

Kod ucznia

Liczba punktów

**WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
DLA UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH
W ROKU SZKOLNYM 2018/2019
STOPIEŃ WOJEWÓDZKI – 27.02.2019 R.**

1. Test konkursowy zawiera 13 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 wpisz 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, zaznaczoną wcześniej otocz kółkiem ☒, po czym zaznacz krzyżykiem właściwą literę, np.:

A

☒

☒

D

5. W innych zadaniach samodzielnie sformułuj odpowiedź i wpisz ją lub wykonaj zadanie zgodnie z instrukcją zawartą w poleceniu. Jeśli się pomylisz, wyraźnie skreśl błędną odpowiedź i wyraźnie wpisz poprawną.
6. Test wypełniaj długopisem nieścieralnym, nie używaj korektora, ołówka ani gumki. Nie komunikuj się z innymi uczestnikami konkursu.
7. Sprawdź wszystkie odpowiedzi przed oddaniem testu. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność językowa, ortograficzna i gramatyczna.
8. Nie podpisuj testu, zostanie on zakodowany.
9. Brudnopis, dołączony do testu, nie podlega ocenie.

Zadanie 1. (6 p.)

Przeczytaj uważnie tekst, z którego usunięto 6 zdań. Wpisz w wykropkowane miejsca (1–6) litery (A–G) odpowiadające brakującym zdaniom. Jedno zdanie nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

CHILD EMPLOYMENT

Child Law Advice is a charity providing advice on child, family and education law in the UK.

1. Among others, it explains the law on children and young people working including how old a child or young person must be to work, what type of work they can do and the maximum amount of hours they can work. According to the webpage, the general rule is that young people under school leaving age (16) can get a part-time job from the age of 14.

2. This means that they cannot do any job that may affect their health and safety or interfere with their education. Therefore, young people over 14 can deliver newspapers and leaflets, work in a shop or office, do hairdressing, work in a hotel, café or restaurant, but not in the kitchen. 3. Even young children can appear in performances either on the stage or television, take part in certain sporting activities, or work as models. However, they have to be licensed by local authorities. Young people can start full-time employment as soon as they leave school. The exact date depends on where they live. 4. However, if a young person starts a full time job at 16, they will still need to complete at least 280 guided learning hours a year in education or training. That is because there is now a requirement for young people to continue to participate in education and training up until the age of 18. Other general rules for 13-16-year-olds are that they cannot work before 7 am and after 7 pm, they must have a break from work of at least 2 weeks a year and they must have a rest break of 1 hour for every 4 hours worked. If a young person is over school leaving age but under 18, they must not work more than 8 hours a day or more than 40 hours a week. 5. There are different rates of National Minimum Wage depending on the age of the young person. School-aged children are not entitled to the National Minimum Wage. 6. Apprentices have different wages. Young workers aged 16 to 17 are entitled to at least £4.20 per hour.

Na podstawie: <https://childlawadvice.org.uk/>

- A. However, they can only be employed in what is considered 'light work'.
- B. The family section of its web site provides information on a wide variety of topics.
- C. In England it is on the last Friday in June of the year that they turn 16 years old.
- D. In certain situations children under the age of 14 can also work.
- E. Usually, they cannot work between 10 pm and 6 am.
- F. Children are not allowed to work without an employment permit.
- G. Also, they do not pay National Insurance contributions.

Zadanie 2. (6 p.)

Przeczytaj opisy pięciu amerykańskich parków narodowych (A–E) oraz zdania 1–6. Przy każdym zdaniu wpisz literę odpowiadającą właściwemu opisowi. **Uwaga! Jeden z opisów pasuje do dwóch zdań.**

A.	Yellowstone was the first national park ever formed to protect the landscape, plants, and animals for future generations. Today Yellowstone – named for the Yellowstone River that cuts through the land – welcomes three million visitors a year who come to camp, hike, and raft, and so much more. The area is home to bears, bison, wolves, and ravens. Creating Yellowstone inspired the formation of more national parks in the United States. And it inspired other countries around the world to create protected parks as well.
B.	Hot Springs National Park in Arkansas is the smallest national park in the United States but it contains 47 hot springs, or geothermal pools that spout up from inside the Earth. And tourists can take relaxing soaks at a bathhouse in the park that pipes in water collected from the springs. People have been coming to the area for hundreds of years to enjoy its natural hot tubs.
C.	Grand Canyon National Park is located in Arizona. Its central feature is the Grand Canyon carved over millions of years by the Colorado River. Its landscape shows a great deal of variety. The floor of the canyon has a diverse landscape including dried up desert areas that can heat up to 120°F as well as forests where temperatures sometimes drop to minus 20°F. Many animals dwell in and around the colossal canyon, including elk, bison, desert bighorn sheep, and tassel-eared Kaibab squirrels.
D.	Everglades National Park in Florida is a 1.5-million-acre wetland ecosystem. Much of the area is covered with saw grass, a grass-like plant that sprouts in water. The park is famous for its mangrove swamps, or coastal wetlands where sturdy mangrove trees grow. It is also home to numerous animals including manatees (aquatic mammals sometimes known as sea cows), wading birds (birds with long legs that stand in water) or alligators.
E.	Denali National Park and Preserve located in Alaska is made up of spruce forests, glaciers, and mountains. In the centre of the park looms Denali, the tallest peak in North America. Its name means “The Great One” in a local Native American language. The park can be extremely cold and snowy from October to March. And the mountains are frosted with ice year-round. During the summer, in low-lying areas the snow melts to make way for lush green fields, some brimming with colourful wildflowers.

Na podstawie <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com>

1.	The highest mountain in North America is located in this park.	
2.	Much of this park’s surface is covered with an aquatic plant.	
3.	This park was the world’s first national park.	
4.	Ice can be found through the whole year in this park.	
5.	In this park there are very hot and dry areas along with cold places.	
6.	This park has places where hot water comes up out of the ground and forms pools.	

Zadanie 3. (4 p.)

Do każdej z opisanych sytuacji (1-4) wybierz właściwą reakcję. Zaznacz (X) odpowiedź A, B lub C.

1. *Taty nie ma w domu, dzwoni jego współpracownik i chce z nim rozmawiać. Co powiesz?*

- A. Dad, where's your colleague?
- B. I'm afraid he's out at the moment. Can I take a message?
- C. Dad, do you cooperate with your colleague?

2. *Chcesz złożyć na komisariacie doniesienie o przestępstwie. Co powiesz?*

- A. Officer, I'd like to report a crime.
- B. I'd like to make a complaint. My lock doesn't work as it should.
- C. Officer, I got a £100 fine for speeding.

3. *Zaprosiłeś na ferie zimowe do Polski kolegę z Włoch. Pyta cię, jakie ubrania powinien wziąć. Co mu poradzisz?*

- A. You should never visit me in the winter.
- B. We've had a particularly severe winter this year.
- C. Our winters are cold so don't forget to bring some warm clothes.

4. *Twój kolega jest na wakacjach w Grecji. Spytaj go, jaka była wczoraj pogoda.*

- A. What was the weather like yesterday?
- B. Was the weather forecast accurate yesterday?
- C. I'd like to ask what you think of the weather in Greece.

Zadanie 4. (5 p.)

Do każdej z wypowiedzi (1-5) wybierz właściwą reakcję (A-I). Wpisz litery odpowiadające właściwym reakcjom w wykropkowane miejsca. Cztery reakcje nie pasują nigdzie.

1. X: Oh, It's chucking it down again!

Y:

2. X: Have you got an Internet connection here?

Y:

3. X: Could you tell Alice to call me back?

Y:

4. X: Why do you volunteer for those projects?

Y:

5. X: Who's going to represent him in court?

Y:

A. The strictest judge in town, I'm afraid.

B. Yes, it's awful, isn't it? And it's cold.

C. Certainly. What's your name again?

D. Press this button to save the data.

E. To help others, of course.

F. By punishing vandals.

G. The best barrister in town, I suppose.

H. Yes, but you need to enter the password.

I. Can I have extension 3321?

Zadanie 5. (10 p.)

Spośród form podanych pod każdym ze zdań 1-10 wybierz tę, która poprawnie je uzupełnia. Zaznacz (X) odpowiedź A, B, C lub D.

1. My clothes are so dirty because I the car since breakfast.
A. 've repaired B. 've been repairing C. 've repairing D. 'm repairing
2. Mandy is doing her homework. it all morning?
A. She's been doing B. Is she doing? C. Has she been doing D. Has she done
3. Whenever my husband was annoyed, he walk out of the room.
A. would B. didn't used C. didn't use D. used
4. There be two churches in the town. Now there is only one.
A. would B. didn't use to C. were used to D. used to
5. It was a good idea to choose biking instead of driving today. There was a lot of traffic,?
A. there was B. was there C. wasn't there D. there wasn't
6. Let's go for a walk, ?
A. don't we B. shall we C. won't we D. do we
7. Paul asked his mum whether invite some friends and she let him have a sleepover.
A. can he B. could he C. he can D. he could
8. What a surprise to see you in good health! Just yesterday Julia a heavy cold.
A. told me you had B. told me you have C. said me you had D. said me you have
9. 'I have never been to Spain' '..... I.'
A. Neither do B. Nor have C. So have D. So do
10. It rains a lot here. I wish it so often.
A. doesn't rain B. rained C. would rain D. didn't rain

Zadanie 6. (7 p.)

Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać **maksymalnie 4 wyrazy**.

1. Look at these puddles! How long (*pada deszcz*) _____?
2. Tom (*powiedział mi, że bym się nie*) _____ log off.
3. Yesterday Julia (*powiedziała, że jest*) _____ angry with you and today she's your best friend again.
4. A bank is a place (*gdzie ludzie trzymają*) _____ their money.
5. A judge is someone (*kto podejmuje decyzje*) _____ in court.
6. Where can I find an accredited professional translator?
I have to (*dać ten list do przetłumaczenia*) _____.
7. I love their new suits. They look just great, (*nieprawdą*) _____?

Zadanie 7. (5 p.)

Uzupełnij dialog poprawnymi formami wyrazów podanych w nawiasach, nie zmieniając ich kolejności. Jeśli jest to konieczne, dodaj inne słowa, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. W każdą lukę należy wpisać **maksymalnie 3 wyrazy** w języku angielskim (formy skrócone, np. *I'm* czy *don't* są liczone jako pojedyncze wyrazy).

X: Can't you hear the phone? It 1. _____ (*ring*) for two minutes.

Y: Why always me? I wish 2. _____ (*I / have*) a brother or sister.

I wouldn't have to answer the phone all the time if I wasn't an only child.

X: Well, it's not so bad. At least you don't have to share your toy cars. When I was ten,

3. I _____ (*use / tell*) people that being an only child

4. _____ (*be / not*) so bad because I never had to worry about sharing my Barbies.

Y: You're right, mum. Anyway, the ringtone is too low. I think something is wrong with the phone. Perhaps we need to 5. _____ (*have/it/fix*)

at the phone repair service.

Zadanie 8. (6 p.)

Do każdego fragmentu (1-6) dobierz właściwe zakończenie (A-J), tak aby zdania były logiczne i zawierały poprawnie użyte związki frazeologiczne. Wpisz litery odpowiadające zakończeniom w wy kropkowane miejsca. Cztery zwroty nie pasują do żadnego fragmentu.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I can't believe I ever bought normal books. This new e-reader is | A. change your mind |
| | B. break the ice |
| 2. My new iPad cost me | C. a perfect storm |
| | D. the greatest thing since sliced bread |
| 3. I didn't go to the gym yesterday because I was a little | E. a piece of cake |
| | F. an arm and a leg |
| 4. He told a few jokes to | G. break a leg |
| | H. save for a rainy day |
| 5. You don't have to worry about your exam. I'm sure it will be | I. under the weather |
| | J. the last straw |
| 6. You didn't want to stay at home, why did you ... ? | |

Zadanie 9. (8 p.)

Uzupełnij brakujące litery w wyrazach, tak aby zdania były logiczne i poprawne. Jedna kreska odpowiada jednej literze.

- To be a good **C__i__n**, you should be a responsible member of a society who votes in **el__i__ns** and pays taxes.
- A **bu__a__** breaks into a building with intent to **c__mm__** a crime, especially theft.
- A charity supports people in need, for example it can provide temporary residence for the **h__m__s** or help the **un__pl__d** find a new job.
- R__nf__ts** are large areas of tall and thick jungle with heavy rainfall found typically near the equator, rich in biodiversity. They keep carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere, which helps reduce **C__m__t__** change.
- Environmental factors cause natural **di__t__s**, such as **e__r__q__k__s**, windstorms and floods that injure people and damage property.
- The giant panda is one of the world's most endangered **S__C__S** of mammals, which means it is seriously at risk of **e__t__c__n**.
- A **b__w__r** is a computer program that allows you to look at and search through information on the **I__t__n__t**.
- You can make a video call or **p__t** on social media with your smartphone whenever you want but you need to remember to **C__r__** your phone battery regularly.

Zadanie 10. (6 p.)

W każdym z zastosowanych w zdaniach 1-6 czasownikach złożonych (*phrasal verbs*) jest błąd. Popraw go, przekreślając krzyżykiem niewłaściwe słowo (np. off) i wpisując w wyznaczone miejsce takie, które sprawi, że zdanie będzie w pełni logiczne i poprawne.

1. How long has she been bringing out her twins on her own? _____
2. While I was reading that novel I came up a word I'd never seen before. _____
3. Could you fill over this application form, please? _____
4. They've been running up of money since they got married. _____
5. Go to sleep because we're setting in on a long trip early in the morning. _____
6. I've helped you for all these years and I've never let you up, have I? _____

Zadanie 11. (5 p.)

Uzupełnij email do cioci Elisabeth, która nie mogła być na Twoich urodzinach. W wyznaczonych miejscach napisz w pełni poprawne zdania przekazujące wszystkie informacje wymagane w instrukcjach, które zostały podane w nawiasach pod lukami.

From: XYZ
To: Auntie Elisabeth
Dear Auntie Elisabeth,
How are you? 1. _____ (Wyraż nadzieję, że ciocia ma się dobrze.)
Sorry I didn't write to you last week, but 2. _____ (Napisz, że byłeś zajęty, bo musiałeś przygotować się do konkursu z języka angielskiego.)
3. _____ (Podziękuj za wspaniały, nowy tablet, który ciocia przysłała Ci na urodziny)
It's exactly what I dreamed of! It's got a brilliant screen, a powerful processor and good cameras, so 4. _____ (Napisz, że możesz go używać do gier, oglądania filmów i robienia zdjęć.)
I can also attach the keyboard cover and use it as a typical laptop. I love it!
I had a wonderful birthday this year. In fact, we celebrated twice. On Friday my friends threw me a surprise birthday party at a local pizza restaurant and then on Saturday
5. _____ (Napisz, że mieliście rodzinny obiad z dużym tortem.)
I'm really sorry you couldn't come. Hope to see you soon.
Love, XYZ

Zadanie 12. (6 p.)

W każdym ze zdań (1-6) **zaznacz krzyżykiem** wyraz/zwrot (np. ~~London~~), który właściwie je uzupełnia.

1. In AD 43 the **Romans** / **Anglo-Saxons** / **Vikings** invaded England, and after that great changes, such as building towns, cities and roads, were made in the country.
2. Native Americans had lived on the North American continent for thousands of years before the first Europeans looking for a new water route to India arrived in **1348** / **1485** / **1492**.
3. After the Battle of Hastings, the last time England was successfully invaded, **William the Conqueror** / **Henry Tudor** / **Elisabeth I** became the monarch of England.
4. In the fourteenth century nearly 1.5 million people died in England because of the **Hundred Years War** / **Black Death** / **Great Fire of London**.
5. In 1620 some people, who left England because they wanted religious freedom, known as Pilgrims, arrived in North America on a ship called the **Wallflower** / **Sunflower** / **Mayflower**.
6. The **Declaration of Independence** / **Constitution of the United States** / **Civil Rights Act** was signed on July 4, 1776.

Zadanie 13. (6 p.)

Do każdego z opisów (1-6) dobierz właściwą postać (A-K). Pięć postaci nie pasuje do żadnego opisu.

1. A US computer designer who designed and built the first real personal computer, started the Apple company, and developed Pixar Animation Studios.	.....	A. Rowan Atkinson B. Winston Churchill
2. A playwright and poet generally regarded as the greatest of all English writers, the author of <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> , <i>Hamlet</i> , <i>Macbeth</i> , <i>King Lear</i>.	.....	C. Meryl Streep D. Michael Jackson
3. An American professional basketball player for Los Angeles Lakers who is considered the best basketball player in the world.	.....	E. LeBron James F. Steve Jobs
4. A famous British singer and songwriter, the co-founder of the Beatles, one of the most successful bands in the history of popular music.	.....	G. John Lennon H. Andy Murray
5. A politician, a soldier, an artist, a British Nobel laureate in literature and the 20th century's most famous Prime Minister.	.....	I. Tiger Woods J. J.K. Rowling
6. A British comedian who has appeared in many television shows and films, best known for playing the character Mr Bean.	.....	K. William Shakespeare

***Brudnopis** (nie jest oceniany)*