



**Wojewódzki Konkurs Przedmiotowy
z języka angielskiego
dla uczniów szkół podstawowych
województwa kujawsko-pomorskiego
w roku szkolnym 2014/2015**

KOD UCZNIĄ

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Etap: **rejonowy**

Data: **6 grudnia 2014 r**

Czas pracy: **90 minut**

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Liczba uzyskanych punktów

1. Test konkursowy zawiera 16 zadań. Na ich rozwiązanie masz 90 minut.
Sprawdź, czy test jest kompletny.
2. Nie podpisuj testu, zostanie on zakodowany.
3. Zanim udzielisz odpowiedzi, uważnie czytaj teksty zadań i polecenia.
4. Wszystkie odpowiedzi czytelnie i wyraźnie wpisuj w wyznaczonych miejscach.
5. Test wypełnij długopisem lub piórem. Nie używaj korektora, ołówka ani gumki.
6. Jeśli się pomylisz, przekreśl błędną odpowiedź, a nad nią napisz poprawną.
7. Nie komunikuj się z innymi uczestnikami konkursu.
8. Sprawdź wszystkie odpowiedzi przed oddaniem testu.
9. Suma wszystkich możliwych punktów do zdobycia wynosi 100. Zakwalifikujesz się do wojewódzkiego etapu konkursu, jeżeli uzyskasz minimum 75 punktów.

POWODZENIA ☺

I. Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij luki zdaniami podanymi poniżej. Do każdej luki (1-5) wpisz odpowiednią literę (A-F). Uwaga: jedno zdanie nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

Susan is a nice girl. She is twelve years old and she lives in Warsaw, in a nice flat near the river. Her mother is a teacher and her father is a doctor. She has got one sister, Betty and one brother, Tom. Betty is three and Tom is eleven years old. (1)_____

Susan is rather tall and slim. She has got big blue eyes and blond, wavy hair. She likes wearing T-shirts and long skirts. (2) _____ Susan likes her brown boots she bought in Gdańsk in May. In summer she wears white sandals and shorts with tops.

The girl's hobby is swimming. She swims three times a week in the swimming pool near the centre of the city. She is the best swimmer in her team. (3) _____ Susan also likes reading books about animals. (4) _____ Science is her favourite subject. She dislikes Polish, because she has problems with grammar. (5) _____ She always helps her friends with their learning. She and her father also go to the sanctuary for animals and they take dogs for long walks. Being helpful gives Susan strength and patience for learning and swimming competitions.

- A. She has won a lot of competitions.
- B. They go to the same school.
- C. She loves animals and nature.
- D. Children at school like Susan, because she is very friendly and nice.
- E. Her favourite colour is blue, but she hates green.
- F. She never has cereal for breakfast

___/ 5

II. Przeczytaj tekst poniżej. Następnie do każdej luki w tekście (1-10) dopasuj słowo z podanych poniżej, tak aby tworzyło zdanie poprawne pod względem logicznym i gramatycznym. Wpisz w każdą lukę A, B lub C.

Do you have lunch at school? Do you like (1) _____ lunch at school? School dinners are hot topic in the UK these days and there are (2) _____ different opinions about what young people eat at lunchtime. Some people think that school (3) _____ are unhealthy, some people say that they are (4) _____ better than in the past.

A typical school dinner costs (5) _____ 2 pounds a day for a secondary pupil in the UK. There is usually a main (6) _____, a dessert and a drink. There are rules about how the food is prepared, for example there are limits on the quantity of fried food.

Martha Payne, from Scotland, started a blog called 'Neverseconds' about her school dinners when she was just nine years old. She takes (7) _____ of her lunch every day and gives the food a grade out of ten. The grade depends on the quality and quantity of the food and how healthy it is. She doesn't always give (8) _____ grades.

On the blog, Martha also (9) _____ money for charity. The money is used to provide food for more than 600,000 (10) _____ children around the world.

Adapted from <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org>

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1) A. having | B. have | C. had |
| 2) A. much | B. a lot of | C. few |
| 3) A. food | B. lunch | C. meals |
| 4) A. much | B. many | C. a lot of |
| 5) A. about | B. round | C. near |
| 6) A. dinner | B. course | C. soup |
| 7) A. much | B. home | C. photos |
| 8) A. better | B. good | C. many |
| 9) A. collects | B. asks | C. spends |
| 10) A. rich | B. many | C. poor |

___ / 10

III. Przeczytaj tekst i zaznacz, czy podane niżej zdania są zgodne z jego treścią (true - T) czy też są fałszywe (false - F).

There are 8.6 million cats and 8.3 million dogs in Britain, according to recent figures. Pet statistics experts predict that there will be more dogs than cats next year as dogs become more and more popular. We like to spend time with our pets. The Queen is famous for her corgis (short-legged, friendly dogs) and is often photographed with them.

People are not just buying their pets the latest clothes and accessories – they are also giving them holidays. They can leave their pets at a dog hotel or dog spa while they are away. Some dog spas even provide their canine guests with a TV.

The British charity, Dogs Trust, finds homes for thousands of lost and abandoned dogs every year. Their famous slogan ‘A dog is for life and not just for Christmas’ was created in the 70s to teach people about the responsibility of owning a dog. The Dogs Trust told British people not to give dogs as gifts or treat them like toys.

You can shop on-line or on the high street for the latest in dog clothes and accessories. Specialist shops sell items such as dog boots, dog fancy dress costumes, dog coats, dog dresses, and dog pants.

Adapted from <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org>

Glossary:

canine - psi

abandoned - opuszczony

	True	False
1. Cats aren't the most popular pets in the UK at the moment.	T	F
2. The Queen of England must be photographed with her dogs.	T	F
3. People use the same accessories as their pets.	T	F
4. Pets may watch films in their hotels.	T	F
5. Dogs Trust is an organization that helps dog owners with their pets' misbehavior.	T	F

___/ 5

IV. Wpisz do tekstu czasownik podany w nawiasie w czasie Past Simple lub Past Continuous:

Last Saturday (1) _____(be) a very nice day for Jenny. It (2) _____(be) her birthday. She (3) _____(wake) up in the morning and her parents (4) _____(give) her a present. When they (5) _____(sit) in the garden and (6) _____(eat) breakfast, Jenny's friends (7) _____(come). Parents (8) _____(prepare) a cream cake and at the same time children (9) _____(play) ball. They all (10) _____(spend) this sunny day together.

V. **Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach odpowiednią formą „be going to” i pasującym do tego zdania czasownikiem (a-g). Dwa czasowniki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego ze zdań.**

a) buy b) walk c) not swim d) sing e) not eat f) learn g) say

1. She _____ a new flat.
2. We _____ this disgusting fish.
3. He _____ to the cinema tomorrow.
4. Children _____ Spanish.
5. I _____ in this river.

___/ 5

VI. **Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach wyrazem podanym w nawiasie oraz słowem “too” lub “enough”, tak aby zachować sens zdania.**

1. They will not wake up at 6 a.m. It is _____ (early) for them.
2. This dress is not _____ (long). I do not want to wear it to school.
3. Your car is _____ (expensive). She does not have _____ (money) to buy it.
4. We do not understand this text. It is _____ (difficult).

___/ 5

VII. **Zamień zdanie w stronie czynnej na stronę bierną, tak aby jego podmiotem było podkreślone słowo. Nie musisz pisać przez kogo czynność była wykonywana, np. by children.**

1. Children read books yesterday.

2. We will ride a bike.

3. Everybody buys milk.

4. They water the garden.

5. The police arrested the robber yesterday.

___/ 5

VIII. Dopasuj odpowiedzi (A-F) do pytań (1-5). Jedna odpowiedź jest dodatkowa i nie pasuje do żadnego pytania. W puste miejsca wpisz odpowiednią literę.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| 1. How do you do? | _____ | A. No, I have not. |
| 2. Have you ever been to Paris? | _____ | B. I am fine, thanks. |
| 3. How are you? | _____ | C. It is disgusting. |
| 4. Why do not you like this soup? | _____ | D. Peter. |
| 5. Who is absent? | _____ | E. He is in the classroom. |
| | | F. How do you do. |

___/ 5

IX. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach, używając odpowiedniej formy "will" lub "be going to" i czasowników w nawiasach.

- A: How much is this jacket?
B: It's £ 24.99.
A: I _____ (take) it.
- A: Have you got any plans for the weekend?
B: Yes, I have. I _____ (visit) my friends in Warsaw.
- A: Remember to buy some chocolate when you go shopping.
B: Don't worry, I _____ (not forget).
- A: What _____ you _____ (do) after school?
- A: I'm hot and thirsty.
B: Sit down. I _____ (give) you a glass of ice tea.

___/ 5

X. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach odpowiednią formą czasownika podanego w nawiasie.

- My parents _____ (buy) this flat recently.
- Peter's hair _____ (be) dark.
- Yesterday children _____ (come) home and then they _____ (play) in the garden with friends.
- I _____ (come) yesterday while my friends _____ (watch) TV.
- Betty _____ (meet) this woman twice today.
- Bob _____ (not have) a bath now.
- Laura _____ (have) two cats.
- They _____ (not be) at the cinema two days ago.

___/ 10

XI. Dopisz do nazw sportów słowa z nimi związane:

puck, snorkel, stick, wetsuit, skates, court, icerink, ball, fins, diver

hockey	diving	tennis

___/5

XII. Wstaw odpowiedni zaimek do zdania: np. "I, me, my."

1. Susan likes sports. _____ goes to the swimming pool and swims with _____ friends.
2. I love these flowers. I think I will buy _____ for my mum.
3. My friend Sarah does not meet with Bob. She does not talk with _____, because she thinks he is very selfish and he only loves _____ mobile phone.

___/5

XIII. Połącz zdania w pary, aby tworzyły fragmenty konwersacji. W puste miejsce wpisz odpowiednią literę (A – G)

- | | | |
|---|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Why mustn't we run in this forest? | _____ | A. Me too. |
| 2. I have not brought your book with me.... | _____ | B. Not at all. |
| 3. Do you mind if I open the window? | _____ | C. Sure. I will wait for you. |
| 4. Anything else? | _____ | D. Never mind. |
| 5. How much is the ticket? | _____ | E. You can get lost. |
| 6. Can I visit you tomorrow? | _____ | F. Yes, a glass of mineral water. |
| 7. She has passed her exam. | _____ | G. Entrance is free. |

___/7

XIV. Uzupełnij luki w dialogu odpowiednimi zdaniami (A-E) podanymi poniżej. Wpisz w każdą lukę literkę A, B, C, D lub E.

- A. Red ones or green ones?
- B. Which one?
- C. Can I have five apples please?
- D. Here you are.

E. This big one.

1. Shop assistant: Can I help you?
2. Customer: _____
3. Shop assistant: _____
4. Customer: Green ones.
5. Shop assistant: _____
6. Customer: Thank you. And one pear please.
7. Shop assistant: _____
8. Customer: _____
9. Shop assistant: Is that all?
10. Customer: Yes, thank you.

___/ 5

XV. Dopasuj słowa podane poniżej do luk w tekście, tak aby tworzyły sensowną całość. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A-I) do luki. Jedno słowo zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego zdania.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. fascinating | B. holidays | C. sunbathed |
| D. food | E. visited | F. clouds |
| G. abroad | H. energetic | I. frogs |

John had very nice (1) _____ last year. He visited many places with his parents and younger sister. Together they went (2) _____, but most of their time they spent in Poland, where they live.

First, they left for Paris. Monuments, museums and (3) _____ were (4) _____ here, so they were tired walking along streets and searching for new interesting places to visit.

Then, they went around Poland. Although the weather here was not always nice, they climbed up and down the hills every day. After a week the seaside was (5) _____ by them. Here the sun was shining and there were no (6) _____ in the sky.

Last week of their holidays they spent in the forest near the lake. They rented a boat for a few days, so they could sail and swim in the meantime.

John is a very (7) _____ boy, so he loved this way of spending his holidays. Relaxed and (8) _____ he could come back to his school and start learning.

___/ 8

XVI. Co powiesz w każdej z tych sytuacji? Zakreśl właściwy zwrot.

1. Chcesz się dowiedzieć, czy kolega widział już ten film.

- A. Did you see this film?
- B. Have you seen this film?
- C. Were you seeing this film?

2. Uważasz, że psy są bardziej przyjacielskie od kotów.

- A. Dogs are much too friendly.
- B. Dogs are much friendlier than cats.
- C. Dogs aren't as friendly as cats.

3. Jesteś na zakupach. Spodnie, które ci się podobają są za małe.

- A. Have you got these in size 38?
- B. Have you got it in a bigger size?
- C. Can I try it on?

4. Koleżanka częstuje cię czekoladą. Niestety, musisz odmówić z powodów zdrowotnych.

- A. I don't think it's a good idea.
- B. I don't like chocolate.
- C. No, thanks. I'm allergic to it.

5. Mama jest w łazience i prosi cię, żebyś odebrał telefon. Osoba, która dzwoni, chce rozmawiać z mamą. Co zaproponujesz dzwoniącej osobie?

- A. Sorry, you've got the wrong number.
- B. Can I take a message?
- C. Can I leave a message?