

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

Etap rejonowy – 16 grudnia 2017r.

Kod ucznia: _____

Wynik: _____/100 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 10 stron i zawiera 12 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 gramatycznej i ortograficznej. Jeśli wyraz lub zdanie jest niepoprawnie napisane bądź przepisane 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**.

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

1. This traffic pollution is _____ to our health. (harm)
2. It will be a _____ operation. You have nothing to worry about. (pain)
3. Lots of people were _____ after a very _____ earthquake. (home / power)
4. Christina is a very _____ person. I can always trust her. (rely)
5. Buying this old car was a very _____ decision. You pay lots of money for its service and you cannot use it when it is necessary. (reason)
6. What is his main _____ as a singer? (weak)
7. Pop music is growing in _____. (popular)
8. Stealing food from shops is _____. You can be arrested if you do this. (legal)
9. I have two answers right, but two were _____. (correct)
10. What is the _____ of your swimming-pool? (deep)

____ / 11

II. Uzupełnij luki wyrazami pasującymi do sensu zdań. Liczba kresek jest równa liczbie liter brakującego wyrazu. Pierwsza litera brakującego wyrazu jest podana.

1. Helen felt **j** _____ when she saw her boyfriend talking to another girl.
2. There was nothing to drink in Africa because of a **d** _____.
3. As an artist I like watching wooden **s** _____.
4. She was **t** _____ when she saw smoke coming from the kitchen.
5. I feel much more **e** _____ in the morning. Then, in the evening I feel exhausted.
6. A period of hot weather sometimes ends with a **t** _____.
7. We have to protect **e** _____ animals, because they can disappear from the world.
8. They did not do a lot of **s** _____ in Paris. They had too many business meetings. They also bought no **s** _____ for their children.
9. I could visit lots of interesting museums in London which I could read about in my **g** _____.

10. If you do not want to get sunburned, you have to buy a good s _ _ _ _ _ or
you can sit in the s _ _ _ _ .

11. Beaches are rather s _ _ _ _ in Poland.

___ / 13

III. Używając pogrubionych wyrazów uzupełnij zdania z lukami, tak by miały znaczenie zdania wyjściowego (1-10).

1. I haven't spoken to Paul for ages.

since It's been ages _____ Paul.

2. She has never eaten caviar before.

time It's the _____ caviar.

3. It is too cloudy to go to the beach today.

sunny It _____ to go to the beach today.

4. The weather was so nice that we went for a picnic.

such It was _____ we went for a picnic.

5. I don't like red meat but I really like fish.

prefer I _____ red meat.

6. Everyone thought that the actress was wealthy.

was The actress _____ wealthy.

7. The police will fine you if you drive too fast.

be You _____ if you drive too fast.

8. The fridge was empty.

not There _____ in the fridge.

9. I'm considering learning Spanish next year.

thinking I'm _____ Spanish next year.

___ / 9

IV. Uzupełnij końcówki zdań właściwą formą question tag.

1. You will buy this house, _____?

2. She doesn't know Fred, _____?

3. You weren't listening _____?

4. Don't break that plate, _____?
5. He wouldn't do that, _____?
6. He'd never met her before, _____?
7. I'm too noisy, _____?
8. You already know Jenna, _____?
9. Let's try that new restaurant, _____?
10. There was hardly enough food for everyone at the wedding, _____?

___ / 10

V. W puste miejsca wstaw odpowiednie słowo lub wyrażenie (a – d), tak aby uzyskać poprawne logicznie i gramatycznie zdania.

1. It _____ be a good movie – the reviews were very good.
a) can't b) should c) could have d) must have
2. _____ we left late, we got there on time.
a) In spite of b) Although c) In addition d) As well
3. She walked _____ into the room.
a) shily b) shy c) shyly d) shiely
4. I forgot to take spaghetti out of the water and _____ went soft.
a) they b) all they c) it d) once
5. Could you please go and bring _____ bottle of lemonade from the shop?
a) another b) several c) all other d) more
6. I always have _____ of keys in my bag.
a) several b) much c) a plenty d) a bunch
7. _____ play football when you were a child?
a) Did you used to b) Do you use c) Did you use to d) Did you use

8. You look exhausted. A few days off would _____ you good.
a) make b) fit c) work d) do

____/ 8

VI. Do każdej sytuacji z kolumny I. wybierz właściwą reakcję z kolumny II. W puste miejsce wpisz odpowiednią literę (A – F). Jedna reakcja jest podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej sytuacji.

I.

II.

- | | | |
|--|-------|---|
| 1. Hey, we're going out for coffee after work if you want to come along. | _____ | A. Yes, cool or what? |
| 2. What type of music do you listen to? | _____ | B. I must put on my shoes. |
| 3. Oh, you got a new laptop! | _____ | C. Get well soon! |
| 4. You know, I'm feeling really ill today. | _____ | D. It depends on my mood. |
| 5. Let's go! | _____ | E. That would be great. What time are you meeting up? |
| | _____ | F. Neither have I. |

____/ 5

VII. W luki (1-10) wpisz właściwy phrasal verb (a – d), tak aby uzyskać poprawne logicznie i gramatycznie zdanie.

1. We had to _____ the meeting because so many people were ill.
a) call down b) call off c) call out d) call back
2. We had to _____ the meeting until the following week.
a) put up b) put over c) put off d) put out
3. If you don't know a word, you should _____ in the dictionary .
a) look it up b) look it over c) look after it d) look into it
4. She was so convincing that we were completely _____ by her.
a) taken over b) taken in c) taken after d) taken out

5. The story sounds good but I'm sure he _____. It can't be true.
a) made it for b) made it out c) made it up d) made for it
6. He was upset when his girlfriend left him, but he'll _____ it.
a) get past by b) get round at c) get away from d) get over
7. I hadn't seen John for years and then I _____ him in the supermarket.
a) ran over with b) ran into c) ran under d) ran up
8. After visiting London we decided to _____ Scotland and then Ireland.
a) make for b) make to c) make out d) make up for
9. They have been _____ each other for four years.
a) going out with b) going in for c) going back d) going up with
10. He _____ his mother.
a) takes out of b) takes after c) takes in at d) takes up
11. I couldn't quite _____ what was written on the note.
a) make off with b) make towards c) make out d) make for

___ / 11

VIII. Uzupełnij historię wpisując czasowniki w nawiasie (1 – 8) w odpowiedniej formie i w odpowiednim czasie.

This building, which is the oldest surviving example in the country, is the most expensive house in Canada. At present the house (1) _____ (sell) by the international auctioneers. The house is reported to be haunted and many people visiting the house for many centuries (2) _____ (hear) strange footsteps and noises in the dark of night. The building (3) _____ (build) in 1123 by Michel Davidson, and it (4) _____ (have) a remarkable history ever since then. Henry Reede (5) _____ (live) in the house for the past ten years. While the house (6) _____ (restore) some years

ago, Mr Reede conducted some research into the history of the house. He loves living in his house and hopes the future owners (7)_____ (spend) happy time there, too. However, no new owners (8)_____ (find) yet.

___ / 8

IX. Dopasuj słowa z kolumny I. (1 – 6) ze słowami z kolumny II. (A – G) , tak aby tworzyły poprawne gramatycznie wyrażenia. W luki wstaw odpowiednią literę (A – G). Jedno słowo w kolumnie II. jest wpisane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego sformułowania w kolumnie I.

I.		II.
1. catch	_____	A. drink
2. floral	_____	B. species
3. rasher	_____	C. blood
4. endangered	_____	D. somebody's eyes
5. fizzy	_____	E. print dress
6. rush	_____	F. of bacon
	_____	G. hour

___ / 6

X. Przeczytaj tekst. Odpowiedz poprawnie na pytania (1 – 6) podkreślając właściwą odpowiedź (a, b lub c).

Charlie Chaplin's Early Life

He was believed to have been born on April 16, 1889. There is some doubt whether April 16 is actually his birthday, and it is possible he was not born in 1889. There is also uncertainty about his birthplace: London or Fontainebleau, France. There is no doubt, however, as to his parentage: he was born to Charles Chaplin, Sr. and Hannah Harriette Hill (aka Lily Harley on stage), both Music Hall entertainers. His parents separated soon after his birth, leaving him in the care of his increasingly unstable mother.

In 1896, Chaplin's mother was unable to find work; Charlie and his older half-brother Sydney Chaplin had to be left in the workhouse at Lambeth, moving after several weeks to Hanwell School for Orphans and Destitute Children. His father died an alcoholic when Charlie was 12, and his mother

suffered a mental breakdown, and was eventually admitted temporarily to the Cane Hill Asylum at Coulsdon (near Croydon). She died in 1928 in the United States, two years after coming to the States to live with Chaplin, by then a commercial success.

Charlie first took to the stage when, aged five, he performed in Music Hall in 1894, standing in for his mother. As a child, he was confined to a bed for weeks due to a serious illness, and, at night, his mother would sit at the window and act out what was going on outside. In 1900, aged 11, his brother helped get him the role of a comic cat in the pantomime Cinderella at the London Hippodrome. In 1903 he appeared in 'Jim, A Romance of Cockayne', followed by his first regular job, as the newspaper boy Billy in Sherlock Holmes, a part he played into 1906. This was followed by Casey's 'Court Circus' variety show, and, the following year, he became a clown in Fred Karno's 'Fun Factory' slapstick comedy company.

According to immigration records, he arrived in the United States with the Karno troupe on October 2, 1912. In the Karno Company was Arthur Stanley Jefferson, who would later become known as Stan Laurel. Chaplin and Laurel shared a room in a boarding house. Stan Laurel returned to England but Chaplin remained in the United States. Chaplin's act was seen by film producer Mack Sennett, who hired him for his studio, the Keystone Film Company.

The text from *esl-lounge.com*

1. Chaplin might have been born some years earlier or later than is currently believed.
a) True b) False c) It does not say
2. Chaplin's mother died before her son was successful.
a) True b) False c) It does not say
3. Chaplin first performed on the stage after he arrived in the United States.
a) True b) False c) It does not say
4. His first serious job was delivering newspapers.
a) True b) False c) It does not say
5. Chaplin had to work in the warehouse after his mother's death.
a) True b) False c) It doesn't say

6. His first partner on the stage was the actor, Stan Laurel.

- a) True b) False c) It does not say

____ /6

XI. Do podanych niżej definicji dobierz właściwe słowo z tekstu „Charlie Chaplin’s Early Life”.

Wpisz je w lukę.

1. Next in time - _____
2. A feeling of being uncertain about something or not believing something - _____
3. More and more all the time - _____
4. A building where very poor people were sent to live and given work to do - _____
5. At the end of a period of time or a series of events - _____
6. To start to be something - _____

____ / 6

XII. Przeczytaj tekst i wpisz w puste miejsca (1 – 7) brakujące wyrazy podane poniżej (a – i).

Dwa słowa są podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

The story of the bicycle

As people try to use less energy, and find alternatives to cars, more and more people are buying, and riding, bicycles. But where did the bicycle come from? Who invented this "velocipede"?

You may be surprised to learn that the humble bicycle was invented several years later than the railway locomotive! But the two-wheeler has come a long way since the day it was invented by a Scottish (1) _____, Kirkpatrick MacMillan, back (it is said) in 1839.

MacMillan developed his bike from an older wheeled vehicle, called a "hobby horse". This was a wooden horse with two wheels. The rider sat on the horse, and pushed the vehicle along with his feet. It was not a very fast or safe vehicle, since it had no steering and no (2) _____.

MacMillan, nicknamed Mad Pate, (3) _____ the hobby horse, by adding a system of articulated bars. The rider (4) _____ push the bars back and forwards with his feet, and make the back wheel go round. He could also *steer* the bike, as the front wheel could be turned.

To (5)_____ his invention, he cycled 60 miles to Glasgow! It must have been a terrible journey, on the roads of the day! Pate's bike did not have rubber tyres or springs.

Mad Pate was not recognised in his time, but other people became interested in bicycles. Twenty-five years later, a Frenchman called Pierre Lallemant designed and patented the first bicycle with rotary pedals; and in 1876, H.J.Lawson added another basic feature, "chain-drive".

Other features, such as rubber tyres and gears, have appeared since then; but the basic bicycle has not changed.

Since then the bicycle has had a magnificent (6) _____. Today, it is probably the most common form of transport in the world, especially in the Third World; and

(7) _____ and easy to ride, it has a big future as the town vehicle of tomorrow.

Thanks Pate!

The text from *linguapress.com*

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| a) modified | b) demonstrate | c) appear | d) could | e) fortune |
| f) blacksmith | g) railway | h) brakes | i) non- polluting | |

___ / 7