

VI WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
dla uczniów szkół podstawowych

Etap III – wojewódzki

27 lutego 2019 r.

godz. 10.00

KOD UCZNIA:

LICZBA UZYSKANYCH PUNKTÓW:.....

Drogi Uczniu,

przeczytaj uważnie instrukcję i postaraj się prawidłowo odpowiedzieć na wszystkie pytania.

- Arkusz liczy 12 stron i zawiera 12 zadań.
- Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy Twój test jest kompletny. Jeżeli zauważysz usterki, zgłoś je Zespołowi Konkursowemu.
- Zadania czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
- Odpowiedzi wpisuj czarnym lub niebieskim długopisem.
- Dbaj o czytelność pisma i precyzję odpowiedzi.
- Nie używaj korektora. Jeśli się pomylisz, przekreśl błędną odpowiedź i wpisz poprawną.
- Oceniane będą tylko te odpowiedzi, które zostały umieszczone w miejscach do tego przeznaczonych.
- Przy każdym zadaniu podano maksymalną liczbę punktów możliwą do uzyskania za jego rozwiązanie.
- **WYMAGANA JEST PEŁNA POPRAWNOŚĆ ORTOGRAFICZNA I GRAMATYCZNA!**

Pracuj samodzielnie – powodzenia.

Czas pracy:

60 minut

Liczba
punktów
możliwych
do
uzyskania:
77 pkt.

Zadanie 1.

Wysłuchaj dwukrotnie wywiadu z sąsiadką ekscentrycznego milionera, Lawrencea McKenziego, który niedawno zmarł. Uzupełnij zdania 1.1. – 1.10. wyrażeniami z nagrania.

UWAGA! Użyj maksymalnie dwóch wyrazów.

Lawrence McKenzie was well known, although he didn't like publicity or
1.1

What McKenzie did **1.2.** was completely different from the way he behaved in public.

McKenzie often complained to **1.3.** about things which involved very small amounts of money.

Many people know that he **1.4.** a lot of money in secret.

McKenzie had strange, childlike **1.5.**

If he saw a person he knew, he used to cross **1.6.** and pretend to look at shop window displays.

McKenzie would phone people in trouble and offer practical suggestions as well as **1.7.** for their misfortune.

McKenzie only used to wear a kilt **1.8.**

Instead of going to expensive shops, McKenzie went to the local **1.9.**

He always did his own **1.10.**

.../ 10 pkt.

Zadanie 2.

Wysłuchaj dwukrotnie pięciu różnych horoskopów w radio. Z listy A – F wybierz zdania, które najlepiej podsumowują treść poszczególnych horoskopów i dopasuj je do nich. Napisz odpowiednią literę (A – F) obok numeru horoskopu (2.1. – 2.5.)

UWAGA! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego horoskopu. Każda litera może być użyta tylko raz.

A. You will have a difficult year.

B. You should think about getting married.

C. You can meet new companions.

D. You should take care at work.

E. You might get promoted.

F. You are good with money.

Horoscope 1

Horoscope 2

Horoscope 3

Horoscope 4

Horoscope 5

Opracowano na podstawie: Virginia Evans, James Milton, Jenny Dooley, *FCE Listening and Speaking Skills 1*, str. 20 i 45, *Teacher's Book*, str.39-40, 65-66, Express Publishing, 2012 r.

.../ 5 pkt.

Zadanie 3.

Przekształć podane słowa tak, aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst, poprawny gramatycznie i ortograficznie.

Due to the **3.0. (INTRODUCE)** *introduction* of improved technology **3.1. (SURVEY)** cameras are being used in a **3.2. (VARY)** of new and unusual ways. CCTV cameras **3.3. (STRONG)** the feeling of safety, it is said, because they help the police to identify **3.4. (CRIME)** , which makes the **3.5. (PREVENT)** of crime much easier. Traffic cameras film those **3.6. (GUILT)** of speeding or driving dangerously, so reducing the risk of accidents. Despite the general **3.7. (POPULAR)** of CCTV cameras, some show **3.8. (APPROVE)** of their use, because they feel it is an invasion of **3.9. (PRIVATE)**

Opracowano na podstawie: V. Evans, J. Dooley, *Upstream Intermediate B2*, Express Publishing, 2002

.../ 9 pkt.

Zadanie 4.

Uzupełnij drugie zdanie w przykładach 4.1. – 4.8. tak, aby znaczyło to samo, co pierwsze. Użyj podanego słowa, nie zmieniając jego formy. Użyj od trzech do pięciu słów łącznie z podanym.

Przykład:

4.0. The soup was so hot that I couldn't eat it.

TOO

The soup was *too hot for me* ... to eat.

4.1. People say that the ancient Egyptians knew a lot about medicine.

SAID

The ancient Egyptians are a lot about medicine.

4.2. You shouldn't go there on your own.

ACCOUNT

On go there on your own.

4.3. Bill and Tom were friends long before they went to the same school.

KNOWN

Bill and Tom many years before they went to the same school.

4.4. Mike took up tennis in September 2017. There is a tennis tournament in November 2019.

PLAYING

By the time of the tournament, he for more than two years.

4.5. The drawer is almost empty.

HARDLY

There in the drawer.

4.6. The mechanics are repairing Father's car at the moment.

HAVING

Father at the moment.

4.7. I regret having been impolite to Aunt Gloria yesterday.

WISH

I politer to Aunt Gloria yesterday.

4.8. The picture he is painting now will be finished by the end of next month.

HAVE

He the picture by the end of next month.

.../ 8 pkt.

Zadanie 5.

Uzupełnij zdania 3.1. – 3.8. jedną z czterech podanych możliwości a, b, c lub d, najlepiej pasującą do kontekstu. Podkreśl właściwą odpowiedź!

Przykład:

5.0. His car is a much older than ours.

- a. model
- b. pattern
- c. manufacture
- d. form

5.1. We'd better hurry. There's a to Aunt Gloria's patience.

- a. top
- b. border
- c. bottom
- d. limit

- 5.2. They thought she did wrong but the results her action.
a. agree
b. prove
c. approve
d. justify
- 5.3. I don't to live abroad because I like it here in Poland.
a. risk
b. persist
c. intend
d. insist
- 5.4. He a lot of weight on holiday.
a. collected
b. obtained
c. gathered
d. gained
- 5.5. She called the police to the burglary.
a. announce
b. report
c. tell
d. declare
- 5.6. Although she is believed to be lazy, she always good work.
a. produces
b. makes
c. creates
d. invents

.../ 6 pkt.

Zadanie 6.

W pięciu z siedmiu zdań 6.1. – 6.7. znajduje się jeden zbyteczny wyraz. Napisz ten wyraz obok zdania. Jeśli zdanie jest poprawne, napisz obok zdania znak +.

Przykłady:

- 6.0. *I am sure King Henry will ~~be~~ want to see his wife's execution.* **be**
- 6.0. *Denis is going to buy a new poisonous spider for his collection.* **+**
- 6.1. He told to us all about his work as a miner in Siberia.
- 6.2. I do apologise for how my pet snakes frightened her yesterday.
- 6.3. Finally, the competitors must have to swim across a river full of crocodiles

- 6.4. Take a gun in case you will meet a hungry wolf.
- 6.5. She has had her hair dyed green recently.
- 6.6. The day he ran away from home it was the happiest one in his life.
- 6.7. I put everything in the picnic basket except of the bottle opener.

.../ 7 pkt.

Zadanie 7.

Przetłumacz podane po polsku fragmenty zdań 7.1. - 7.8. na język angielski, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie i ortograficznie zdania.

Przykład:

7.0. Brenda is *inteligentniejsza niż* Bill.

..... *more intelligent than*

7.1. Bill will phone you *jak tylko kupi* tickets.

.....

7.2. I wouldn't worry about my figure *gdybym była na twoim miejscu*.

.....

7.3. I don't know the woman *której pies* barks every night.

.....

7.4. They wondered *czy ich rodzice lubili* playing in the ruined houses after the war.

.....

7.5. I am sorry, but your son *jest badany przez lekarza* at the moment.

.....

7.6. *Lepiej zostać w domu*, you have a high temperature and a sore throat.

.....

7.7. Ask the policeman *czy dzieci potrzebują kasków* to cycle in the park.

.....

7.8. She has used up all the sugar, so her cake *musi być najśłodsze ze wszystkich*.

.....

.../ 8 pkt.

Zadanie 8.

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto sześć akapitów. Z akapitów A – G wybierz po jednym, pasującym do luk 6.1. – 6.5. Jeden akapit nie pasuje do żadnej luki. Jeden akapit został dopasowany jako przykład. Wpisz litery A – G obok numerów 8.1. – 8.5.

DRUGS: SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Why has the illegal use of drugs become an epidemic worldwide? There is not one single cause, and the demand for illegal drugs is paralleled by their legal prescription as medicines, and by the quite legal use of tobacco and alcohol.

8.0. **F**

The professor of addiction behaviour at the University of London's Institute of Psychiatry writes: "Being a drug taker means 'being someone' for the young person who does not otherwise know who he/she is, what he/she is worth, or where he/she is going.

8.1.

A drug taker becomes a member of a group. Once a member of the group, outside the normal structure of family and school or work, he/she has nowhere else to go. Even something like glue-sniffing is nearly always a group activity.

8.2.

With time, and increasing dependence on the drug, the need becomes physical as well as psychological. The hunger must be satisfied, no matter how expensively.

8.3.

Government agencies have largely ignored the social reasons for addiction. They have attacked the growers, the smugglers, and the dealers. By and large, their efforts have not been successful. For example, in Malaysia, severe laws have hanged 30 heroin dealers and put another 40 on death row awaiting execution. Despite these laws, 3,5 per cent of Malaysia's population take the drug.

8.4.

However, close to America, in the Bahamas, the world's first modern drug epidemic has taken place. It is an epidemic that has spread to the USA. In the Bahamas more than 10 per cent of the population are addicts. Many are teenagers, hooked by "free-basing". Free-basing is a deadly method of smoking a "rock" of cocaine instead of sniffing it.

8.5.

- A. In such places, the American government uses all possible means of economic persuasion to put pressure on countries which tolerate the drug trade. In some parts of the world, a country's economy may depend on the coca crop.

- B.** At this point drug-taking becomes not only antisocial but probably criminal, as the addict steals to support his/her habit.
- C.** When the habit spread to New York, the substance became known as “crack”. Crack is instantly addictive, and the addict, as usual, needs rapidly increasing quantities. Being addicted to free-basing is just as deadly as getting AIDS. You do not have much life left.
- D.** As William Burroughs, an American author and former drug addict remarked: “You become a narcotics addict because you do not have strong enough motivation in any other direction.”
- E.** Most of them, as elsewhere, are in their teens and early twenties, although, of course, drug users cannot be expected to live to a ripe old age. Apart from local police forces, governments sign agreements to control the trade, as between, for example, the USA and Pakistan or India.
- F.** In general, perhaps, addicts, both legal and illegal, are teenagers. They are insecure, dependent. They need to escape responsibility.
- G.** The individual becomes dependent not only on the drug itself but also upon the other people within the drug-taking group. He/She needs their support.

Opracowano na podstawie: www.englishspeaker.com [Dostęp: 22. 01. 2019 r.]

.../ 5 pkt.

Zadanie 9.

Odpowiedz na pytania 9.1. – 9.6. wybierając właściwą odpowiedź spośród czterech podanych możliwości. Zaznacz literę a, b, c lub d.

Przykład:

9.0. Who won the Battle of Hastings?

- a. Harold Godwin
- b. William, Duke of Normandy**
- c. Harald Hardrada
- d. Edward the Confessor

9.1. Who made the first coins in Britain?

- a. The Romans
- b. The Anglo-Saxons**
- c. The people of the Stone Age
- d. The people of the Iron Age

9.2. Who built the Tower of London?

- a. The Celts
- b. King Alfred the Great**
- c. William the Conqueror
- d. Oliver Cromwell

9.3. Who was reigning in Britain when English settlers first began to colonise the eastern coast of America?

- a. King Henry II
- b. King Charles I**
- c. Queen Elizabeth I
- d. Queen Victoria

9.4. What happened to 'Mary, Queen of Scots' after she spent almost 20 years in prison?

- a. She was sent to France.
- b. She was executed.**
- c. She escaped to Spain.
- d. She became Queen of England.

9.5. What sort of battle was the 'Battle of Britain' fought between Germany and Britain in 1940?

- a. A battle in the air**
- b. A battle in the sea
- c. A battle in the mountains
- d. A battle on the beaches

- 9.6. Which of the US presidents was the hero of the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962?
- a. President Reagan
 - b. President Roosevelt
 - c. President Truman
 - d. President Kennedy

.../ 6 pkt.

Zadanie 10.

Przeczytaj teksty 10.1. – 10.3. i zdecyduj jakiej postaci, wydarzenia lub dokumentu historycznego dotyczą. Wpisz nazwisko lub nazwę obok numeru tekstu.

Przykład:

10.0. Event: *The Black Death*

It came to London in the summer of 1348. Then it travelled along the coast to East Anglia. After that, it arrived in the Midlands and then in Wales. In the late summer of 1349 it went across the sea to Northern Ireland. The Scots decided to invade Durham in the north of England then. Perhaps they caught it there. In 1350, it reached Scotland. It was impossible to escape from it. It killed more than half of the people in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland in three years.

Opracowano na podstawie: B. Bowler, L. Thompson, *British History Highlights*, Mary Glasgow Magazines(Scholastic Ltd.), 2005, str. 44

10.1. Event:

It was a series of bloody civil wars (1455 – 1485) for the throne of England between two competing royal families: the House of York and the House of Lancaster, both members of the age-old royal Plantagenet dynasty. After 30 years of political manipulation, horrific killing and brief periods of peace, the wars ended with the male lines of both families eliminated and a new Tudor dynasty established by Henry Tudor and Elisabeth of York. The flowery symbols of both families were combined into one.

Opracowano na podstawie: www.history.com [Dostęp: 4. 02. 2019 r.]

10.2. Person:

In the 18th century many people died of smallpox. He wanted to find a way to stop people getting it. The answer was another illness – cowpox, which was not as bad as smallpox. After someone had cowpox, they never caught smallpox. He learnt it as a country doctor from studying milkmaids. In 1796 he started injecting people with the liquid from cowpox spots. They got immune to smallpox. He called this way of people getting ill 'vaccination'.

Opracowano na podstawie: B. Bowler, L. Thompson, *British History Highlights*, Mary Glasgow Magazines (Scholastic Ltd.), 2005, str. 62

10.3. Event:

On October 29, 1929, Black Tuesday hit Wall Street as investors traded some 16 million shares on the New York Stock Exchange in a single day. Billions of dollars were lost, wiping out thousands of investors. In the aftermath, America and the rest of the industrialised world

spiralled downward into Great Depression (1929 – 1939), the deepest and longest-lasting economic downturn of the Western industrialised world up to that time.

Opracowano na podstawie: www.history.com [Dostęp: 4. 02. 2019 r.]

.../ 3 pkt.

Zadanie 11.

Uzupełnij zdania 11.1. – 11.5. jedną z czterech podanych możliwości. Zakreśl literę a, b, c lub d.

Przykład:

11.0. John Thornton was Buck's ...

- a. first owner.
- b. second owner.
- c. **last owner.**
- d. vet.

11.1. At Judge Miller's house Buck ...

- a. guarded the house.
- b. was a house dog.
- c. had complete freedom.
- d. had to look after children

11.2. The best place for the dogs to sleep in the North was ...

- a. in the tent with the men.
- b. in a hole in the snow.
- c. on the sledge.
- d. near the fire.

11.3. Buck killed Spitz by ...

- a. breaking his legs.
- b. biting his throat.
- c. drowning him.
- d. hitting him on the head.

11.4. Charles, Hal and Mercedes died because ...

- a. they were cruel to the dogs.
- b. they were wrongly advised.
- c. they didn't have enough equipment.
- d. they were inexperienced and conceited.

11.5. Buck saved John Thornton from ...

- a. dying of cold.
- b. being robbed.
- c. drowning.
- d. being eaten by wolves.

.../ 5 pkt.

Zadanie 12.

Zdecyduj, czy zdania 12.1. – 12.5. są prawdziwe czy fałszywe. Napisz literę P (prawda) lub F (fałsz) obok zdania.

Przykład:

12.0. Buck was stolen from Judge Miller because big hairy dogs were needed to pull gold diggers' sledges in the North. ...P...

12.1. When Buck first arrived in the North, he felt out of place there.

12.2. Spitz wanted life to be difficult for Buck and made all sorts problems for him.

12.3. Buck never got used to the hard work on the trail.

12.4. At one time, Hal and his companions didn't listen to advice but successfully travelled over dangerous ground.

12.5. Most people and animals in the North were cruel and violent.

.../ 5 pkt.