

Kod ucznia

Liczba punktów

**WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
DLA UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH
W ROKU SZKOLNYM 2017/2018
STOPIEŃ REJONOWY – 13.02.2018 R.**

1. Test konkursowy zawiera 12 zadań. Są to zadania zamknięte i otwarte. Na ich rozwiązanie masz 90 minut. Sprawdź, czy test jest kompletny.
2. Zanim udzielisz odpowiedzi, uważnie przeczytaj treść zadania.
3. Wszystkie odpowiedzi czytelnie i wyraźnie wpisuj w wyznaczonych miejscach.
4. Przy rozwiązywaniu zadań zamkniętych wyboru wielokrotnego wybierz jedną, prawidłową odpowiedź i zaznacz ją krzyżykiem, np.:

A

☒

C

D

Jeżeli się pomylisz i zechcesz wybrać inną odpowiedź, to złe zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem, po czym skreśl właściwą literę, np.:

A

☒

☒

D

5. W innych zadaniach samodzielnie sformułuj odpowiedź i wpisz ją lub wykonaj zadanie zgodnie z instrukcją zawartą w poleceniu.
6. Test wypełniaj długopisem, nie używaj korektora, ołówka ani gumki. Nie komunikuj się z innymi uczestnikami konkursu.
7. Sprawdź wszystkie odpowiedzi przed oddaniem testu.
8. Nie podpisuj testu, zostanie on zakodowany.
9. Brudnopis, dołączony do testu, nie podlega ocenie.

Zadanie 1. (6 p.)

Przeczytaj tekst oraz zdania (1 – 6). Wybierz i zaznacz zdania (A, B lub C), które są zgodne z treścią tekstu.

A DISCOVERY OF FOOD

A lot of food started its history in very different countries. European explorers discovered potatoes, tomatoes, chocolate and vanilla in America in the 16th century and rice began its journey in China. But what about other favourites?

Biscuits

Biscuits are a favourite with teenagers, but where were they discovered? The Persians cooked the first biscuits with sugar in the 7th century. The Arabs invaded Persia at that time and they loved them. Later, they took the biscuits to the rest of their empire, including Spain. From Spain, traders took biscuits to North Europe, and then English colonisers sailed to America and made them there. This is how the American version of the biscuit, the cookie, was born. Cookies were particularly popular with the people who travelled by ships and the army soldiers because they were highly nutritious, and were sold at reasonable prices.

Pasta

People often say that the explorer Marco Polo discovered pasta in China, but this isn't true. In fact, the Greeks ate something similar to lasagna in the 1st century. But it was the Arabs who were responsible for modern pasta because they introduced wheat flour to Sicily, in the south of Italy. Pasta, as we know it, was created in Italy in the 13th or 14th century.

Ice cream

Ice desserts were popular a long time ago. The Persians (400 BC) and the Chinese (200 BC) enjoyed snow and ice with fruit and honey. Marco Polo discovered a technique for making ice desserts in China and transported it to Italy. So the first modern sorbets were from Italy, but the first ice cream made with milk and cream appeared in 1718 in England!

adapted from *Interface 2*, E. Heyderman, F. Mauchline, Macmillan

1. A. Before the 16th century Europeans didn't grow potatoes.
B. In the 16th century rice was sent from China to America.
C. European explorers described the history of different types of food.
2. A. The Persians took the biscuits to North Europe.
B. The Persians defeated the Arabs in the 7th century.
C. The first biscuits weren't cooked by the Arabs.
3. A. *Cookie* is a European word for *biscuit*.
B. Biscuits became popular in America thanks to the English colonisers.
C. Cookies were quite expensive to buy.
4. A. Marco Polo discovered a dish similar to lasagna in China.
B. You need wheat flour to make modern pasta.
C. In the 1st century the Greeks sent lasagna to Sicily.
5. A. The first ice cream appeared in 1718 in Italy.
B. Sorbets and ice cream are made from the same ingredients.
C. The Persians put fruit in the snow to make a dessert.
6. A. The text mainly describes European explorers.
B. The text explains how some food appeared in different countries.
C. The writer describes his favourite types of food.

Zadanie 2. (4 p.)

Przeczytaj trzy oferty turystyczne (A – C) oraz pytania (1 – 4) dotyczące tych ofert. Przyporządkuj każdemu pytaniu właściwą ofertę, wpisując w tabeli litery (A – C) obok pytań 1 – 4. Jedna z ofert pasuje do dwóch pytań.

A	Visit Wales Wales has lots of places of interest and in such a small area that is easy to see them all by car or on local transport. The region is much less crowded than other parts of Britain so you can enjoy lonely walks in beautiful countryside. The Welsh are more famous for singing than literature so enjoy a concert ... in Welsh!
B	Visit Stratford One of Britain's most beautiful and most famous towns - so not a place to find peace and quiet. It's easy to get there by train from London. The historic buildings include the house in which William Shakespeare, Britain's most famous writer, was born. In the evening, go to the theatre to see one of his many wonderful plays.
C	Visit Liverpool Liverpool is a city famous for its football teams, its history, the accent spoken by the locals and, of course, The Beatles. There are hundreds of books about their lives in Liverpool before they became famous. Another attraction is the ferries that cross the River Mersey. They play Beatles songs all the time so don't go on them if you want a peaceful time.

Which place is best for someone who

1.	is interested in English literature?	
2.	wants to hear a language different from English?	
3.	wants to travel on a special form of transport?	
4.	wants peace and quiet?	

Zadanie 3. (4 p.)

Przyporządkuj każdemu tekstowi (1 – 4) odpowiednie zdanie. Wpisz litery A – E w wyznaczone miejsca. Jedno zdanie nie pasuje do żadnego tekstu.

1. ...

Contains sugar,
flour, eggs, chocolate
(8%), milk

2. ...

STARTERS:
Onion soup £1.00
Sausage and bread £2.20
Salad £1.50
All prices include VAT and service.

3. ...

Grab an ice-cream and go!
Free chocolate cone for each viewer.
Watch and taste.
Food Film Fest.18 – 20 October

4. ...

This queue is only
for cash sales and customers
with ten items or fewer.

- A. You can read this text in an ice-cream shop.
- B. This texts informs you about food ingredients.
- C. You can see this text at the checkout in a supermarket.
- D. This text is an advertisement of a cultural event.
- E. This text is a part of a menu.

Zadanie 4. (6 p.)

Dopasuj pytania (A - H) do właściwych reakcji językowych (1 - 5). Wpisz odpowiednie litery (A - H) w wyznaczone miejsca. Trzy reakcje zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego pytania.

1. X:

Y: No, I'll have some chicken salad instead.

2. X:

Y: Yes, I'd like two tickets for the 7.30 performance, please.

3. X:

Y: Certainly. It's just opposite that pizzeria over there.

4. X:

Y: I think we should. He's starving, as usual.

5. X:

Y: It's quite good, but not the best one she has recorded.

A. Could you tell me where the cinema is, please?

B. Where did you buy Adele's latest CD?

C. Do you feel like a hamburger?

D. Why don't we buy Timmy something to eat before the film starts?

E. Have you been to that new pizzeria next to the Odeon Cinema?

F. Can I help you?

G. What time shall we meet at the cinema?

H. What do you think of Adele's new album?

Zadanie 5. (5 p.)

Przeczytaj poniższe opisy sytuacji w języku polskim. Z podanych odpowiedzi A, B i C wybierz właściwą reakcję.

1. Kolega mówi, że trzeba skręcić w prawo, żeby dotrzeć do kina. Wydaje ci się, że nie ma racji. Co powiesz?

A. Do you understand?

B. Are you sure?

C. Can you show me the way?

2. Płacisz w sklepie za zakupy. Sprzedawca powinien ci wydać 52 pensy reszty, a wydał tylko 32 pensy. Powiedz mu o pomyłce.

A. Excuse me, I think you've made a mistake.

B. Excuse me, here's your change.

C. Excuse me, how much is that?

3. Chcesz jechać do Londynu pociągiem. Na dworzec docierasz tuż przed odjazdem. Na peronie stoi już pociąg. Zapytaj, czy to ten do Londynu.

A. What time does the train to London leave?

B. Excuse me, what's the right time, please?

C. Excuse me, is this the train to London?

4. Chcesz się dowiedzieć, czy koleżance smakowało jedzenie. Co powiesz?
A. Did you enjoy your meal?
B. Do you like fast food?
C. Would you like something to eat?
5. Kolega mówi, że bardzo podoba mu się zespół muzyczny, który twoim zdaniem jest beznadziejny. Co mu odpowiesz?
A. The same to you.
B. You must be joking.
C. You're right.

Zadanie 6. (6 p.)

Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie.

1. I (have) this computer since last week.
2. We (stay) in Scotland for two weeks last summer.
3. I'm sorry. I promise that I (not be) late again.
4. She'll miss the train unless she (leave) now.
5. I will never forget (ride) my first bike when I was 6.
6. I really can't afford (go) abroad this year.

Zadanie 7. (4 p.)

Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach, tak aby otrzymać zdania logicznie i gramatycznie poprawne. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów.

1. A new shopping mall in our city (*będzie zbudowane*)
..... next year.
2. (*Śniadanie jest podawane*)
..... every day from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m.
3. He's still on holiday. He (*nie wrócił*)
..... yet.
4. We'll go for a walk tomorrow if (*nie będzie padało*)
..... .

Zadanie 8. (5 p.)

Zaznacz poprawne uzupełnienie zdania: A, B, C lub D.

1. Sarah and Jim phone every day.
A. them B. themselves C. each other D. himself
2. My mother is university teacher.
A. a B. an C. - D. the
3. I've got a friend sister is a painter.
A. who B. whose C. who's D. which
4. My dad is a keen traveller and he's been almost in the world.
A. nowhere B. somewhere C. anywhere D. everywhere
5. Why aren't you listening me?
A. for B. - C. to D. at

Zadanie 9. (5 p.)

Napisz znaczenia podanych definicji. Dla ułatwienia, pierwsza litera każdego wyrazu została podana. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

1. A set of instructions for cooking something: **r**.....
2. Cooking food, for example cakes or bread, in an oven: **b**.....
3. A reduction in the price or cost of something: **d**.....
4. A journey by air: **f**.....
5. The events in a book, film, etc. and how they develop: **p**.....

Zadanie 10. (6 p.)

Uzupełnij tekst wyrazami z ramki. Cztery wyrazy podano dodatkowo.

back refund sales bargain try label receipt cashier assistant exchange

Buying a jacket

If you want to buy a ready-made jacket, first find the jackets in the shop and look at the **1.** inside to see the size, material and make. For the price look at the price tag. Then you can **2.** on the jacket in front of the mirror. If necessary an **3.** will help you. Pay for the jacket at the cash desk and make sure you get a **4.** which you should keep and bring back to the shop with the jacket if something is wrong with it and you want to **5.** it or ask for a **6.** of your money.

Zadanie 11. (4 p.)

W każdej linijce skreśl krzyżykiem (X) wyraz lub wyrażenie, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. writer | conductor | drummer | chapter | director |
| 2. portrait | oil painting | still life | landscape | playwright |
| 3. car wash | post office | garage | departure | dry cleaner's |
| 4. breathtaking | trekking | sightseeing | sunbathing | camping |

Zadanie 12. (6 p.)

Przeczytaj zdania 1 – 6. Wybierz właściwe zakończenie każdego zdania. Zaznacz A, B lub C.

1. A Christmas cracker does not usually contain
 - A. a gift.
 - B. a coin.
 - C. a joke.
2. The official birthday of Queen Elizabeth II takes place in London and is known as
 - A. Trooping the Colour.
 - B. Remembrance Day.
 - C. Swan Upping.
3. A holiday which commemorates an American civil rights leader is called
 - A. Memorial Day.
 - B. St. George's Day.
 - C. Martin Luther King Day.
4. Thanksgiving is celebrated in the USA
 - A. on July 4.
 - B. on Maundy Thursday.
 - C. in November.
5. Boxing Day is a public holiday in Britain and it is on
 - A. 26th December.
 - B. 31st October .
 - C. 5th November.
6. On Shrove Tuesday, which is the last day before Lent, people traditionally eat a lot of
 - A. doughnuts.
 - B. pancakes.
 - C. eggs.

Brudnopis (nie jest oceniany)