

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

ETAP I – SZKOLNY

4 listopada 2025 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 15 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. Jeśli się pomylisz, błędne zaznaczenie przekreśl krzyżykiem, np.:  i zaznacz kółkiem inną wybraną odpowiedź, np.: .
8. Przenieś swoje odpowiedzi do tabelek znajdujących się pod zadaniami.
9. Przy opracowaniu tekstów wykorzystano narzędzia oparte na sztucznej inteligencji (ChatGPT).

Powodzenia!

Zadanie 1. (0–6)

Przeczytaj tekst i odpowiedz na pytania 1.0. – 1.6. wybierając właściwą odpowiedź spośród czterech możliwości A, B, C, D. Zaznacz odpowiednią literę A, B, C lub D. Odpowiedź na pytanie 1.0. została zaznaczona jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Percy Jackson

Percy Jackson is one of the most loved teenage heroes in modern books. He first appeared in *Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*, written by Rick Riordan in 2005. Since then, Percy has become a favourite character for many young readers around the world. But why do teenagers like him so much?

One reason is that Percy is easy to relate to. He is not perfect. He has dyslexia (a reading disorder), ADHD (attention problems), and trouble at school. Many teenagers face the same issues. In the story, these problems are signs that he is special—a demigod, the son of a Greek god. This idea helps readers feel that their own struggles might mean they are strong in other ways.

Another reason Percy is popular is because the books are full of adventure. Rick Riordan mixes Greek mythology with the modern world. For example, Mount Olympus is on top of the Empire State Building in New York, and the Underworld is under Los Angeles. Ancient gods and monsters appear in today's cities. This makes learning about myths fun and exciting.

Percy also uses a lot of humour. He tells jokes and makes funny comments, even when he is in danger. Each chapter has a funny title, and Percy often laughs at himself. This style makes the books fun to read and helps readers feel close to Percy. Teenagers like that Percy talks like they do and has the same feelings they have.

Another important part of Percy's story is friendship. Percy is not a hero alone. He has friends like Annabeth, Grover, and others who help him. They work as a team, support each other, and grow together. This shows that being a hero is not just about being strong—it's also about caring for others.

The books also include many different types of characters. There are people from many cultures, with different abilities and ways of thinking. Some characters are gay, some are from different ethnic backgrounds, and some have disabilities. This helps many readers feel that they are seen and understood.

Rick Riordan did not stop with the first Percy Jackson series. He wrote more books, like *The Heroes of Olympus* and *The Trials of Apollo*, which continue the story and introduce new heroes. A new TV series on Disney+ is also bringing Percy's story to new fans.

In a world full of superheroes who seem perfect, Percy Jackson is different. He is brave but makes mistakes. He is powerful but still learning. He is funny, kind, and always tries to do what is right. That's why teenagers still love him. Percy shows that even if you feel different, you can still be a hero.

Przykład: 1.0. Who created the character of Percy Jackson?

- A. J.K. Rowling
- B. Rick Riordan**
- C. Suzanne Collins
- D. Stephen King

1.1. Why do many teenagers feel connected to Percy Jackson?

- A. He always follows the rules.
- B. He is a top student in every subject.
- C. He deals with real-life problems like learning difficulties.
- D. He never makes mistakes.

1.2. In the Percy Jackson series, where is the entrance to Mount Olympus?

- A. In Washington, D.C.
- B. In a famous building.
- C. In a hidden forest.
- D. Under a school in Los Angeles.

1.3. What does Percy use to make the stories fun and interesting?

- A. Magic tricks.
- B. Serious speeches.
- C. Long history lessons.
- D. Humour and jokes.

1.4. What is an important theme in Percy Jackson's story?

- A. Working alone is the best way.
- B. Making money is the goal.
- C. Friendship and teamwork.
- D. Hiding from problems.

1.5. How does the book include different types of people?

- A. It shows people from different cultures and abilities.
- B. It talks only about Greek gods.
- C. Only one kind of character appears.
- D. It avoids difficult topics.

1.6. What makes Percy Jackson stand out from other superheroes?

- A. He has powers from technology.
- B. He always wins without help.
- C. He is brave but also learns from his mistakes.
- D. He never shows emotion.

1.0. Przykład	1.1.	1.2.	1.3.	1.4.	1.5.	1.6.
B						

...../6

Zadanie 2. (0–6)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto siedem zdań. Wpisz w luki 2.0. – 2.6. litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania A – I, tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Pierwsza luka została uzupełniona jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Uwaga! Oprócz przykładu, dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

Perseus: A Greek Hero

Perseus is a famous hero from Greek mythology. He is best known for killing Medusa, a monster with snakes for hair. **2.0. ...A...**

Perseus was the son of Zeus (the king of the gods) and a woman named Danaë. Her father, King Acrisius, heard a prophecy that said that his grandson would cause his death. He locked Danaë in a tower to stop this. But Zeus visited her as golden rain, and Perseus was born. **2.1.** They floated to an island called Seriphos, where a kind fisherman saved them.

When Perseus grew up, the island's king, Polydectes, wanted to marry Danaë. She did not like him, though. **2.2.** This was a very dangerous mission. **2.3.** Athena and Hermes gave him special tools—winged sandals, a shiny shield, a sword, and a magic bag.

Perseus used the shiny shield to see Medusa's face without looking at her directly. **2.4.** From Medusa's blood came Pegasus, a flying horse.

On his way home, Perseus saw a woman named Andromeda chained to a rock. A sea monster was going to eat her. **2.5.**

Back on Seriphos, Perseus used Medusa's head to turn the evil king to stone. **2.6.** Unfortunately, later, Perseus accidentally caused the death of his grandfather, just like the prophecy said. Still, Perseus became a great king and built the city of Mycenae.

His story is about bravery, smart thinking, and help from the gods.

- ~~A. If someone looked into her eyes, they turned to stone.~~
B. This way, he could safely cut off her head.
C. He often rode Pegasus although it was dangerous.
D. Luckily, Perseus got help from the gods.
E. He saved his mother and became a hero.
F. The king put Danaë and baby Perseus into a wooden box and threw it into the sea.
G. Perseus saved her and later married her.
H. She did not want to get married.
I. To get rid of Perseus, Polydectes sent him to bring back the head of Medusa.

Przykład 2.0.	2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.	2.5.	2.6.
A						

...../6

Zadanie 3. (0–8)

Przeczytaj tekst i zdecyduj, która z odpowiedzi A, B, C lub D najlepiej pasuje do luk 3.0. – 3.8. Zaznacz literę, A, B, C lub D. Luka 3.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Ancient Greek Gods

The Ancient Greeks believed in many gods and goddesses. These gods were believed to live on Mount Olympus. Each god had a different **3.0. ...B...** and was responsible for a part of life or nature. People often asked the gods for help with different parts of their daily **3.1.** . Zeus was the king of the gods. He ruled the sky and controlled the weather. People prayed to him when they needed **3.2.** . Poseidon, Zeus's brother, was the god of the sea. He could cause storms and earthquakes using his magical trident. Athena was the goddess of wisdom and war. The city of Athens got its **3.3.** from her. The Greeks built temples and made offerings to the gods. They hoped for help in growing food, winning battles, or staying in good **3.4.** . Apollo, the god of music and the sun, was known for his beauty and his music. Many myths were told about the gods. These stories helped people understand nature and learn important **3.5.** . Hades was the god of the underworld, the place where souls went after death. People felt great **3.6.** when they spoke of him. Hermes was the messenger of the gods. He wore **3.7.** with wings on his feet to help him move quickly between the worlds. The gods often acted like humans. They showed feelings like love, anger, and jealousy. These ancient stories give us a better understanding of how the Greeks saw the **3.8.** .

Przykład:

3.0.

- A. force
- B. power**
- C. energy
- D. strength

3.1.

- A. life
- B. events**
- C. activity
- D. time

3.2.

- A. rain
- B. thunder**
- C. weather
- D. sunny

3.3.

- A. title
- B. name**
- C. symbol
- D. honour

3.4.

- A. strength
- B. condition
- C. spirit
- D. health

3.5.

- A. meanings
- B. beliefs
- C. lessons
- D. messages

3.6.

- A. fear
- B. fun
- C. mystery
- D. danger

3.7.

- A. wellies
- B. socks
- C. sandals
- D. sneakers

3.8.

- A. earth
- B. sky
- C. nature
- D. world

Przykład 3.0	3.1.	3.2.	3.3.	3.4.	3.5.	3.6.	3.7.	3.8.
B								

.../8

Zadanie 4. (0-8)

Uzupełnij luki 4.0. – 4.8. wyrazami z listy A – L. Luka 4.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Uwaga! Oprócz przykładu, trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

Astronomical objects and their names

4.0. ...A..... astronomical objects have just numbers, but 4.1. have names from mythology. For example, Mars is named 4.2. the Roman god of war 4.3. of its red colour. Jupiter, the largest planet, has the name of the king of the Roman gods. Venus, the brightest planet, got its name from the goddess of love and beauty. Moons 4.4. Europa and Titan also 4.5. from ancient myths. 4.6. names help us connect science with old stories from different cultures. They 4.7. learning about space 4.8. interesting and easier to remember.

- ~~A. some~~
- B. less
- C. is
- D. after
- E. these
- F. like
- G. from
- H. more
- I. come
- J. many
- K. because
- L. make

Przykład 4.0.	4.1.	4.2.	4.3.	4.4.	4.5.	4.6.	4.7.	4.8.
A								

.../8

Zadanie 5. (0-8)

Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 5.0. – 5.8. jednym z podanych wyrażen A, B, C lub D, tak aby otrzymać poprawne gramatycznie zdanie. Zdanie 5.0. zostało uzupełnione jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

5.0. She...**B**.... to the gym every Saturday.

- A. going
- B. goes**
- C. go
- D. gone

5.1. If Linda enough money, she'll buy the phone she has dreamt about for months.

- A. earned
- B. earns
- C. will earn
- D. earn

5.2. The elderly couple and their guests dinner when suddenly a small shiny drone landed in the middle of the table.

- A. had
- B. are having
- C. have
- D. were having

5.3. I've lived here five years and the place looks quite different now.

- A. since
- B. during
- C. for
- D. from

5.4. He's the man helped me to open the garage the other day.

- A. which
- B. what
- C. who
- D. whose

5.5. I'm not used up so early, so I feel sleepy and tired.

- A. to get
- B. to getting
- C. get
- D. getting

5.6. The film was than I expected.

- A. not at all interesting
- B. even interestinger
- C. most interesting
- D. less interesting

5.7. She said she call me later, but she may forget, as usual.

- A. would
- B. can
- C. will
- D. needed

5.8. I enjoy music when I relax in the evening.

- A. to listening
- B. to listen to
- C. listening
- D. listening to

Przykład 5.0.	5.1.	5.2.	5.3.	5.4.	5.5.	5.6.	5.7.	5.8.
B								

.../8

Zadanie 6. (0-4)

Przeczytaj dialogi 6.0.–6.4. i wyrażenia A, B i C. Uzupełnij luki 6.0.–6.4. najlepiej pasującym wyrażeniem A, B lub C. Luka w zadaniu 6.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

6.0. Visiting a friend

Host: Would you like another cup of tea?

Guest:

- A. Yes, please.
- B. Yes, you would.
- C. Yes, have some tea

6.1. At a Coffee Shop

Customer: Good morning! Could I please have a large cappuccino?

Barista: Of course! That'll be \$3.50.

- A. Thank you for your order.
- B. Don't thank me, please.
- C. It's out of order.

6.2. At Work

Employee: Would it be alright if I leave a bit early today?

Manager: Thank you for letting me know in advance.

- A. That's a shame.
- B. That's unfair.
- C. That's fine.

6.3. On the Phone

Caller: Hello, I hope I'm not calling at a bad time.

Friend: It's great to hear from you. How can I help?

- A. Never ever!
- B. Not at all!
- C. Not so good!

6.4. On Public Transport

Passenger:

Elderly person: Thank you, that's very kind of you.

- A. Would you mind leaving the seat?
- B. Would you like this seat?
- C. Would you give up this seat?

Przykład 6.0.	6.1.	6.2.	6.3.	6.4
A				

.../4

Zadanie 7. (0-10).

Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij luki 7.0 – 7.10. odpowiednim wyrazem A – L. Możesz użyć tego samego wyrazu więcej niż raz, natomiast niektóre wyrazy nie pasują do żadnej luki. Luka 7.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład. Wpisz litery odpowiadające wybranym wyrazom do tabelki pod zadaniem.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
on	in	with	from	to	without	at	for	by	off	out	up

My daily routine.

I usually wake up early 7.0.**B** the morning, around 6:30. I start my day 7.1. a hot cup of coffee and a quick breakfast. Then, I leave 7.2. work at about 7:30. I usually go 7.3. bus, but sometimes I walk if the weather is nice. I work 7.4. an office located 7.5. the city centre. During the day, I often speak 7.6. clients and work 7.7. different projects. I usually have lunch 7.8. my coworkers in a small café near the office. After work, I sometimes stop 7.9. the supermarket to buy groceries. I try to get home 7.10. 6:00 so I have time to relax and cook dinner.

7.0. Przykład	7.1.	7.2.	7.3.	7.4.	7.5.	7.6.	7.7.	7.8.	7.9.	7.10.
B										

..../10

Zadanie 8. (0-10)

Uzupełnij luki 8.1 - 8.10 właściwym przedimkiem. Wpisz literę A, B, C lub D odpowiadającą przedimkowi a, an, the lub – (brak przedimka) do tabelki poniżej tekstu. Luka 8.0. została uzupełniona jako przykład.

A	B	C	D
a	an	the	– (brak przedimka)

Maria's gap year

When she graduated, Maria decided to take 8.0.**A** year off and travel across 8.1. Europe. She moved through 8.2. Alps to 8.3. Italy. Her goal was to visit not just popular cities but also explore 8.4. countryside and talk to 8.5. locals. In Florence, she took 8.6. course on Renaissance art, which deepened her appreciation for 8.7. culture. While staying with 8.8. family near Venice, she learned how to cook traditional dishes. The experience taught her more than any textbook could. By 8.9. end of her journey, she had gained 8.10. new perspective on life.

Przykład 8.0.	8.1.	8.2.	8.3.	8.4.	8.5.	8.6.	8.7.	8.8.	8.9.	8.10.
A										

..../10

Zadanie 9. (0-6)

Odpowiedz na pytania 9.0. – 9.6. wybierając właściwą z czterech podanych możliwości A, B, C, D. Zaznacz literę A, B, C lub D. Odpowiedź 9.0. została podana jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery do tabelki pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

9.0. Whose head IS NOT carved in the rock of Mount Rushmore?

- A. Thomas Jefferson's.
- B. George Washington's.
- C. *John Adams's*
- D. Theodore Roosevelt's.

9.1. Which American President introduced the 'Square Deal' programme?

- A. Woodrow Wilson
- B. Theodore Roosevelt
- C. William Howard Taft
- D. William Mc Kinley

9.2. Which American president introduced the 'New Deal' programme?

- A. Calvin Coolidge
- B. Henry S. Truman
- C. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- D. Herbert Hoover

9.3. Which American president decided to send U.S. troops to South Vietnam in 1965?

- A. Richard Nixon
- B. Lyndon B. Johnson
- C. John F. Kennedy
- D. Dwight D. Eisenhower

9.4. Which is the English monarch's official residence in London?

- A. Whitehall
- B. Ballymore Castle
- C. Palace of Holyroodhouse
- D. Buckingham Palace

9.5. Who was the longest-reigning British monarch?

- A. Queen Elizabeth I
- B. Queen Elizabeth II
- C. Queen Victoria
- D. King George III

9.6. Which is NOT true about King Charles III?

- A. He can speak Irish very well.
- B. He is a man of many talents.
- C. He is a qualified pilot and diver.
- D. He has founded almost 20 charities.

Na podstawie: Ociepa, Roman, *Geography, History and Culture of the United Kingdom United Kingdom at a Glance*, Wydawnictwo Szkolne PWN, Park Edukacja 2009; Ociepa, Roman, i Paszyk, Bartłomiej, *Geography, History and Culture of the United States of America. United States at a Glance*, Wydawnictwo Szkolne PWN, Park Edukacja 2017; *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture*, Oxford University Press, 2005;

Przykład 9.0.	9.1.	9.2.	9.3.	9.4.	9.5.	9.6.
C						

...../6

Zadanie 10. (0-8)

Dopasuj nazwiska osób oznaczonych literami A-M do opisów postaci 10.0.–10.6.
Jako przykład, opisowi 10.0. została przypisana osoba oznaczona literą M. Wpisz odpowiednie litery (A–M) do tabeli pod zadaniem. Uwaga! cztery nazwiska są podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego opisu.

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. George Washington
- C. George W. Bush
- D. Barack Obama
- E. Richard Nixon
- F. Ronald Reagan
- G. Ulysses S. Grant
- H. James Earl Carter
- I. Abraham Lincoln
- J. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- K. John F. Kennedy
- L. Bill Clinton
- ~~M. Herbert Hoover~~

Przykład:

10.0. ...M.....

He became President when the Great Depression started, and people blamed him because the government could not stop it. He lost the election in 1932.

10.1.

He was the youngest American president and the first Roman Catholic elected. His biggest failure was the Bay of Pigs invasion. He and his brother, the U.S. Attorney General, supported the civil rights movement. He was killed in Dallas.

10.2.

Many people think he was America's greatest president. He led the country during the Civil War, kept the Union together, and freed the slaves. He was shot while watching a play at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C.

10.3.

He was one of the Founding Fathers and wrote most of the Declaration of Independence. He wanted states to have more power than the government. As President, he bought Louisiana and sent Lewis and Clark to explore it. He helped plan Washington D.C. and was the first president sworn in there.

10.4.

He was the 43rd President and had been governor of Texas. He became very popular after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on New York.

10.5.

He was an American actor and later a Republican politician who became President. He had been governor of California. He was strongly anti-Communist and called the Soviet Union “an evil empire.” He was diagnosed with Alzheimer’s in 1994 and died 12 years later.

10.6.

He was the only U.S. president to resign. As President, he ended the Vietnam War and improved relations with China, but he is best remembered for leaving office because of the Watergate scandal.

10.7.

Before becoming President, he was a famous general and Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in World War II. He led the D-Day invasion. People called him “Ike.” As President, he opposed Communism and ended the Korean War.

10.8.

He was a general in the Civil War and later became President. His biggest victory was at Vicksburg, and he accepted Robert E. Lee’s surrender. As President, he was not very successful because some of his friends were dishonest.

Na podstawie: *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture*, Oxford University Press, 2005;

Przykład 10.0.	10.1.	10.2.	10.3.	10.4.	10.5.	10.6.	10.7.	10.8.
M								

...../8

Zadanie 11. (0-6)

Zdecyduj, które z podanych opisów dotyczące życia brytyjskich monarchów są zgodne z prawdą. Opisy w punkcie 11.0. zostały podane jako przykład. Wpisz odpowiednie litery (A, B lub C) do tabeli pod zadaniem.

Przykład:

11.0. ..B..

- a) King Henry VIII executed only two out of his six wives.
 - b) King Henry VIII was the third Tudor king of England when he married the wife of his dead brother Arthur, Catherine of Aragon.
 - c) The Act of Supremacy made King Henry VIII the head of the Church of England.
- A.** a + b
B. a + c
C. b + c

11.1.

- a) The ushers of Black Rod have guarded the Crown Jewels inside the Tower of London since 1485, when King Henry VII began this tradition.
 - b) In 1671, a man called Colonel Blood tried to steal the Crown Jewels. He was caught soon after. King Charles II forgave him and even gave him land in Ireland.
 - c) There are many famous gemstones among the Crown Jewels, but probably the most famous is the Great Star of Africa, presented to King Edward VII.
- A.** a + b
B. a + c
C. b + c

11.2.

- a) Edward VIII decided to give up the throne of England because as a king he couldn't marry a divorced woman whose former husbands were still alive.
 - b) Like all the oldest sons of British Kings, after his abdication in 1936, Edward VIII was created Prince of Wales.
 - c) During the Second World War Edward VIII became the governor of Bahamas for a time and spent the rest of his life abroad after getting married with Wallace Simpson.
- A.** a + b
B. a + c
C. b + c

11.3.

- a) King George III liked country life and knew a lot about animals, fruits, and vegetables. The British people liked him and called him "The Farmer King."
 - b) King George III supported the Americans' fight for independence. After his death, during his son's reign, Britain lost American colonies.
 - c) Later in life, King George III became mentally ill. Some people claimed that he talked to trees and shouted "peacock" all the time.
- A.** a + b
B. a + c
C. b + c

11.4.

- a) King Charles I signed the first Act of Union which officially joined England and Scotland as one kingdom, called Great Britain.
 - b) King Charles I believed in the Divine Right of Kings and in 1629 dismissed parliament and decided to rule alone for 11 years.
 - c) King Charles I's style of ruling led to the English Civil War. He was captured in 1647 and executed in 1649.
- A. a + b
B. a + c
C. b + c

11.5.

- a) Queen Elizabeth I, the daughter of King Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn became the queen of England and Ireland after the death of her sister Mary.
 - b) Queen Elizabeth I was a very strong and clever woman. During her reign, the country's economy became much stronger, the arts developed a lot, and England became firmly Protestant and confident in world affairs.
 - c) Queen Elizabeth I is often seen as a very lonely woman, because after being married to Prince Phillip, for a very short time, she divorced him and never married again.
- A. a + b
B. a + c
C. b + c

11.6.

- a) King Edward VII, the son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert became the king of Great Britain and Ireland in 1901 after Queen Victoria's death.
 - b) King Edward VII was a popular king and his reign was a period of peace and economic success even though he did not play much part in state affairs spending most of his time on social events, such as parties, horse racing, etc.
 - c) King Edward VII became popular with British people for supporting British forces in World War I and he also dropped all his German titles and changed the family name from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor.
- A. a + b
B. a + c
C. b + c

Przykład 11.0.	11.1.	11.2.	11.3.	11.4.	11.5.	11.6.
B						

.../6