

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

**Instrukcja dla ucznia**

Przystępujesz do rozwiązywania zadań szkolnego etapu Konkursu Przedmiotowego z Języka Angielskiego. Przed przystąpieniem do wykonywania zadań, uważnie przeczytaj każde polecenie. Nie wolno używać korektora, ewentualne pomyłki należy skreślić i obok napisać poprawną wersję. Test składa się z 16 zadań. Na ich wykonanie masz **60 minut**.

Powodzenia !

**I. Otocz pętlą słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych:**

- |             |          |            |             |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. hamster  | tiger    | guinea pig | dog         |
| 2. friendly | slim     | shy        | brave       |
| 3. headache | shoulder | ear        | stomach     |
| 4. hot      | sunny    | fog        | windy       |
| 5. plump    | short    | tall       | intelligent |

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**II. Połącz słowa z kolumny A ze słowami o przeciwnym znaczeniu z kolumny B.**

- | A            |         | B         |
|--------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. fat       | 1. .... | a. safe   |
| 2. wide      | 2. .... | b. skinny |
| 3. dangerous | 3. .... | c. narrow |
| 4. empty     | 4. .... | d. poor   |
| 5. rich      | 5. .... | e. full   |

\_\_\_\_\_/5

**III. Dopasuj wyrażenia z kolumny A i B. Jedno słowo w kolumnie B nie pasuje do żadnego wyrażenia z kolumny A.**

A		B
1. a bottle of	1. ....	a) coffee
2. a tube of	2. ....	b) cereal
3. a cup of	3. ....	c) toothpaste
4. a bar of	4. ....	d) bread
5. a loaf of	5. ....	e) soap
		f) lemonade

\_\_\_\_\_/5

**IV. Uzupełnij brakujące słowa w opisie. Pierwsze litery zostały napisane. Dopisz tyle liter, ile jest kresek w każdym wyrazie.**

Peter isn't a (1) t \_ \_ \_ boy, he is medium (2) h \_ \_ \_ \_ . Most girls think that he's very (3) h \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ . He has got short, black, (4) c \_ \_ \_ \_ hair and black eyes. Peter likes wearing (5) c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ clothes, e.g. jeans, a T-shirt, and a hoodie.

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**V. W każdą lukę w zdaniu wstaw wymienione poniżej słowa. Każde z nich może być użyte tylko jeden raz. Jedno słowo jest podane dodatkowo i nie powinno być w ogóle użyte.**

**and, so, because, then, but**

1. We do not have any money ..... we spent everything on a new house.
2. We bought a car , ..... we can go to Holland ..... visit our friends.
3. Susan is going to study Polish and ..... she is going to be a teacher.

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**VI. W każdą lukę w zdaniu wstaw w odpowiedniej formie przymiotnik podany w nawiasie:**

1. Susan is ..... than Betty. (pretty)
2. My dress is as ..... as yours. (beautiful)
3. Her house is not so ..... as mine. (big)
4. Peter is ..... student in our class. (intelligent)
5. Gdańsk is..... from Warsaw than Toruń. (far)

\_\_\_\_\_/5

**VII. W puste miejsca w zdaniach wstaw czasowniki w czasie Present Simple lub Present Continuous**

'My name (1) ..... (be) Tom; I (2) ..... (live) in New York with my Mum, Dad and sister. Most people (3).....(believe) we (4).....(be) rich because we (5).....(have) a big house. Have a look: My Mum, (6).....(like) cooking. At the moment she (7)..... (make) a chocolate cake and you can't disturb her. My sister (8) ..... (prefer) chatting in front of her computer instead of cooking with Mum. It's 5 pm., Dad (9)..... (read) a book in the garden and I (10).....(wait) for this delicious chocolate cake!'

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**VIII. Wstaw poprawnie do zdań: few, a few, little, a little**

1. She has got ..... money, so she cannot buy new clothes.
2. Ben bought ..... fruit, and he is going to make some fruit salad.
3. I invited ..... friends for a party in my house. We had a very good time together.
4. Susan has ..... friends in her class, so she is very unhappy because she has nobody to talk with during school breaks.
5. Every morning I drink ..... glasses of milk. I love milk!

\_\_\_\_\_/5

**IX. Dopasuj pytania z kolumny A do odpowiedzi z kolumny B. Jedna odpowiedź nie pasuje do żadnego pytania.**

- | A                               |         | B                            |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1. What's the matter with Paul? | 1. .... | a) He's tall and thin.       |
| 2. What's he like?              | 2. .... | b) He likes football.        |
| 3. What does he like?           | 3. .... | c) He can't go to the party. |
| 4. What does he look like?      | 4. .... | d) He's very friendly.       |
| 5. Why is he so upset?          | 5. .... | e) He's sad today.           |
|                                 |         | f) He can swim.              |

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**X. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi przyimkami:**

**np. They are looking at the girl.**

**I am going to buy a present for my mum.**

1. Tom always runs ..... the morning.
2. English people often talk ..... the weather.
3. I am taking my dog ..... a long walk in the park.
4. My brother was born ..... the 7<sup>th</sup> of September 2003.
5. You should put ..... this dress for a party. It is beautiful.

\_\_\_\_\_/5

**XI. Uzupełnij zdania w czasie przyszłym. Wstaw will / won't oraz jeden z podanych czasowników. Każdy czasownik można użyć tylko raz, jeden czasownik został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego ze zdań.**

a. like      b. give      c. bring      d. play      e. visit      g. be

1. Peter ..... his friends. He's ill in bed.
2. Brian, clean your room first or you ..... computer games today!
3. I'm sorry, Susan, but I haven't got your notebook today. I ..... it to school tomorrow, OK?
4. Sharon has the swimming classes today so she .....back from school quite late.
5. I .....you my Maths homework again. You should try and do it on your own.

\_\_\_\_\_/10

**XII. W puste miejsca wpisz czasowniki w takiej formie, aby powstały zdania w pierwszym okresie warunkowym (1st Conditional).**

1. She..... (not walk) with us if it ..... (rain).
2. When they ..... (come), I..... (be) very happy.
3. He ..... (not clean) his room if his sister .....(not help) him.
4. I ..... (not visit) my friends if they..... ( not be) at home.
5. If you..... (not buy) any vegetables, I .....(not make) any salad

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**XIII. Przeczytaj tekst i zaznacz, czy zdania pod nim są zgodne z treścią (true), czy też nie (false).**

Text adapted from National Geographic Learning:  
<http://www.ngllife.com/content/reading-texts-word>

**E-rubbish**

Nowadays, every household produces electronic rubbish (or e-rubbish) – an old TV or computer printer, or an out-of-date mobile phone we no longer need. But when we throw these everyday items away, not many of us know where these objects go. The journalist and photographer, Peter Essick, decided to follow this e-rubbish to several different countries around the world.

In particular, Essick found a lot of e-rubbish goes to Ghana. There, he saw mountains of old computers in the local markets. The sellers resell some of them but not much equipment works. Instead, they recycle the broken computers by melting the parts inside. These parts contain a little metal such as copper or even gold sometimes. However, this process of recycling is dangerous for the workers because it produces a lot of toxic chemicals.

As a result of his journey, Peter Essick thinks it's important to stop exporting e-rubbish. It's bad for the environment and it's bad for people's health. Instead, he believes manufacturers need to produce more eco-friendly electronics in the future.

## Vocabulary

melt – topnieć, roztopiać, topić się

toxic – toksyczny, trujący

	True	False
1. Only offices throw e-rubbish away.	T	F
2. They recycle only working computers in Ghana.	T	F
3. Peter Essick is against sending e-rubbish to Ghana.	T	F
4. You can find a lot of gold in one computer.	T	F
5. Recycling e-rubbish is not safe for people's health.	T	F

\_\_\_\_\_/5

**XIV. Wybierz czasownik z listy, a następnie wstaw go do tekstu w odpowiedniej formie czasu Past Simple. Każdego słowa można użyć tylko raz. Dwa słowa są podane dodatkowo i nie powinny być wpisane w żadną lukę.**

- a. be                      b. buy                      c. have to                      d. say  
e. come                      f. not spend                      g. visit                      h. give

On Monday I (1) ..... my friend. I (2).....some flowers and a present for her because it (3) ..... her birthday. Some other guests (4) ..... there, too. We (5)..... a lot of time together, because we (6) ..... do our homework for school next day.

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**XV. Otocz pętlą poprawnie napisaną odpowiedź na zadane pytanie:**

1. How was the movie last night?

A: It was better than his first movie.

B: The movie was very long and very boring.

C: The movie was science fiction kind.

2. Where were you yesterday?

A: I'm at the movies.

B: I was in town.

C: I was at the home.

3. Aren't they coming with us to the party?

A: No, they're not coming.

B: Yes, they is coming with us.

C: No, they don't.

4. Is it hot or cold in August?

A: The weather was very nice.

B: It is very hot in August.

C: It makes very hot in August.

\_\_\_\_\_/4

**XVI. Zapytaj o podkreślone wyrazy w zdaniu:**

**np. She can run in the park on Monday.**

**Where can she run on Monday?**

1. She goes to the cinema with friends.

.....  
.....

2. She must spend her holidays in the mountains.

.....  
.....

3. They bought three apples in the shop yesterday.

.....  
.....

4. We are going to take care of the cat.

.....  
.....

5. You always ride a bike in the evening.

.....  
.....

\_\_\_\_\_/5

Suma punktów = \_\_\_\_\_/100