

**Wojewódzki Konkurs Przedmiotowy
z Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów szkół podstawowych
województwa kujawsko-pomorskiego**

Etap wojewódzki – 3 marca 2018r.


Kod ucznia: _____

Wynik: _____/95 pkt.

Instrukcja dla ucznia

Zanim przystąpisz do rozwiązywania testu, przeczytaj uważnie poniższą instrukcję.

1. Wpisz w wyznaczonym miejscu powyżej swój kod ustalony przez Komisję Konkursową. Nie wpisuj swojego imienia i nazwiska.
2. Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy twój arkusz testowy jest kompletny. Niniejszy arkusz testowy składa się z 11 stron i zawiera 13 zadań. Jeśli zauważysz jakiegokolwiek braki lub błędy w druku, zgłoś je natychmiast Komisji Konkursowej.
3. Przeczytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem polecenia i wskazówki do każdego zadania.
4. Odpowiedzi zapisuj długopisem z czarnym lub niebieskim tuszem.
5. Dbaj o czytelność pisma i precyzję odpowiedzi. W zadaniach wielokrotnego wyboru poprawne odpowiedzi zaznaczaj zgodnie z poleceniem.
6. Nie używaj korektora. Jeżeli pomylisz się, błędną odpowiedź otocz kółkiem i ponownie udziel poprawnej odpowiedzi. Oceniane będą tylko odpowiedzi, które zostały zaznaczone lub wpisane zgodnie z poleceniem i umieszczone w miejscu do tego przeznaczonym.
7. Pamiętaj o poprawności ortograficznej. Jeśli wyraz jest niepoprawnie napisany bądź przepisany otrzymujesz za odpowiedź 0 pkt.
8. Przy każdym zadaniu podano maksymalną liczbę punktów, którą można uzyskać.
9. Na ostatniej stronie testu znajdziesz miejsce na brudnopis. **Brudnopis nie podlega ocenie.**
10. Pracuj samodzielnie.
11. Nie wolno wносить telefonów komórkowych na konkurs.
12. Całkowity czas na wykonanie testu pisemnego wynosi **90 minut**.
13. Suma wszystkich możliwych punktów do zdobycia z etapu wojewódzkiego wynosi 100. Za test maksymalnie możesz otrzymać 95 punktów i 5 punktów za wypowiedź ustną.

I.  Posłuchaj dwukrotnie nagrania. Spośród podanych odpowiedzi wybierz jedną, poprawną. W puste miejsca wstaw odpowiednią literę (a – c).

1.The teacher suggests eating

- a. sugary snacks.
- b. only apples.
- c. fruit and cereals. _____

2.Students are advised to

- a. select the important things to learn.
- b. read through everything once.
- c. make notes about every topic. _____

3.The teacher understands that repeating things can be

- a. difficult
- b. uninteresting
- c. tiring _____

4.Students can do past exam papers

- a. in the library only.
- b. at home if they take photocopies.
- c. in the after-school study group. _____

5. It's important to

- a.eat regularly.
- b. sleep when you feel tired.
- c. keep hydrated. _____

____ / 5

II. Wybierz właściwe słowo spośród trzech pisanych kursywą i pogrubioną czcionką, tak by wyrażenie tworzyło poprawny związek wyrazowy.

- 1. Thank you. I enjoyed myself *enormously* / *greatly* / *awfully*.
- 2. He'll make himself ill if he continues to drink so *deeply* / *heavily* / *poorly*.

3. My grandmother is *gravely* / *greatly*/ *sickly* ill in hospital.
4. Her progress in English is *painfully*/ *drastic* / *hurtfully* / slow.
5. My brother is *bravely* / *desperately* / *seriously* shy.
6. I can *greatly* / *highly* / *super* recommend the new Harry Potter book.
7. She's a *heavy* / *continuous* / *strong* / smoker. No wonder she coughs so much.

____/7

III. Słowa podane w nawiasach przekształć i wpisz w luki w odpowiedniej formie, tak aby uzyskać poprawne logicznie i gramatycznie zdania.

1. If I were you, I wouldn't trust Maria. She's rather a(n) _____ (RESPONSIBLE) person.
2. "I've won a million! It's _____"! (BELIEVE)
3. My uncle is a very _____ (INFLUENCE) person.
4. The outcome of the campaign is rather _____ (PREDICT).
Nobody knows what results it will bring.
5. Our literature teacher wants us to _____ (MEMORY) this long poem by tomorrow.
6. There's no _____ (COMPARE) between fast food and home-made meals.
7. My mother did her best to _____ (COURAGE) me to take part in the competition but I wasn't in good shape.
8. She will never agree to date you. It's _____ (POINT) to ask her.
9. My friend Peter is an _____ (ADVENTURE) person. He loves doing things that others consider too risky.
10. Don't pick mushrooms like these. They are _____! (POISON)

____ / 10

IV. W puste miejsca wstaw odpowiednie słowo spośród podanych (a – d), tak aby uzyskać poprawne logicznie i gramatycznie zdania.

1. These toys were very _____ with children last year.

- a) pleased b) popular c) famous d) favourite
2. This is a high quality mobile phone. It is _____ buying.
a) worth b) deserving c) valuable d) costly
3. Look at this sculpture. It is _____ to the one we saw in London.
a) likely b) similar c) alike d) resembling
4. Movies do not interest me. I do not _____ the latest trends
a) follow b) run c) chase d) seek
5. I can lend you my pen. I have a _____ one.
a) unoccupied b) loose c) spare d) more
6. The captured spy _____ to know nothing about the secret documents.
a) pretended b) hid c) faked d) invented
7. _____ being rich and beautiful, Sally says she is not happy.
a) Despite b) Although c) Beside d) In spite
8. She tells everybody she is an actress, but as a _____ of fact she is a waitress.
a) matter b) reality c) truth d) case
9. I do not want to meet him any more. I cannot _____ his rude behavior any longer.
a) stick b) spare c) stay d) stand
10. She _____ across these old books while she was tidying up the attic.
a) found b) saw c) moved d) came

____/ 10

V. W luki wpisz właściwy czasownik: *make* lub *do* w odpowiednim czasie i formie.

1. Can you _____ me a favour and pick Sam up from school today?
2. He can _____ 100 push-ups in one minute!
3. As long as you _____ your best, that's all that matters.
4. I have to _____ lots of phone calls at work.
5. Have a seat and _____ yourselves at home.
6. Do you want your steak rare, medium or well- _____?
7. He's _____ faces at me!
8. I'll let you _____ the honours of saying grace.

____/8

VI. Do każdej sytuacji (1 – 5) wybierz właściwą reakcję (A – G). W puste miejsce wpisz odpowiednią literę (A – G). Dwie reakcje są podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej sytuacji.

1. X: How long does it take from Rockford to Chicago?
Y: _____ .
2. X: Can I help you, sir?
Y: _____. Thank you.
3. X: When can we take a trip to Washington?
Y: _____.
4. X: Karla, who's taking out the garbage this morning?
Y: _____ .
5. X: What a nice suit! Is it new?
Y: _____.

- A. Yes. It was a graduation present
- B. Around Christmas
- C. It's Erin's turn today

- D. No, I'm just looking
- E. I'm a stranger here
- F. About an hour and a half
- G. Down that street, on your right

___/5

VII. Wykorzystując podane słowa ulóż poprawne pod względem logicznym zdania w stronie biernej. Pamiętaj o użyciu właściwego czasu gramatycznego.

1. these/ books/ not read/ now
_____.
2. the piano/ buy/ our neighbours/ lately
_____?
3. his homework/ must/ do / right now
_____.
4. at four o' clock yesterday/ while/ the dog/ feed/ by me/ the cat/ brush/ by my sister/
_____.
5. your room / tidy up / every day
_____?
6. Spanish and English / speak / in the USA
_____.
7. in 1964 / Nelson Mandela / send / to jail / in South Africa
_____.
8. I / say / to be a nice boy / when I was at school
_____.

___/8

VIII. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach wpisując odpowiednie formy czasu Present Perfect lub Past Perfect.

1. The park looked awful after the music festival. People _____ (leave) litter everywhere.
2. It isn't raining now. It _____ (finally/stop).

3. When we arrived at the cinema, the film _____ (already/start).
4. At last the Board of Directors were ready to announce their decision. They _____ (make) up their mind.
5. I am so exhausted. I _____ (really/have) a tough week.
6. The ball hit the back of the net before the goalkeeper _____ (notice).

____/6

IX. Spośród poniższych wyrażen (a – d), podkreśl jedno poprawne będące właściwą reakcją na podane zdania (1- 5).

1. I went to the library yesterday.
a) I didn't either b) Neither did I c) So did I d) So was I
2. I didn't like that book.
a) I didn't either b) Neither have I c) So did I d) So I
3. You haven't finished your work.
a) Neither did you b) Neither had you c) Neither have you d) Neither haven't you
4. Sophia won't come to the party.
a) Either won't Helena b) Neither will Helena c) So will Helena d) So won't Helena
5. They weren't happy about it.
a) Neither were we b) Neither weren't we c) So were we d) So weren't we

____/5

X. Przekreśl jedno niewłaściwe słowo w każdym zdaniu, które jest użyte niepoprawnie pod względem gramatycznym lub leksykalnym. Wpisz poprawny wyraz w lukę na końcu zdania.

1. You can buy this ice cream in six different tastes. _____
2. You mustn't drive a motorbike without a helmet. _____
3. How about go to see a film? _____
4. Why does she do so many mistakes? _____
5. I don't know if I can come – it depends of the weather. _____/5

____/5

XI. Zastąp podkreślone w zdaniach (1-12) słowa lub wyrażenia właściwymi (a –m) *phrasal verbs* i wpisz je w luki. Dwa *phrasal verbs* są podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego zdania.

1. They hope to prepare a contract and sign it before the end of the week. _____
2. I've decided to stop eating chocolate. _____
3. I have a good relationship with my parents. _____
4. As so many people are ill, I've had to postpone the meeting till next week. _____
5. I admire my big brother because he's quite cool. _____
6. It's difficult for an airplane to leave the ground when there is snow. _____
7. The teacher told us to invent a story to go with the picture in our books. _____
8. Tom is depressed. He's finding it difficult to recover from his divorce. _____
9. Alan met unexpectedly Julie at the supermarket. _____
10. If we have no more of petrol on this isolated road we'll be in trouble! _____
11. The boss wanted to know how we could justify the decrease in sales. _____
12. Sophie wants to leave the company. We'll have to find/discover a way to make her stay. _____

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| a) get on (well) | b) put off | c) run out | d) make up | e) bumped into |
| f) account for | g) draw up | h) look up to | i) give up | j) take off |
| k) get out | l) figure out | ł) break out | m) get over | |

____/12

XII. Wstaw w luki odpowiednie słowo, tak aby zdanie było logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie.

1. They are twin brothers but they do not look the _____.
2. I would like to go on a trip all _____ the world.
3. He was adopted and _____ up by a French family.
4. Do not help him with this homework. _____ him do it by himself.
5. If you want some more soup, _____ yourself and take some more from the kitchen.
6. _____ first, I did not like this party, but in the end I enjoyed it.
7. Sabine is a friend of _____. I have known her for 10 years.

8. You eat too much sweets. This is _____ you are so fat.
9. You are never bored with Jason. He has got a great _____ of humor.

____/9

XIII. Przeczytaj tekst. Odpowiedz poprawnie na pytania wybierając właściwą odpowiedź.

W puste miejsce wstaw odpowiednią literę (a – d lub a- c).

Social Media

A. I'm sure you have heard of Facebook and Twitter. In fact, there is a good chance that you use them. You might also have heard of LinkedIn and MySpace. These four websites are the most popular social media websites. But what exactly is "social media"?

B. Social media can be defined as web-based and mobile media that are used for people to interact, connect and communicate with each other. These types of media often involve the creation and sharing of content (writing, pictures, and video) that people make themselves, mostly through the Internet.

C. In general, there are six different types of social media. The first type involves people getting together to work on a project. Wikipedia is an example of this type of social media. Blogs and micro-blogs (such as Twitter) are another type of social media. There are other websites that allow people to share content such as pictures, articles or videos. YouTube is the most well-known website of this type. Another type of social media are social networking sites. These sites allow people to stay in touch with friends, make new ones and join communities. Facebook is an example of this type of social media site. Many people like to play games on the Internet and, yes, there are social media games as well. These games allow gamers to interact with each other and play with or against other gamers. World of Warcraft is a good example. The final type of social media is websites like Second Life, where people can create avatars and use and create objects, as if they were in the real world.

D. Social media are different from traditional media. In the past, media was created from one place, normally a company. Then the company would send out the media to consumers.

Magazines, books and movies are all examples of this. But with social media, many individual people in different locations create content. Another difference is that people who produce content in social media don't need very special skills. On the other hand, in traditional media, people need special skills to produce something. Another difference is that social media can be produced much faster. It takes only a few minutes to write a twitter post, for example. But it can take many months to put together a magazine, or years to make a movie.

E. Some people think social media is good and some think it is bad. But whatever you might think, social media is here to stay.

Adapted from: <http://www.eslreadinglessons.com>

1. What is the text about? _____

- a) What social media is, how it is different from regular media and what the future holds for social media.
- b) How social media has changed in the last 5 years and predictions about the future of social media.
- c) How social media can help people improve their lives in different parts of the world.
- d) What social media is and how it is different from traditional media.

2. What is the main idea of paragraph B? _____

- a) The different types of social media
- b) Four of the most popular social media websites.
- c) What is social media?
- d) The differences between social media and traditional media.

3. What is the main idea of paragraph D? _____

- a) What is social media?
- b) The differences between social media and traditional media.
- c) Four of the most popular social media websites.
- d) The different types of social media

4. Magazines are an example of social media. _____

- a) False
- b) True
- c) It doesn't say

5. Social media websites are popular because young people use them. _____

- a) False
- b) True
- c) It doesn't say

____/5