

**IX WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
DLA UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH WOJEWÓDZTWA
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIEGO**

ETAP I – SZKOLNY

30 listopada 2021 r.

Godz. 10:00

**Kod pracy ucznia
punktów**

Suma

Czas pracy: 60 minut

Liczba punktów możliwych do uzyskania: 80 punktów

Instrukcja dla ucznia

1. W wyznaczonym miejscu arkusza z zadaniami konkursowymi wpisz swój kod.
2. Sprawdź, czy na kolejno ponumerowanych 14 stronach jest wydrukowanych 11 zadań.
3. Ewentualny brak stron lub inne usterki zgłoś Komisji Konkursowej.
4. Czytaj uważnie wszystkie teksty i zadania. Wykonuj zadania zgodnie z poleceniami.
5. Rozwiązania zadań zapisuj długopisem lub piórem z czarnym lub niebieskim tuszem/atramentem.
6. Nie używaj korektora.
7. Rozwiązania zadań zamkniętych, tj. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 zaznacz w arkuszu z zadaniami konkursowymi. W każdym zadaniu poprawna jest zawsze tylko jedna odpowiedź. Wybierz tę odpowiedź i odpowiadającą jej literę zaznacz w kółku: ☐
8. Jeśli się pomylisz, błędne zaznaczenie przekreśl krzyżykiem, np. ☒ i zaznacz kółkiem inną wybraną odpowiedź, np.: ☐

Powodzenia!

Zadanie 1. (0–8)

Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród czterech możliwości A, B, C lub D, wybierz właściwe zakończenie zdań 1.1. – 1.8. Zaznacz odpowiednią literę.

Na podstawie: <https://nhmu.utah.edu/blog/2020/mysterious-insect> [dostęp: 12. 10. 2021 r.]

A STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS INSECT FOUND IN MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

There are far more species on our planet than we know. From bacteria to the blue whale, researchers are naming species at a furious pace. Many are out there in the world, but others are hiding closer to home.

Entomologist Jason Cryan studies a group of insects called treehoppers – a family of bugs related to cicadas. About 22 years ago, he spotted something unusual in the insect collections of the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History. It was a treehopper he had never seen before. It appeared to be a new species.

Because a new species needs a name, Cryan made a connection between his family and the group of insects he was studying. He named the new treehopper *Lycoderes nathanieli* after his new born son, Nathaniel.

The insect was odd. A tower-like structure was sticking out from the behind of the insect’s head. “They are like little aliens,” Cryan says.

All that was known of *Lycoderes nathanieli* came from the single specimen. Almost 20 years later, the insect appeared again. “I had become a known expert in this group of insects,” Cryan says, “and a contact on Facebook sent me a photograph and said: ‘I just saw this in the Ecuadorian rainforest. Do you know it?’” Incredibly, it was a beautiful macro photograph of a living *Lycoderes nathanieli*.

The first specimen and the photograph are all that is known of this species. However, if anyone sees one of these insects again, experts will instantly be able to recognize it and hopefully learn more.

Without that first museum specimen, the mysterious treehopper would not have been identified. The story of *Lycoderes nathanieli* illustrates the value of natural history collections. “The drawers and cabinets of a natural history collection include species that we know, as well as plenty of examples of life we have yet to describe,” Cryan says.

Przykład:

1.0. According to the writer

- A. there are unknown species in the world.
- B. scientists are giving new names to well-known species.
- C. **unknown species can be found everywhere.**
- D. unknown species can only be found in faraway places.

1.1. When Jason Cryan saw the strange insect for the first time, it

- A. was in a museum collection.
- B. was in a macro photograph.
- C. lived in a museum.
- D. looked like a cicada.

1.2. Cyran

- A. made the insect part of his family.
- B. gave the insect his son's name.
- C. gave his son the insect's name.
- D. compared the group of insects to his family.

1.3. The insect looked strange because

- A. its build was like the tower.
- B. had a strange structure on its head.
- C. had a mysterious structure at the back of its body.
- D. something similar to a tower was behind its head.

1.4. Cyran compared the insects to

- A. strange little children.
- B. small creatures coming from other planets.
- C. little unknown animals.
- D. creatures the scientists know little about.

1.5. Cyran

- A. found a photo of a *Lycoderes nathanieli* on Facebook by chance.
- B. went to Ecaudorian rainforest to see a living *Lycoderes nathanieli*.
- C. saw another specimen of a *Lycoderes nathanieli* when his son was grown-up.
- D. received a large beautiful photograph of a *Lycoderes nathanieli* to put on the wall.

1.6. Cryan

- A. has never seen a living *Lycoderes nathanieli* with his own eyes.
- B. has met a lot of people who saw the insects in the rainforest.
- C. is not believed by other scientists that the species exist.
- D. does not believe the experts will recognize the insect when they see it.

1.7. According to the article, the entomologists all over the world have so far seen

- A. many specimens of *Lycoderes nathanieli*.
- B. one specimen of *Lycoderes nathanieli*.
- C. no specimens of *Lycoderes nathanieli*.
- D. two specimens of *Lycoderes nathanieli*.

1.8.. The article writer and Cyran believe that

- A. the natural history collections contain only well-known species.
- B. scientists can still find many unknown species in natural history museums' collections.
- C. the insect collections should not be placed in the drawer.
- D. scientist should start describing the contents of natural history museums' cabinets.

.../8

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst , z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Do luk 2.1. – 2.4. dopasuj litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania, tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Pierwsza luka (2.0.) została uzupełniona jako przykład.

Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

Na podstawie: <https://linguapress.com/intermediate/yeti.htm> [dostęp 26. 10. 2021 r.]

LOOKING FOR THE YETI

People in the Himalayas have talked about “yetis” for a long time. But does the yeti really exist?

2.0. ...A... He went to climb the Menhungtse, a mountain in the Himalayas but he also went to search for the yeti. There were four other climbers with him, plus three TV men and two journalists. **2.1.** Well, they certainly found something, but was it a yeti?

Himalayan people say there are two sorts of yeti. Both are big – about two meters high – and both can walk on two legs. One eats humans and the other prefers yaks. Some people think yeti is like a *Giganto-Pithecus*, a prehistoric animal that lived in China and India about half a million years ago and then disappeared. **2.2.** We still do not know the answer. Chris Bonnington's expedition did not find a yeti; but one member of the group thought he saw one. The expedition found some large footprints in the snow. Then they found the skins of two sheep. **2.3.** And one day, the expedition lost two pairs of ski poles. They had left the poles under a rock. When they returned, the poles were not there! Who or what took them? **2.4.** What's more, no one else had visited that region that year. So who had taken the poles? A yeti? Is this enough to prove that a yeti exists?

~~A. That's what explorer Chris Bonnington wanted to discover.~~

- B. Do other animals live so high in the mountains?
- C. No one else was in that part of the mountains.
- D. Did this animal go into the mountains, when man appeared?
- E. The climbers could not find their equipment in the snow.
- F. Someone – or something – had killed the animals, then cut their skins off very well, with a tool.
- G. They were hoping to find the yeti too.

.../4

Zadanie 3. (0–8)

Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz wyrażenia z ramki, które znaczą to samo, co wyrażenia w tekście oznaczone liczbami 3.0. – 3.8. Dwa wyrażenia zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego wyrażenia z tekstu. Pierwsze wyrażenie (3.0.) zostało podane jako przykład.

Dwa wyrażenia zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego wyrażenia z tekstu.

astonishing	suggested	made up his mind	booked	any money on him	like
tried hard	tell	feeding	after a few days	looking after	

Na podstawie: artykuł Toma Philipsa, adaptowny przez Janet Hardy-Gould: *Polish man 'lost' in Sao Paulo airport*, The Guardian Weekly, 5. 08. 2011 r.

LOST IN AIRPORT

The **3.0. strange** story of Robert Parzelski, a 44-year-old Polish man who got “lost” inside Sao Paulo’s international airport for 18 days, captivated the Brazilian public at the time. The story is **3.1. similar to** Steven Spielberg’s 2004 film *The Terminal*. The real-life story of Parzelski, a London-based electrician, started on 17 June 2011 when he arrived in Sao Paulo on a flight from London. He got through customs, but without a return flight, a word of Portuguese or **3.2. a penny to his name**, he **3.3. decided** not to leave the terminal. Instead, he set up camp on a bench inside the airport and waited for a friend who had agreed to meet him there. But his friend never came.

Alone and unable to communicate, Parzelski **3.4. did his best** to make himself comfortable. Worried airport cleaners began **3.5. caring for** him, bringing him water, yoghurt and cigarettes. **3.6. Several days into his stay**, Parzelski’s story was picked by a local newspaper. The reporters began investigating.

The newspaper found a Polish speaker who could **3.7. reveal** his story. Parzelski had moved to London to work. When he lost his job, a Polish friend **3.8. proposed** a trip to Brazil. Parzelski was given a one-way ticket to Sao Paulo and a strange mission: to return with two telephones. Nobody was ever able to learn why somebody in London wanted Brazilian telephones.

Eventually, the Polish consulate helped Parzelski to leave Brazil and fly back to London.

3.0.	strange	astonishing
3.1.	similar to	

3.2.	a penny to his name	
3.3.	decided	
3.4.	did his best	
3.5.	caring for	
3.6.	Several days into his stay	
3.7.	reveal	
3.8.	proposed	

.../8

Zadanie 4. (0–10)

Dla każdej z opisanych sytuacji 4.1. – 4.10. wybierz najbardziej odpowiednią reakcję.
Zaznacz literę A, B lub C.

Przykład:

4.0. You meet your friend on 31 December. What do you wish her?

- A. All the best!
- B. Merry Christmas!
- C. Happy New Year!

4.1. You are at a party with your friend. You ask her:

- A. Are you playing well?
- B. Are you enjoying yourself?
- C. Are you interested?

4.2. You meet a foreigner who visits Poland for the first time. You ask him:

- A. How do you like it here?
- B. What do you think here?
- C. What do you look like here?

4.3. You want to help your friend after a party. You ask her:

- A. Will I wash the dishes?
- B. What will I do?
- C. Shall I do the dishes?

4.4. There are some steps just behind your door. You want to warn your friends. You say:

- A.** Take care of the steps!
- B.** Mind the steps!
- C.** Attention on the steps!

4.5. You must write something down but you don't have anything to write with. You see an elderly lady doing a crossword puzzle. You say:

- A.** Can you give me your pencil for a while?
- B.** What about lending me your pencil?
- C.** May I use your pencil, please?

4.6. Your little brother wants to go out on his own. You say:

- A.** You aren't allowed to use the lift – you are under 12.
- B.** You aren't able to use the lift – you are under 12.
- C.** You aren't afraid to use the lift – you are under 12.

4.7. Your friend is going to Australia. You want to warn him. You say:

- A.** Beware of snakes!
- B.** Pay attention to snakes!
- C.** Look for snakes!

4.8. You invited your friends to watch a match with them. When they come, you say:

- A.** Take your seats!
- B.** Make yourselves comfortable!
- C.** Be my guests!

4.9. You were introduced to a famous writer who said it was nice to meet you. You reply:

- A.** The same to you.
- B.** You are nice, too.
- C.** The pleasure is mine.

4.10. You want to go to a new escape room with your friends. You say:

A. I'd like to go to the new escape room.

B. Let's go to the new escape room.

C. Why don't you go to the new escape room?

.../10

Zadanie 5. (0–10)

Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij luki 5.1. – 5.10. Wybierz właściwe uzupełnienie każdej luki spośród podanych możliwości A, B lub C. Luka 5.0. została podana jako przykład.

ROBINSON CRUSOE

Daniel Defoe published *The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* 5.0. 1719. He based his story on what 5.1. to Alexander Selkirk, a man 5.2. left his home to 5.3. his living as a sailor and spent five years alone on the island of Juan Hernandez in 5.4. Pacific. In the book, Crusoe's ship was wrecked in a violent storm but he managed to 5.5. a desert island. There, all alone, he was struggling to survive. 5.6. the tools he got from the wreck of his ship, Crusoe built 5.7. a house. 5.8. were some goats on the island 5.9. he had milk and meat. Twenty eight years 5.10. , an English ship came to the island and took him back home.

5.0.	A	on	B	<u>in</u>	C	at
5.1.	A	happened	B	has happened	C	happening
5.2.	A	which	B	what	C	who
5.3.	A	make	B	find	C	do
5.4.	A	a	B	ocean	C	the
5.5.	A	reach	B	land	C	come
5.6.	A	In	B	With	C	By
5.7.	A	his	B	him	C	himself
5.8.	A	There	B	They	C	These
5.9.	A	so	B	because	C	since
5.10.	A	earlier	B	later	C	ago

.../10

Zadanie 6. (0–10)

Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij luki 6.1. - 6.10. wyrazami z listy. Możesz użyć tego samego wyrazu więcej niż raz, natomiast niektóre wyrazy nie pasują do żadnej luki. Luka 6.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład.

in on of into back to over through after under before at
--

THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Na podstawie: Timesaver British History Highlights, Mary Glasgow Magazines, Scholastic Ltd., 2005

Before the World War I, many **6.0.** ...*of*.. the suffragettes who went **6.1.** prison went **6.2.** ‘hunger strike’ – they stopped eating. **6.3.** keep the women alive, the British Government made a new law. People called it ‘The cat and Mouse Act’ because it was like a cat playing with a mouse **6.4.** it kills it. **6.5.** this law, when a woman refused to eat, prison doctors could put a rubber tube **6.6.** her mouth and give her food **6.7.** it. If a woman became ill, she was sent home. When she was well again, she had to go **6.8.** to prison. Emmeline Pankhurst was **6.9.** prison twelve times in 1912 because **6.10.** this act!

.../10

Zadanie 7. (0–5)

W zadaniach 7.1. -7.5., spośród podanych opcji wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę w zdaniu. Zaznacz jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Przykład:

7.0. Next year, we (*mamy zamiar zobaczyć*) Santa Claus’s home in Finland.

A. are going to see

B. intending to see

C. are seeing

7.1. Dolphins use sound to communicate (*ze sobą nawzajem*).

A. with themselves

B. with each other

C. with others

7.2. (*Jest bardzo zimno*) and windy today.

A. Its very cold

B. Is very cold

C. It’s very cold

7.3. Lily (*wygrała wiele wyścigów*) before she ran her first marathon last year.

- A. had won many races
- B. has won many races
- C. wins a lot of races

7.4. Mark (*chciałby poznać jakiegoś*) famous football player and get his autograph.

- A. would like to meet one
- B. would like meeting some
- C. would like to meet a

7.5. It's unbelievable! They are (*takimi uczynnymi ludźmi*)!

- A. such a helpful people
- B. such helpful people
- C. so helpful people

.../5

Zadanie 8. (0–5)

Spośród podanych opcji (A–D) wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens wyróżnionego zdania 8.1. – 8.5. Zaznacz jedną z liter: A, B, C lub D.

Przykład:

8.0. Yesterday Tom repaired the bike.

- A. Yesterday the bike were been repaired by Tom.
- B. Yesterday the bike was repaired by Tom.
- C. Yesterday the bike were repaired by Tom.
- D. Yesterday the bike was been repaired by Tom.

8.1. This book isn't hers.

- A. This book is not her.
- B. This book doesn't belong her.
- C. This book doesn't belong to her.
- D. She doesn't owe the book.

8.2. She met him for the first time two years ago .

- A. She knows him for two years
- B. She knew him for two years.
- C. She is knowing him for two years.
- D. She has known him for two years.

8.3. Eat up your fruit or you won't get any ice cream.

- A. If you eat up your fruit, you won't get any sweets.
- B. If you don't eat up your fruit, you won't get any sweets.
- C. Unless you eat up your fruit, you will get any sweets.
- D. Unless you don't eat up your fruit, you won't get any sweets.

8.4. I'm sure Tom is at home now.

- A. Tom may be at home now.
- B. Tom can be at home now.
- C. Tom must be at home now.
- D. Tom has to be at home now.

8.5. October 22 is Eve's fifty fourth birthday.

- A. Eve is fifty-four on October 22.
- B. Eve will be fifty-four on October 22.
- C. Eve is going to be fifty-four on October 22.
- D. Eve will have fifty four years on October 22.

.../5

Zadanie 9. (0–11)

Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź na pytania 9.1. – 9.11. spośród czterech podanych możliwości A, B, C, D. Zaznacz literę A, B, C, D.

Przykład:

9.0. Which is the longest river in the United Kingdom?

- A. The Avon
- B. The Bann
- C. The Thames.
- ☒ D. The Severn.

9.1. Land's End is the place in England which is furthest to the

- A. east
- B. west
- C. north
- D. south

9.2. is a long way from other cities in Western Australia.

- A. Adelaide
- B. Perth
- C. Sydney
- D. Darwin

9.3. Put the rivers in order of their length starting from the longest to the shortest:

a) the Murray-Darling; b) the Severn; c) the Colorado River; d) the Mississippi

- A. d a b c
- B. c d a b
- C. d c a b
- D. d a c b

9.4. The Great Salt Lake Desert is located in

- A. Arizona
- B. New Mexico
- C. Nevada
- D. Utah

9.5. How many American states does Alaska border?

- A. One.
- B. Three.
- C. None
- D. Two

9.6. is the largest state in the USA by land area.

- A. Texas
- B. Alaska
- C. Florida
- D. California

9.7. Washington D.C., the capital of the United States lies on

- A. the Potomac River
- B. the Roanoke River
- C. the Hudson River
- D. the Savannah River

9.8. The highest mountain in Australia is

- A. Aoraki Mount Cook
- B. Denali
- C. Mount Kosciuszko
- D. Snowdon

9.9. The Pennines are located in

- A. Wales
- B. Scotland
- C. England
- D. Northern Ireland

9.10. is the longest street in New York .

- A. Washington Street
- B. Broadway
- C. Wall Street
- D. 5th Avenue

9.11. Which do not belong to the UK?

- A. The Orkneys.
- B. The Hebrides.
- C. The Shetlands.
- D. The Channel Islands.

.../11

Zadanie 10. (0–5)

Dopasuj nazwy miejsc geograficznych z ramki do zdań 10.1. – 10.5. Trzy nazwy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego zdania. Jedna nazwa została dopasowana jako przykład.

The Great Sandy Desert	The Giant's Causeway	The Appalachian Highlands	
The Great Lakes	The Mojave Desert	The Great Plains	The Lake District
Uluru	the Highlands		

Przykład:

10.0. *The Highlands* is the region of northern Scotland where there are many mountains.

- 10.1. is an enormous rock alone in the middle of the desert south-west of Alice Springs. It is 3 km long and 348 metres high but there are another 2,100 metres under ground. It is 600 million years old.
- 10.2. is a group of numerous basalt rocky columns on the north – east coast of Northern Ireland. Most of the columns have five or six flat sides.
- 10.3. is a desert in south-eastern California consisting of low, bare hills and wide , flat valleys. It is an area about 15000 square miles. Death Valley is in the north and the Joshua Tree National Monument in the south.
- 10.4. is a large area of the west central US where the land is high and flat stretching from North Dakota to Oklahoma .
- 10.5. is a region of lakes and mountains in north-west England. The area is associated with the Lake Poets who lived there and wrote about it.

.../5

Zadanie 11. (0–4)

Dopasuj nazwy miast z ramki do zdań 11.1. – 11.4. Cztery nazwy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego zdania. Jedno miasto zostało dopasowane jako przykład.

San Francisco	Los Angeles	Denver	Chicago	Newcastle	Birmingham
Bristol	Dover	Brighton			

- 11.0. *Brighton*** is a popular seaside resort for Londoners, on the coast of East Sussex in southern England.
- 11.1.** is a large port and industrial city in south-west England on the River Avon.
- 11.2.** is the capital city of the US state of Colorado. Its popular name is “Mile High City”
- 11.3.** is a city in the US state of California built on hills and is known for its beautiful views. Its many tourists attractions include the cable cars, Golden Gate Bridge.
- 11.4.** is an industrial city in the West Midlands, the second largest city in Britain.
- .../4