

Kod ucznia

Suma punktów

**I WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
DLA UCZNIÓW SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH WOJEWÓDZTWA KUJAWSKO-
POMORSKIEGO W ROKU SZKOLNYM 2014/2015**

ETAP WOJEWÓDZKI 14.02.2015 r.

1. Test konkursowy zawiera 15 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 z etapu wojewódzkiego wynosi 100. Za test maksymalnie możesz otrzymać 95 punktów i 5 punktów za wypowiedź ustną.
10. Otrzymasz tytuł laureata, jeśli uzyskasz minimum 75 punktów.

POWODZENIA ☺

I. Zamień podane zdania na stronę bierną. Nie pomini żadnej części zdania. Napisz, kto jest wykonawcą czynności (np. by her, by Susan, etc.)

1. She is going to make dinner.

2. We were writing a letter at four yesterday.

3. They have bought a new house.

4. Bob must water the garden.

5. They have to sell their car.

___/5

II. Zamień zdania w stronie biernej na stronę czynną. Przy zamianie nie pomini żadnej części zdania.

1. The book was taken by my father yesterday.

2. Tennis is played by him.

3. Cigarettes mustn't be smoked by children.

4. A letter was sent to me by Mary.

5. This picture will be painted by me.

___/5

III. Do podanych zdań ulóż pytania. Zapytaj o podkreślone w zdaniu słowo.

1. J.K. Rowling has written about Harry Potter.

2. Children should look after their pets.

3. You had to drink milk on Sunday.

4. They sent criminals to America twice in 1872.

5. They build a new house every year .

____/5

IV. Przetłumacz podane zdania na język angielski:

1. Tom zakochał się w Susan dwa lata temu.

2. Czy mogę pożyczyć twój długopis?

3. Czy wam nie wolno skakać?

4. To nie są moje pieniądze.

5. Dziś jest wietrznie.

____/5

V. Dokończ zdania tak, aby miały podobne znaczenie do podanych. Zdania muszą być poprawne gramatycznie.

1. Has she got a cat?

Does she _____ ?

2. Why don't we go to the cinema?

Let's _____ ?

3. How much does it cost?

How much _____ ?

4. How old are you?

What _____ ?

5. Does it belong to you?

Is _____ ?

___/5

VI. Utwórz przysłowki od podanych w nawiasie przymiotników i wstaw je w puste miejsca.

1. Susan's parents are doctors. They often come home _____ (late).

2. Have you seen Mary _____ (late)?

3. It was very foggy and we could _____ (hard) see anything.

4. She is an opera singer. She works very _____ (hard) and can sing very _____ (good).

___/5

VII. Wstaw w luki podany w nawiasie czasownik w odpowiedniej formie.

1. He _____ (sell) his house recently.

2. Maybe I _____ (meet) my friends next week.

3. I _____ (see) a beautiful bird now.

4. We _____ (live) in Kraków for ten years, but now we live in Warsaw.

5. It's Jane and Paul's wedding anniversary today. They _____ (be) married for ten years.

___/5

VIII. Dokończ słowa w zdaniu tak, aby miało ono sens. Liczba kresek jest równa liczbie liter brakującego wyrazu. Słowo musi być napisane poprawnie ortograficznie.

1. Pizza and spaghetti are I _ _ _ _ _ .
2. There are some mice in the a _ _ _ _ of our house.
3. Her dress was c _ _ _ _ _ , not spotted.
4. I have a h _ _ _ _ _ , and I cannot stand this horrible noise.
5. She has a long hair with a f _ _ _ _ _ cut over her eyes.
6. Brandon does not eat m _ _ _ , only vegetables, fruit and eggs.
7. I have my Maths n _ _ _ _ _ in my schoolbag every day.
8. A p _ _ _ _ is the place where people play football.
9. A c _ _ _ _ _ is the fastest land animal in the world.
10. Eva learns in music school and she plays the c _ _ _ _ _ .

___/10

IX. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i na jego podstawie odpowiedz całym zdaniem na poniższe pytania.

The best way to travel

In the most northern state of the USA you'll see every type of modern transport. But during the winter months the state of Alaska becomes one of the coldest parts of the world. Temperatures fall as low as -50°C . Car engines can freeze and even if your car starts, the snow and ice on the road can make travel impossible. When the weather is like this, the best way to travel is with a team of huskies pulling you. That's according to people like Geoff Roland who prefer travelling by dog sledge. 'Huskies might not be as fast as a modern snowmobile but they are better for the environment. The journey is also much quieter than by snowmobile. It's what makes travel through the wilderness so enjoyable.'

When Geoff was younger he took part in the *Iditarod*. The word *Iditarod* originally comes from an old native American word meaning 'a faraway place' but nowadays it's the name of the world's longest dog sledge race which takes place in Alaska each spring. The 1,600 kilometre route follows the old roads which the original Indians once used. As years passed, aeroplanes and snowmobiles became more common and people started to forget about the old trails. But in 1973 a group of people started the race in order to maintain Alaska's history and its traditional form of transport. Some

people criticise the *Iditarod* because they think it's cruel for the dogs but Geoff disagrees: 'Huskies are natural racers. I think they're much happier when they're in front of the sledge.'

Vocabulary:

cruel (adj) /kru:əl/- okrutny

Text adapted from National Geographic Learning:

<http://www.ngllife.com/content/reading-texts-word>

1. What can happen to your car when the temperatures fall as low as -50°C?

2. How does Geoff Roland like travelling?

3. What does *Iditarod* mean?

4. Why did a group of people start the dog sledge race in 1973?

5. Does Geoff think that the *Iditarod* is cruel for the dogs?

____/10

X. Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij luki zdaniami podanymi poniżej. W puste miejsca (1-5) wpisz odpowiednią literę (A-F). Uwaga: jedno zdanie nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

A boat made of bottles

A boat with a difference

The *Plastiki* looks similar to many other boats or yachts in Sydney harbour. It's eighteen metres long, six metres wide and it weighs about twelve thousand kilogrammes.

(1) _____ However, once you get near to the *Plastiki* you realise there's a big difference. It's made of twelve thousand five hundred reclaimed plastic bottles.

How did the *Plastiki* begin?

One day, the environmentalist David De Rothschild was reading some information about all the plastic in the seas and oceans. He couldn't believe what he was reading. For example, humans throw away four out of every five plastic bottles they use and plastic rubbish causes about eighty per cent of the pollution in the sea. Soon afterwards, Rothschild decided he wanted to help the fight against pollution in the sea.

(2) _____

Designing the *Plastiki*

As well as building the boat with recycled plastic, it was important for him to make the boat environmentally-friendly and user-friendly. The boat uses renewable energy sources including wind power and solar energy. (3) _____ They can take a break from work and get some exercise by using the special exercise bicycle. The energy from the bike provides power for the boat's computers. And if anyone needs to take a shower, the boat's shower uses saltwater from the sea.

The journey

De Rothschild sailed the *Plastiki* across the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco to Sydney. That's fifteen thousand three hundred and seventy two nautical kilometres. On the way, De Rothschild took the special boat through the 'Great Garbage Patch'.

(4) _____ You can see every kind of human rubbish here: shoes, toys, bags, toothbrushes, but the worst problem is the plastic. (5) _____

- A. The crew can make meals with vegetables from the small garden at the back of the boat.
- B. It carries a crew of six people and has an average speed of five knots.
- C. It is a huge area in the Pacific with 3.5 billion kilogrammes of rubbish.
- D. To create publicity for the problem, he started building a boat made of plastic bottles.
- E. So far he hasn't been successful.
- F. It kills birds and sea life.

____/ 5

knot (n) /nɒt/ - węzeł, jednostka stosowana do określania prędkości morskich: 1w.=1,85 km/h

garbage (n) /'gɑ:bɪdʒ/ śmieci

patch (n) /pætʃ/ obszar

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

XI. Wyrażenia w nawiasach przetłumacz na język angielski i wpisz je w puste miejsca.

1. My daughter's really _____ (boi się psów)

2. He was driving at the speed of 100 km/h _____
(kiedy został zatrzymany przez policję)
3. (Chociaż są bliźniakami), _____ ,
they differ from each other.
4. This knife is very sharp. _____ (Nie skalecz się)
5. Young people don't need _____
(tyle snu, co starsi)

___/5

XII. Wstaw w luki w zdaniach odpowiedni przyimek.

1. Tom is very interested _____ music.
2. She'll be back _____ an hour.
3. I've been learning English _____ two years.
4. These shoes are horrible. They don't go _____ that dress.
5. I'm going away _____ the end of the month.
6. I'm not _____ big and strong as you.
7. The train was late this morning, but it's usually _____ time.
8. There is a label _____ the bottle.
9. Please, write your name _____ the bottom of the page.
10. Dogs don't fly. _____ do pigs.

___/10

XIII. Dopasuj odpowiedzi (A-J) do pytań (1-9). Jedna odpowiedź jest dodatkowa i nie pasuje do żadnego pytania. W puste miejsca wpisz odpowiednią literę.

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Would you like to come to my party? | _____ | A. No, of course not. |
| 2. It's my birthday today. | _____ | B. Yes, certainly. |
| 3. I don't like skating. | _____ | C. What a shame! |
| 4. What's it like to be married? | _____ | D. I'd love to. |
| 5. (in a shop) Can I help you? | _____ | E. Thank you. The same to you |
| 6. Do you mind if I open the window? | _____ | F. So do I |
| 7. I hope it doesn't rain. | _____ | G. Neither do I |
| 8. Would you like to help me please? | _____ | H. Many happy returns |

