick with eight solid-steel rings, which the magician links and unlinks before our very eyes. It's amazed audiences since ancient times.

THE TRICK Only two of the eight rings are actually solid, and these are the ones the audience is invited to examine closely. The next two rings are already linked to each other, and so are the next three. The eighth is the 'key' ring and it has a small opening to allow it to attach to or separate from the others. By distracting the audience at the right moment, a skilled magician can seemingly produce chains of two, three, four, five or six linked rings.

C THE ZIG ZAG LADY

THE ILLUSION Another fairly recent illusion, first performed by Robert Harbin in 1965, is where the lady goes into a three-part cabinet, her head visible in the top section, her waist in the middle, and her foot wagging out of a hole in the bottom section. Then the middle is slid away to one side taking her waist with it.

THE TRICK Because we've watched the girl step into the box and face us, we assume she's stayed in that position. In fact, when the middle section slides over, it only moves a very short way - the edges of the box are usually painted black to confuse us and make us think

that it has moved further - and the girl turns to one side and bends with it, fitting into another small part of the box.

D LEVITATION

THE ILLUSION This is what it says, lifting someone in mid-air without any visible means of support.

THE TRICK This usually relies on 'invisible' wires to hold the subject so stage lighting has to be carefully controlled. In the classic 'floating lady' levitation, the assistant lies on a couch and the magician distracts the audience by waving a cloth, while a thin, clear, body-shaped cover is lowered on wires over her. While the magician covers her with the cloth, the assistant actually slips into a compartment in the couch, leaving the body-shaped cover in her place. As the shape 'levitates', the couch is wheeled off stage. Finally, with a flash of light, the magician quickly lifts the cloth away to reveal that the lady has 'vanished' in mid-air.

E WALKING THROUGH A WALL

THE ILLUSION This illusion was originally performed on stage, but more recently David Copperfield walked through the Great Wall of China.

THE TRICK Most magicians perform this by having a screen put up against one side of the wall. The magician goes behind the screen, changes his clothes so as to look like one of the assistants, slips out and joins them as they take the screen to the other side of the wall to rebuild it. He then miraculously emerges from behind the screen. It's a simple trick but needs clever movements and organization.

W pytaniach 16 - 30 wybierz iluzje i triki **A-E**. Jeśli wymagana jest więcej niż jedna odpowiedź, można je podać w dowolnej kolejności. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Which statement refers to which illusion or trick?

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| The amount of light is important. | 16. |
| It was performed at a famous landmark. | 17. |
| A piece of material is needed to do this. | 18. |
| Colour plays an important part in the deception. | 19. |
| It is not actually a very old trick. | 20. 21. |
| It is a very old trick. | 22. |
| It was performed with the emergency services nearby. | 23. |
| The helpers are dressed in the same way as another person. | 24. 25. |
| The audience participated. | 26. 27. |

In this trick the assistant vanishes. 28.

The identical objects are not what they seem. 29.

It has puzzled people since it was first performed. 30.

Zad. 5 (7 pkt.) Z tekstu usunięto siedem fragmentów i umieszczono je poniżej. Dobierz te fragmenty tak, aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. W każdą lukę **31-37** wpisz literę **A-H**, którą oznaczony został brakujący fragment. Jeden z fragmentów nie pasuje do tekstu. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

THE ART OF BAD TASTE: THE BRITISH TABLOID

Newspapers have existed in Britain since 1621. But for over 300 years they were written and read by only a tiny minority of the (mostly male) elite. **31.** *The Daily Mail*, which is still running today, was the mother of the modern tabloid, and the beginning of a whole new subculture in the British press. Today more than twice as many tabloids are sold than the so-called 'quality press' titles such as *The Times*, or *The Guardian*.

Originally, the word tabloid referred to the size and format. **32.** But today, for most people, the word tabloid has nothing to do with shape and size. What makes a tabloid a tabloid is content, and above all, style. The tabloids follow a special formula: they report the news, sure, but only certain kinds. **33.** Scandals, murders and disasters all are described in detail, but the details of political and economic life just don't appear. Tabloids dedicate most of their pages to stories about celebrities. **34.** However, the tabloids are not simply an irritation for celebrities; they are also a vehicle for self-promotion, a means of gaining popularity.

Though they have millions of devoted readers, tabloids are also widely criticised in Britain. They are accused of being sensationalist, hypocritical, in bad taste, and of having no ethical standards in their reporting methods. **35.** Their 'research' methods are totally unethical. They will tap people's phones, follow them on holiday, and even break into their houses in order to get a story. **36.** As a consequence of this attitude, many people believe that it was the tabloids, and the paparazzi, which caused the tragic death of Princess Diana.

So why on earth does Britain, which has access to the best press agencies and the highest journalistic standards, consume tabloids like chocolate? **37.** Tabloids are not actually about news at all; tabloids are just about gossip. And we all know that when it comes to gossip, what matters is not what is true or what is kind, but what is entertaining and what is funny. The more in bad taste a story is, the funnier it seems. And bad taste is what the British tabloids have made into an art.

A When criticized for their actions, the tabloids state that the public has a right to know about everything and anything, but celebrities have no rights to privacy at all.

B You won't find anything on changes in the stock market, but you can be sure to read if the prime minister's wife has a lover.

C Tabloid papers were smaller and handier than normal newspapers, known as broadsheets.

D Maybe it is because we have enough news on the television, the radio and in the quality newspapers.

E But the content is only half the story. The real key to the tabloid newspaper is the style.

F When, in 1896, a new newspaper was produced in large numbers and at such low prices that ordinary people could buy it on every street corner, it was an instant success.

G And it's enough to take a quick glance through a tabloid to see that many of these accusations are justified.

H This involves photographing famous people in embarrassing situations, gossiping about their private lives and generally making them look a bit silly.

CZEŚĆ LEKSYKALNO – GRAMATYCZNA

Zad. 6 (8 pkt.) Przeczytaj tekst. Następnie uzupełnij luki 38-45 jednym wyrazem, tak aby otrzymać logiczną i poprawną gramatycznie i ortograficznie całość. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

FAST FOOD BRITAIN

The ethnic minorities are taking **38.** British food. And it's a good thing too, since no one would say the British have ever **39.** famous for their cooking. We are actually famous for not being **40.** to cook at all. After hundreds of years of trying to create a national cuisine **41.** could impress the world, the British have never really got much further **42.** breakfast. In fact, other Europeans have always said that in **43.** to eat well in Britain one has to eat an English breakfast three times a day.

But times are changing. Nowadays, if you turn **44.** for a meal in a British family home, you are more **45.** to be given Indian curry or a Chinese stir-fry than roast beef with Yorkshire pudding.

Zad. 7 (7 pkt.) Przekształć wyrazy podane wielkimi literami tak, aby po ich wstawieniu do tekstu uzyskać poprawne i logiczne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

46. His saved us a lot of trouble during the crisis. **WISE**

47. The to the show is free for children and soldiers.

ADMIT

48. is one of minor vices, compared to others. **PATIENT**

49. Collect all your and get out of here. **POSSESS**

50. You have to do it and I won't tolerate **OBEY**

51. Helen's friends were a source of during difficult times.

STRONG

52. Nick pulled on his laces to his shoes as they were loose.

TIGHT

Zad. 8 (6 pkt.) Przetłumacz fragment zdań w nawiasach , tak aby otrzymać logiczną, poprawną gramatycznie i ortograficznie całość. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

53. Ann is afraid of(myszy) because they have sharp

54. (zęby).

55. I'm going to present some(informacje) on cultural events in our city.

56. Not always (pieniądze są) the most important in life.

57. Father gave his son (trzy dobre rady).

58. Let's buy three (bochenki) of bread.

Zad. 9 (7 pkt.)Uzupełnij zdania wykorzystując podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast, jeżeli to konieczne, dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

59. I wish I (inform/Miss Green/ceremony). She would have come there.

60. While (Peter/talk/phone) his brother was doing his homework.

61. Why aren't you ready? You (should/pack/clothes) when you came back home.

62. When we arrived at the theatre it turned out that all (tickets/already/sell) and we had to come back home with nothing.

63. We won't enter the classroom (till/students/be) there.

64. The college(a lab/build) for students at the moment.

65. Niki used the website (order/reserve) a room at the hotel.

Zad. 10 (15 pkt.) Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

66. That scarf really ___ your coat.

A matches B looks like C fits D suits

67. Mum insisted ___ walking to the bus stop with me when I was younger.

A in B for C to D on

68. This ___ be our hotel. It's too old.

A could B mustn't C might D can't

69. You'll be fine ___ you are careful.

A as soon as B unless C as long as D until

70. My uncle, ___ wife is Canadian, lives in Toronto.

A whose B which C who D that

71. The man was ___ to three years in prison.

A sentenced B accused C sent D punished

72. Be careful, we ___ by those two men in that car over there.

A are watching B have watched C are watched D are being watched

73. I have to walk to school today because my parents ___ their car repaired.

A are having B are taking C are making D are doing

74. I can't sleep. I suffer from ___.

A diabetes B an addition C insomnia D obesity

75. They wanted to know ___ start work that day.

A could I B can I C if I can D if I could

76. Don't be late for the meeting, ___?

A do you B don't you C will you D won't you

77. I hope you like it. It cost an arm and a ___.

A hand B foot C leg D neck

78. My parents couldn't come to the party. ___ of them are ill.

A Either B Both C All D A couple

79. Our teachers shouldn't make us ___ during the holidays.

A study B to study C to studying D studying

80. They're showing the first ___ of a new sitcom tonight.

A episode B scene C act D chapter

Zad. 11 (10 pkt.) Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź, która najlepiej uzupełni zdanie. W karcie odpowiedzi wpisz literę A, B lub C. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz A, B lub C. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

81. Many people would *A. prefer / B. rather* spend their money than save it.

82. It took me a couple of weeks to *A. get / B. come* to terms with failing my driving test.

83. I don't think he looks at all *A. like / B. as* his father. Do you?

84. In the *A. case / B. event* of a fire, leave the building immediately.

85. You should leave now. *A. Unless / B. Otherwise* you'll be late for the meeting.

86. We've got to *A. carry / B. consider / C. bear* in mind that we have a very limited budget.

87. Thomas regretted *A. leaving / B. to leave / C. to leaving* his old job.

88. I've been racking my *A. mind / B. thoughts / C. brain* to remember his name.

89. *A. Regardless / B. Concerning / C. Nevertheless* of what other people think, it's important to follow your heart in these matters.

90. Jo **A. put away / B. put up / C. put forward** some interesting proposals at the meeting this morning.

Zad. 12 (5 pkt.) Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź A lub B. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz A lub B. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

91. He never **A. lends/ B. borrows** his camera to anyone but me.

92. If you have kept you're **A. recipe/ B. receipt** you can go to the store and exchange your dress.

93. You can prepare the main course and I'll make **A. desert/ B. dessert** .

94. I can't decide **A. whether/ B. weather** I should go to the meeting or not.

95. I have **A. quiet/ B. quite** a bit of money I inherited from my grandparents

Zad. 13 (5 pkt.) Uzupełnij luki odpowiednimi słowami. Część liter została podana. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

96. This chicken curry looks really m _ _ _ _ -w _ _ _ _ _ g .

97. Most people who are caught sh _ _ _ _ _ g in my town steal food because they are hungry.

98. I'm looking for a f _ _ _ _ _ e to rent a vacant room where I live.

99. Tom doesn't like school, so he _ _ _ ys t _ _ _ _ t.

100. Brian is a _ _ _ _ e _ and he deals with legal cases.