

Kod ucznia

Liczba punktów
----------------

**WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO  
DLA UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH  
W ROKU SZKOLNYM 2021/2022  
STOPIEŃ WOJEWÓDZKI**

1. Test konkursowy zawiera 14 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.:

8

D

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

~~X~~

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 czytelnie 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.

[illegible]

**Zadanie 1. (5 p.)**

Na podstawie wysłuchanego komunikatu policji spośród informacji podanych pod każdym ze zdań (1–5) wybierz tę, która poprawnie je uzupełnia. Zaznacz **X** odpowiedź A, B lub C.

1. The police are looking for a man who ... .

- A. captured a CCTV camera      B. stole some jewellery      C. switched off the security alarm

2. The incident took place ... .

- A. at 50 North Street      B. on Tuesday night      C. on 30th October

3. The necklaces were worth ... .

- A. about £5000      B. approximately \$5000      C. approximately £500

4. The suspect ... .

- A. was very tall and slim      B. didn't have his left hand      C. had his hair tied at the back

5. People who want to help ... .

- A. will be asked for their name      B. may stay anonymous      C. have to call the police

**Zadanie 2. (6 p.)**

Przeczytaj uważnie tekst, z którego usunięto zdania. Wpisz w wyznaczone miejsca (1-6) litery (a-h) odpowiadające brakującym zdaniom. Dwa zdania nie pasują do żadnej luki.

**Australia - a megadiverse country**

Scientists say that there are 13.6 million species of plants and animals on Earth.

1. \_\_\_\_ It represents more than 7% of the world's total, and is more than twice the number of species in Europe and North America put together. More than 80% of Australia's flowering plants, mammals, reptiles and frogs are unique to Australia, as well as most of freshwater fish, and almost half of its birds. The oceans around Australia are home to 4,000 species of fish, 1,700 species of coral, 50 types of sea mammal, for example whales, and many different types of seabird. 2. \_\_\_\_

Much of Australia's unique plant and animal life has its origins in the ancient supercontinent Gondwana. 3. \_\_\_\_ As a result, the climate became warmer and drier, and other plant and animal species developed. Millions of years later, new ones were introduced to Australia by the European settlers for food and hunting. Not all of them have been good for the country, however. Cats and foxes, for example, have been responsible for the disappearance of some of the native species. 4. \_\_\_\_ Today, there are also many threats to Australia's biodiversity: human activity like farming, cutting down trees and mining, air and water pollution, predators on the Great Barrier Reef, climate change and fires. Over the last two hundred years, many Australian plant and animal species have disappeared. Today the Australian government is working with non-governmental organizations like the WWF, local groups and farmers to protect the animals and plants that are in danger. They are doing this by trying to save habitats and ecosystems rather than trying to save species themselves.

5. \_\_\_\_ If a species is in danger, then the habitat in which it lives is probably in danger too. By looking after habitats, the animals and plants that live there have a better chance of survival. For example, farmers often use too many chemicals on their land because they want to grow better crops. 6. \_\_\_\_ The WWF has recently introduced farmers to new ways of farming and they are now starting to use fewer chemicals. As a result, the water flowing into the reef is cleaner.

Na podstawie: Jennifer Gascoigne, *Australia*, Macmillan, 2015

- a. After Australia separated from this huge continent, it began to move north.
- b. Rescuing a single species is not enough.
- c. Australia has about one million of these.
- d. Most of these, too, are not found anywhere else.
- e. Others, like rabbits and wild pigs have caused a lot of damage to the environment.
- f. Australia has the largest population of feral camels.
- g. Many of these chemicals pollute the water of rivers that flow into the Great Barrier Reef.
- h. Genetically modified crops are plants which have had their DNA changed by scientists.

**Zadanie 3. (5 p.)**

Przeczytaj tekst (*The invention of the sewing machine*), a następnie uzupełnij wiadomość Toma. Wpisz w każdą lukę **maksymalnie 3 wyrazy** w języku angielskim **dokładnie** oddające informacje zawarte w tekście. Forma skrócona, np. *I'm* jest liczona jako jeden wyraz.

**The invention of the sewing machine**

Dreams can sometimes give an answer when deep thought has failed. In 1845, Elias Howe was sitting at his desk, trying to turn his idea for a sewing machine into something that might work. He fell asleep and dreamed he was in Africa and had been caught by local people who weren't very friendly. In fact, they were going to eat him. They put him in a pot of water and started to heat it. He kept trying to climb out of the pot, but they pushed him back with their sharp spears. When he woke up, he thought about his dream. He remembered that the point of each spear had a hole in it and realized that this was the answer to his problem. Howe's machine was never very successful, but the first popular machine, invented by Isaac Singer in 1851, used Howe's needle with a hole in the pointed end. Howe took Singer to court and won. He collected \$5 for every sewing machine made in America, and became the fourth richest man in the country.

Na podstawie: David Maule, *Inventions that changed the world*, Pearson Plc, 2008

*Hi Sue,*

*guess what? I think I've found the topic of our new science project at last! I've been reading a fascinating book on inventions recently and I've come across a very interesting story about the sewing machine. In fact what interested me wasn't the sewing machine itself but the way it was invented. The inventor called Isaac Howe couldn't work out the problem, and the idea came to him while he 1. \_\_\_\_\_. He had a nightmare about some African people who wanted to 2. \_\_\_\_\_ in a pot. While he was trying to get out of it, they used their sharp spears to stop him. When he woke up, he realized that 3. \_\_\_\_\_ in the sewing machine should have a hole in the pointed end just like the spears from his nightmare. His invention 4. \_\_\_\_\_, but the needle was used by Isaac Singer later and after the trial Howe 5. \_\_\_\_\_ for every sewing machine in America and become very rich. This story made me think of the influence of dreams on human life as the topic of our project. What do you think?*

*Tom*

#### Zadanie 4. (7 p.)

Do każdej z wypowiedzi (1-7) dobierz właściwą reakcję (a-k). W wyznaczone miejsca wpisz litery odpowiadające właściwym reakcjom. Cztery reakcje nie pasują do żadnej wypowiedzi.

1. X: I haven't got a clue what's going on.

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

2. X: Who's going to represent you in court?

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

3. X: What's the weather like in Spain now?

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

4. X: How do you feel about crowdfunding?

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

5. X: Could you tell Tom to call me back?

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

6. X: My laptop has slowed down. What should I do?

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

7. X: If I were you, I'd report a crime.

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Boiling. Thank God my office is air-conditioned.

b. No problem. Has he got your phone number?

c. A judge found him guilty.

d. Just free up some space on the hard drive by deleting temporary files.

e. That makes two of us.

f. What a waste of money it was! I hope I have something better next time.

g. It was very foggy, but warm.

h. I'm not sure. What if it wasn't a real gunshot, but her TV making that noise?

i. Neither do I.

j. I believe it's a great way of raising money.

k. The lawyer who always takes care of all my legal issues.

#### Zadanie 5. (5 p.)

Do każdej z sytuacji (1-5) dobierz właściwą reakcję. Zaznacz X odpowiedź A, B lub C.

1. *Jak zgodzisz się z twierdzeniem, że warto organizować sprzątnie plaży?*

A. I'm afraid I disagree. They don't do any good.

B. I totally agree. Our beaches need to stay clean so marine life can thrive.

C. I'm not sure if organizing beach clean-ups is so important.

2. *Jak poinstruujesz kolegę, żeby regularnie aktualizował oprogramowanie w komputerze?*

A. Check a website's reliability while updating your computer.

B. Use a strong password while updating your computer.

C. Keep your computer updated.

3. *Jak spytasz kolegę o jego opinię na temat tego, czy warto głosować w wyborach?*

A. What does voting mean?

B. Do you think voting matters?

C. What does election mean?

4. *Jak poprosisz przez telefon o przełączenie Cię do wydziału środowiska?*

A. Could you put me through to the Department for Environment?

B. Shall I put you through to the Department for Environment?

C. Why don't we put you through to the Department for Environment?

5. Jak poprosisz kolegę, żeby pożyczył Ci ładowarkę?

- A. Do you mind if I lend you a charger?
- B. Would it be ok if I borrowed your charger?
- C. Could I lend your charger?

**Zadanie 6. (6 p.)**

W każdym ze zdań 1-6 skreśl niewłaściwie użyte słowo (np. ~~which~~), a następnie wpisz w wyznaczone miejsce jeden wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełni zdanie.

1. A drought is a long period of time that there is little or no rain and crops die. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We're really happy for the employees whom application was accepted. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We could invite the professor which we met last week. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I wish I have more money! I've spent almost everything recently. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why did you say us it was yours? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Don't forget to bring your certificate, do you? \_\_\_\_\_

**Zadanie 7. (7 p.)**

Spośród form podanych pod każdym ze zdań 1-7 wybierz tę, która poprawnie je uzupełni. Zaznacz **X** odpowiedź A, B, C lub D.

1. I ... to go to the cinema once a month but now I prefer watching videos at home.  
A. used                      B. didn't use to                      C. would                      D. wouldn't
2. The roof was damaged so we ... last week. I must admit the roofers did their job very well.  
A. had it repaired                      B. used to repair it                      C. repaired it                      D. would repair it
3. That day is so gloomy! I wish ... more light.  
A. there isn't                      B. there wasn't                      C. there is                      D. there was
4. 'I haven't heard from him since last week.' '... I.'  
A. So have                      B. So did                      C. Neither have                      D. Neither did
5. He asked ... that file because he wanted to use it later.  
A. us not to delete                      B. us to delete                      C. we delete                      D. we don't delete
6. I'm so disappointed you're late again. Last week, you promised you ... late any more.  
A. will be                      B. won't be                      C. would be                      D. wouldn't be
7. 'It rained almost every day during our holiday.' '... ? What a shame!'  
A. Wasn't it                      B. Did it                      C. Was it                      D. Didn't it

**Zadanie 8. (5 p.)**

Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty zdań (1-5) podane w nawiasach, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i poprawne. W każdą lukę wpisz **maksymalnie 5 wyrazów**. Forma skrócona, np. *I'm* jest liczona jako jeden wyraz.

1. Dad (*nie miał w zwyczaju wstawać*) \_\_\_\_\_ up early when he was very young.

2. Yesterday, Tom (*powiedział nam, że jest*) \_\_\_\_\_ sick, but he seemed perfectly healthy in the afternoon.

3. A jury is a group of people (*których wybrano*) \_\_\_\_\_ to listen to all the facts in a trial in a law court and to decide if a person is guilty or not guilty.

4. 'Do you think it will rain?' 'I (*mam nadzieję, że nie*) \_\_\_\_\_.'

5. Philip asked Julia (*dokąd szła*) \_\_\_\_\_ when he met her.

**Zadanie 9. (5 p.)**

W każdą lukę (1-5) wpisz **maksymalnie 5 wyrazów** w języku angielskim, wykorzystując wytłuszczone słowo bez zmiany jego formy, tak aby zdanie było w pełni poprawne, a sens zdania wyjściowego został zachowany. Forma skrócona, np. *I'm* jest liczona jako jeden wyraz.

1. They can't help you and I can't help you either.     **nor**  
They can't help you and \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Last week Julia said, 'I'll do it tomorrow.'     **following**  
Last week Julia said she \_\_\_\_\_ day.

3. 'Have you seen that man?' the police officer asked me.     **if**  
The police officer asked \_\_\_\_\_ that man.

4. When did someone take this photo of you?     **have**  
When did you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. I'm sorry you didn't talk to me.     **wish**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

**Zadanie 10. (8 p.)**

Uzupełnij brakujące litery w wyrazach, tak aby zdania (1-8) były logiczne i poprawne. Jedna kreska odpowiada jednej literze.

1. When you're ready to make your PC sleep, just **p** \_ \_ **S** the POWER button on your **d** \_ **k** \_ **p**, tablet or laptop, or close your laptop's lid.
2. In 1973, Karl von Frisch, an Austrian **S** \_ \_ \_ **t** \_ \_ \_ was awarded the Nobel Prize for his **r** \_ \_ **a** \_ **h** on honey bees and their communication.
3. Cars were **i** \_ \_ \_ **t** \_ \_ in order to **S** \_ **V** \_ the problem of walking long distances.
4. Scientists warn that unless **C** \_ \_ \_ **t** \_ change is slowed down, huge areas of land will become **d** \_ \_ \_ **t** \_ . They will become covered with sand or rocks, there will be very little rain and not many plants.
5. It is more **e** \_ \_ **r** \_ \_ \_ **n** \_ \_ \_ **y** friendly to use public transport or a bicycle instead of driving your own car. This means less exhaust **f** \_ \_ **S** getting into the atmosphere and less air pollution.
6. EU citizens are free to travel in all other member states without **p** \_ \_ **p** \_ **t** checks. Additionally, most EU member states use a common **C** \_ **r** \_ \_ **y** (the euro), so they don't have to exchange money while travelling.
7. A person who **C** \_ \_ \_ \_ **S** a serious crime should always be judged in court and go to **p** \_ \_ \_ **n** \_ .
8. There are Internet websites that make giving money to charity easy. You only need a single click to **d** \_ \_ **t** \_ to your favourite charities in one place. Your records are stored and you can use them when you pay **t** \_ \_ **S** and want to reduce your income.

**Zadanie 11. (5 p.)**

Uzupełnij każdy z opisów (1-5), wpisując w wyznaczone miejsce literę odpowiadającą właściwym postaciom (a-h). Trzy postacie nie pasują do żadnego opisu.

1. \_\_\_ passed away on 9<sup>th</sup> April 2021 at the age of 99.
2. \_\_\_ is the Sovereign of England.
3. \_\_\_ are the Prince of Wales's grandchildren.
4. \_\_\_ will probably become a queen quite soon.
5. \_\_\_ is the third in line to the British throne.

- |   |
|---|
| <b>a.</b> Prince Charles<br><b>b.</b> Elizabeth II<br><b>c.</b> Megan, the Duchess of Sussex<br><b>d.</b> Catherine, the Duchess of Cambridge<br><b>e.</b> William and Harry<br><b>f.</b> Archie and Lilibet<br><b>g.</b> Prince George of Cambridge<br><b>h.</b> Prince Philip |
|---|

**Zadanie 12. (5 p.)**

Uzupełnij zdania (1-5) brakującymi informacjami, wpisując w każdą lukę jeden wyraz w języku angielskim.

1. Every Maundy \_\_\_\_\_, The Queen gives special Maundy money to local pensioners to commemorate Jesus washing the feet of the Apostles at the Last Supper.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Day is celebrated in Australia and New Zealand to commemorate soldiers who fought and have died in wars.
3. People in the USA celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ on the fourth Thursday of November. Families gather to share a meal and give thanks for the year that has passed.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Day is a popular American tradition based on the belief that if a furry rodent sees its shadow on February 2, winter will last another six weeks. If not, spring will come early.
5. Canada Day is celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

**Zadanie 13. (6 p.)**

Spośród zwrotów podanych pod każdym ze zdań 1-6 wybierz ten, który poprawnie je uzupełnia. Zaznacz **X** odpowiedź A lub B, tak aby zdania zawierały właściwie użyte idiomy.

1. Don't worry, we'll take things ..., and I'm sure everything will be finished on time.  
A. one step forward and two steps back      B. one step at a time
2. My brother and I ... . We were identical - everything was the same, even our love for cars.  
A. were always like two peas in a pod      B. always put two and two together
3. Since she met her new boyfriend, she's been ... . I haven't seen her so happy for ages.  
A. in seventh heaven      B. at sixes and sevens
4. I'll let Philip tell you his news. I don't want to ... .  
A. ride out the storm      B. steal his thunder
5. I think I've heard enough bad news for today. Well, ... , I guess.  
A. I'll keep it for a rainy day      B. it never rains but it pours
6. I've been feeling ... all week, as if I'm getting a cold.  
A. a bit under the weather      B. on thin ice



**Zadanie 14. (5 p.)**

Uzupełnij wiadomość do koleżanki z Londynu, z którą chcesz się spotkać. W wyznaczonych miejscach (1-5) napisz **w pełni poprawne zdania, przekazując wszystkie informacje** wymagane w instrukcjach, które zostały podane w nawiasach pod lukami.

TUE 16:00

*Hi Lisa,**I've been on holiday in London with my family for six days now. We're staying at a hotel close to Regent's Park. It's very small, but 1. \_\_\_\_\_**(Wyraż pozytywną opinię o hotelu i ją uzasadnij.)**We've done a lot of sightseeing so far but there's still a lot to visit. We'd like to relax tomorrow, so 2. \_\_\_\_\_**(Napisz, że wybieracie się na piknik w Regent's Park.)**3. \_\_\_\_\_**(Wyraż nadzieję, że pogoda będzie ładna.)**4. \_\_\_\_\_**(Zaproponuj koleżance, żeby do Was dołączyła o 4 po południu.)**5. \_\_\_\_\_**(Poproś, żeby zadzwoniła lub napisała sms, jeśli będzie chciała się spotkać.)**I'm looking forward to seeing you.**Love**XYZ*

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