

IV WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO dla uczniów szkół podstawowych województwa świętokrzyskiego

Etap I – 24 listopada 2016 r.

KOD UCZNIA:

LICZBA UZYSKANYCH PUNKTÓW:.....

Drogi Uczniu,

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

- Arkusz liczy 12 stron i zawiera 11 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 lub piórem.
- 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.

Czas pracy:

60 minut

Liczba punktów
możliwych do
uzyskania:

90 pkt.

Pracuj samodzielnie – powodzenia.

Zadanie 1.

Wybierz odpowiedź a, b lub c, której treść zgodna jest z treścią wiadomości:

1.

***Guided lake walks for children.
Maximum 8 in group. Ask at the desk.***

- a. Children can walk in water.
- b. A grown-up person walks with each group.
- c. The lake is dangerous.

2.

***Aro Airport
Do not leave your luggage anywhere.***

- a. You must hold your suitcase in your hand all the time.
- b. You can put your suitcase down and go shopping.
- c. Your suitcase must always be close to you.

3.

Mind your head!

- a. You shouldn't forget things.
- b. There is something you can hit your head on.
- c. You are stupid.

4.

***Ocean Swimming Pool
Free entrance 8-11 a.m. this weekend only!***

- a. You won't pay any money this Sunday at 9.30 a.m.
- b. You won't pay any money this Saturday at 11.30 a.m.
- c. You won't pay any money on Sunday next week at 10 a.m.

5.

School parking for visitors' bikes and cars only!

- a. Students can leave their bikes here.
- b. Parents can park their cars here.
- c. The geography teacher can leave her car here.

6.

This program has a virus and will shut down immediately.

- a. You can't use this program any more.
- b. You can use this program to find viruses.
- c. Stop using this program – you will get a virus.

7.

Dance School

Join now at half price!

Offer lasts until 20 April!

- a. You will pay less for the dancing course on 22 April.
- b. The dancing courses are too expensive.
- c. You will pay 50% of the price for a dancing course now.

8.

Tom,

See you after school for tennis.

I'm going to win this time!

Laura

- a. Laura always wins at tennis.
- b. Laura thinks she will beat Tom at tennis.
- c. Laura doesn't want to play tennis with Tom.

9.

Mary,

When are you going to bring back my skates? I need them for Sunday!!!

Lily

- a. Mary borrowed skates from Lily.
- b. Mary went skating on Sunday.
- c. Lily bought skates for Mary.

10.

Turn off your mobile!

- a. You cannot move.
- b. You cannot use your car.
- c. You cannot use your phone.

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Zadanie 2.

Przeczytaj tekst i zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (T) czy fałszywe (F).

Animals in the City

One night in December 2011, a bear came in the city of Vancouver in Canada. It walked through the city streets. Then it found some food in bins outside a restaurant and started eating. In the morning, someone saw the bear and called the police. The police came with a vet from the city zoo. They put the bear in a lorry and took it to the mountains outside the city. Luckily, the bear was safe.

In Cape Town in South Africa baboons come into the city when they are hungry. They go into gardens and eat fruit from trees. They even go into houses and take food from cupboards and fridges! Baboons are strong animals and they can scare people. But the city can be dangerous for baboons too. Sometimes, cars and buses kill baboons in accidents. Human food is very bad for baboons' teeth because it has a lot of sugar. Baboon Monitors find baboons in the city and return them to the countryside.

In Berlin in Germany, pigs sometimes come to the city to look for food. They eat flowers and plants in parks and gardens. Sometimes they eat vegetables from gardens and they walk in the streets and cause accidents. Some people like the pigs and they give them food and water to drink. Other people do not like the pigs and they want the government and the police to stop them entering the city.

In Moscow in Russia, there are 35,000 wild dogs. The dogs live in parks, old houses, markets and train stations. Some dogs live in groups and others live alone. Many people in Moscow like the dogs. They give them food and water. Some people make small houses for the dogs in their gardens. This helps the dogs in winter, when there is a lot of snow and ice.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. In Vancouver, the police took the bear to the zoo. | T/F |
| 2. Baboons can open cupboards and fridges. | T/F |
| 3. Pigs do not go into people's houses. | T/F |
| 4. Baboon Monitors kill the baboons in the city. | T/F |
| 5. In Vancouver, the bear found food in a restaurant. | T/F |
| 6. In Moscow, all dogs live in groups. | T/F |
| 7. Cars sometimes hit the pigs in the streets of Berlin. | T/F |
| 8. People in Moscow help the dogs only in winter. | T/F |
| 9. Some people in Cape Town are afraid of the baboons. | T/F |
| 10. Baboons should not eat human food. | T/F |

Adapted from Robin Newton, *Animals in the city* <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org> [access: 7. 10. 2016]

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ZADANIE 3

Skreśl 1 wyraz, który nie pasuje do pozostałych.

Przykład: giraffe lion elephant ~~computer~~ hippo

1. bookshelf bathroom cupboard wardrobe chest of drawers
2. wheel seat windscreen mirror earrings
3. pot bowl ruler kettle dish
4. shrubs flowers grass trees stones
5. stream shower pond river lake
6. mushroom mouse berry shrub moss
7. cherry peach pear potato strawberry

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ZADANIE 4.

Podaj wyrazy odpowiadające opisowi. Pierwsza litera wyrazu jest podana, każda kreska oznacza jedną literę.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Sick people stay here | h _ _ _ _ _ |
| 2. You wear it on your neck | s _ _ _ _ |
| 3. There is a lot of sand and no water in this place. | d _ _ _ _ _ |
| 4. You can make this drink from fruit. | j _ _ _ _ |
| 5. You carry it when it rains. | u _ _ _ _ _ |
| 6. People live in this when they go camping. | t _ _ _ _ |
| 7. You go there to borrow a book. | l _ _ _ _ _ |

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ZADANIE 5.

Dopasuj wyrazy z ramki do luk w tekście poniżej. Nie wolno zmieniać formy wyrazu w ramce. Cztery wyrazy z ramki nie pasują do żadnej luki.

cage does quiet favourite makes dirty box intelligent worst large

When Kate arrives home from school, she always **1.** a cup of coffee and then goes to her bedroom. This is her **2.** time of day. The house is **3.** and she can play with her pet rats. Kate has two of them and they live in a **4.** in Kate's bedroom. Kate knows that most people do not like rats or they think rats are **5.** A year ago Kate's friend showed her his pet rats and Kate saw how **6.** and affectionate they are.

Adapted from: Robin Newton *Where is Roxy?* <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org> [access: 7. 10. 2016]

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ZADANIE 6.

Uzupełnij luki w tekście jedną z czterech możliwości. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

Thanks for your e-mail!

*I am happy that you **1.** come to our garden party. We **2.** to have it next Saturday. **3.** there at about six o'clock. Lots of people from school **4.** there. Philip **5.** , too. I **6.** him at our school sailing camp in Italy last year. He's great fun! Do you know Doris Jones? She'll be there too. She is **7.** singer I know! I hope, she will sing for us. **8.** forget a warm jacket, it may be cold at night.*

See you!

Carol

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. must | B. can | C. can to | D. do |
| 2. A. are going | B. going | C. will | D. able |
| 3. A. Will be | B. Stay | C. Be | D. Will |
| 4. A. were | B. will be | C. know | D. won't |
| 5. A. came | B. come | C. doesn't come | D. is coming |
| 6. A. meeting | B. metted | C. meets | D. met |
| 7. A. the best | B. better | C. best | D. good |
| 8. A. Won't | B. Don't | C. You | D. I |

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ZADANIE 7.

Wyrazy w nawiasie wpisz w takiej formie, aby zdanie było poprawne gramatycznie i logicznie.

Dan: you **1. (know)** the boy with a cat?

Sue: Yes, it's Mark. He **2. (not have)** a cat. Look! He **3. (sit)**
..... with a rabbit on his lap. He **4. (buy)**.....
..... it yesterday. I **5. (be)**..... with him at the pet shop.

Dan: Mark must be careful. A rabbit **6. (run)** very fast.

I hope it **7. (not jump)**..... off his lap.

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ZADANIE 8.

Popraw błędy w poniższych zdaniach. Skreśl zbyteczny wyraz.

1. Tom was scored 3 goals in the school football match yesterday.
2. Mary ate the more strawberry ice cream than I did at the party last week.
3. She often looks after her the youngest sister when her parents are at work.
4. I am sure Carol will be stay with us when she comes to Poland.
5. You know very well that Timothy must to play the piano every day.

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ZADANIE 9.

Wybierz właściwą reakcję. Zakreśl a, b lub c

1. Did you like that cake?
 - a. I loved it!
 - b. Yes, please!
 - c. They're great!
2. Those boys are good at football!
 - a. He was OK, thanks!
 - b. I like them, too!
 - c. Oh yes, they are.
3. Shall we go out, Tom?
 - a. He is not going out.
 - b. You should go out.
 - c. Not now. I'm busy.
4. I am sorry if I hurt you.
 - a. Of course not.
 - b. It doesn't matter.
 - c. You are welcome.
5. Could I borrow your bike?
 - a. Sorry, I need it!
 - b. Please!
 - c. I'm afraid I couldn't.
6. Here's a hamburger for you!
 - a. I'm afraid I can't.
 - b. I'm sorry, I don't eat meat.
 - c. I must thank you.

7. Sorry! I can't go shopping with you.

- a. I'm sorry, I can't.
- b. I think so.
- c. What a pity!

8. I'd like some cola, please.

- a. I suppose so.
- b. I'm not thirsty.
- c. Here you are!

9. The programme was so boring!

- a. Why wasn't it?
- b. It was, wasn't it?
- c. It's last week.

10. What's happened to my guitar?

- a. Sorry, I don't know.
- b. Yes, it's all right.
- c. No, I can't.

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ZADANIE 10.

Napisz, jakiego kraju dotyczą te tradycje. Napisz skrót określający kraj obok zdania.

UK – Wielka Brytania, USA – Stany Zjednoczone

1. It's in autumn. There are bonfires and fireworks. Children make a 'guy' from old clothes.
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2. It's in July. There are patriotic parades, picnics, concerts and fireworks.
3. People prepare this pudding for Christmas. There are dried fruit and brandy in it.
4. On Easter Monday young children look for Easter eggs on the president's lawn.
5. On the 3rd Monday in January people remember Martin Luther King, who wanted civil rights for people of all races.
6. At the end of May people go to the cemeteries and remember the dead.
7. People eat haggis and read Robert Burns' poetry.
8. In the capital, there is a street festival in August with a colourful parade, music bands and dancing.
9. People celebrate Columbus' discovery of a new land.
10. On Thursday before Easter old people get Royal Maundy Money.

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ZADANIE 11.

Zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe, czy fałszywe. Postaw literę T (true) przy zdaniach, które uważasz za prawdziwe i literę F (false) przy zdaniach, które uważasz za fałszywe.

1. British and American children open their Christmas presents on 25 December.
2. Empty pumpkins with candles inside are made for Halloween.
3. At Thanksgiving people organize street parades and fireworks in America.
4. In Britain children get chocolate rabbits on the first day of spring.
5. Scottish *Hogmanay* is the same as Polish *Sylwester* celebration.
6. People eat fish and vegetables for the traditional Christmas lunch in Britain.
7. In America boys throw water on girls on the day after Easter.
8. Immigrants from the Caribbean started the Notting Hill Festival in London.
9. On Valentine's Day people send cards and gifts to those they love.
10. On St. Patrick's Day you should wear something blue.

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