



Kuratorium Oświaty
w Szczecinie

Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów szkół podstawowych województwa zachodniopomorskiego w roku szkolnym 2022/2023

Etap wojewódzki

Drogi Uczniu!

Gratulujemy osiągniętych wyników w etapie rejonowym. Przed przystąpieniem do rozwiązywania testu prosimy, żebyś zapoznał się z poniższymi wskazówkami:

1. zakoduj swoje dane na karcie odpowiedzi do zadań zamkniętych i wpisz swój kod na karcie odpowiedzi do zadań otwartych zgodnie z poleceniem komisji konkursowej;

2. masz do rozwiązania 54 zadania i wypowiedź pisemną, w tym:

a) zadania 1–15 oraz 21-40 to zadania zamknięte, gdzie podane są 4 odpowiedzi, z których tylko jedna jest poprawna.

- za każde poprawnie rozwiązane zadanie z tej grupy otrzymasz 1 punkt;
- odpowiedzi na te zadania udzielaj wyłącznie na załączonej **karcie odpowiedzi do zadań zamkniętych**;
- jeżeli pomylił się, błędne oznaczenie otocz kółkiem i zaznacz nową poprawną odpowiedź;
- jeśli zaznaczysz więcej niż jedną odpowiedź bez wskazania, która jest prawidłowa, to żadna odpowiedź nie będzie uznana;

b) zadania 16-20 oraz 41 - 54 to zadania otwarte - każde za 1 punkt,

- odpowiedzi na te zadania udzielaj wyłącznie na **karcie odpowiedzi do zadań otwartych**.

c) ostatnie zadanie (Part 4) jest krótką wypowiedzią pisemną za 6 punktów,

- krótką wypowiedź pisemną umieść wyłącznie na **karcie odpowiedzi do zadań otwartych**.

3. za rozwiązanie wszystkich zadań możesz otrzymać łącznie 60 punktów;

4. odpowiedzi udzielaj czarnym długopisem; na kartach odpowiedzi nie używaj ołówka, gumki ani korektora;

5. uważnie czytaj wszystkie polecenia;

6. po zakończeniu pracy sprawdź, czy udzieliłeś wszystkich odpowiedzi;

7. zapisy sporządzone na arkuszu testowym nie są brane pod uwagę i nie podlegają ocenie;

8. czas rozwiązywania zadań: 120 minut;

9. po zakończeniu pracy możesz zatrzymać arkusz testowy.

Powodzenia!

PART 1 – READING

I Read the four texts carefully. Decide which text each sentence (1-7) relates to. Choose between the countries where each building is located.

Designed to Last: world's most ingenious buildings

Why abandon buildings once they're no longer needed? A new book reveals the best projects finding new uses for factories, grain silos and market halls. For BBC Culture's new series *Designed to Last*, here are some of the most ingenious – and inspiring – spaces around the globe.

A. Japan, Kamikatsu, *Kamikatsu Zero Waste Centre*

"In 2003, after the forced decommissioning of its waste incinerator, the municipality issued a Zero Waste Declaration requiring all waste produced by the area's residents to be reused or recycled to reduce the demands for landfill or incineration". "Rather than increase emissions by shipping waste to the nearest city for processing, a new centre was created where residents can separate and source materials for recycling and reuse." To challenge public perceptions of a "waste centre", the site includes a shop selling reclaimed items, a community hall, a laundry, a hotel and an educational space for research into ways of increasing reuse. The centre's construction incorporated waste materials from local houses, schools and government buildings left derelict by the area's depopulation – including 700 retrieved windows that form the walls of the structure, bolstered by plastic crates once used for mushroom harvesting.

B. Spain, Melilla, *EOI Melilla Language School*,

One of two autonomous Spanish cities located in North Africa, Melilla borders Morocco. When its central market building closed in 2003, it "created a rupture in the neighbourhood's cohesion", as the 90-year-old commercial centre was a "social catalyst, connecting the city's Christian, Muslim, and Jewish communities". Ángel Verdasco Arquitectos won a 2008 competition seeking a design that embodied the market's social value, their proposal transforming the site into a music academy, a language school and an educational centre for adults – providing "cross-cultural connectivity" that offers Melilla's different communities a place to interact. The original market walls were left freestanding, enclosing the structures within and building upon "the memories and identity of the market, which might otherwise have been swept away". An aluminium lattice frame is a contemporary reinterpretation of local Islamic architecture, mirroring perforated *jail* screens that control light and ventilation through an interior space.

C. the UK, Norfolk, *Castle Acre Water Tower*,

"Built in 1952, this water tower in Norfolk, England, wasn't originally deemed worthy of saving by local authorities". "Previously housed on an airfield, it was subsequently auctioned as scrap." Luckily, it was rescued by new owners, who converted the tower into their home. By cutting a ribbon window, replacing one line of the panelled steel grid that forms the walls of the tank, the architects produced panoramic views of the surrounding landscape.

A timber stair enclosure braces the tower, preventing the roof from shifting against the lower level in high winds, while a stair tower acts as a thermal chimney, creating ventilation when the windows are closed. Waste materials were reused, with the unit clad in recycled aluminium-plastic panels, and the stair tower's balustrade was made from steel tie rods that were removed from the tank.

D. China, Hong Kong, *Tai Kwun Centre for Heritage and Arts*

"Built as a compound by the British after taking control of Hong Kong in 1841, the Central Police Station, Central Magistracy and Victoria Prison have all since been listed. Along with 16 other historic buildings, they occupy... 'the largest heritage conservation project in Hong Kong'. The buildings were so old that they had no construction records, meaning that engineers needed to do a forensic investigation in order to plan an appropriate method of repair. There were other challenges when creating the two new structures: minimising vibration during works to avoid damaging existing buildings, and using innovative ways of creating foundations because of the high density of the site, which is now a cultural and shopping centre.

Adapted from: www.bbc.com

1. Some elements of the building were taken from abandoned buildings located in the area.

- A. Japan B. Spain C. the UK D. China

2. This place aims to preserve the social function of a space which used to be a meeting point for people of different origins.

- A. Japan B. Spain C. the UK D. China

3. This building was supposed to be demolished.

- A. Japan B. Spain C. the UK D. China

4. A newly created element aims to be a modern version of a detail characteristic for this region.

- A. Japan B. Spain C. the UK D. China

5. This place was transformed as a result of the authorities' policy to decrease the amount of rubbish being burnt in plants in the area.

- A. Japan B. Spain C. the UK D. China

6. At the time when the transformation of the place was being planned, the original building design didn't exist anymore.

- A. Japan B. Spain C. the UK D. China

7. Some new elements were created from older parts of the building.

- A. Japan B. Spain C. the UK D. China

II Read through the text carefully. For questions 8-11, choose the answer (A,B,C or D) which fits best according to the text.

Honey bee life spans are 50 percent shorter today than they were 50 years ago

(1) A new study by University of Maryland entomologists shows that the lifespan for individual honey bees kept in a controlled, laboratory environment is 50% shorter than it was in the 1970s. When scientists modeled the effect of today's shorter lifespans, the results corresponded with the increased colony loss and reduced honey production trends seen by U.S. beekeepers in recent decades.

(2) Colony turnover is an accepted factor in the beekeeping business, as bee colonies naturally age and die off. But over the past decade, U.S. beekeepers have reported high loss rates, which has meant having to replace more colonies to keep operations viable. In an effort to understand why, researchers have focused on environmental stressors, diseases, parasites, pesticide exposure and nutrition.

(3) This is the first study to show an overall decline in honey bee lifespan potentially independent of environmental stressors, hinting that genetics may be influencing the broader trends seen in the beekeeping industry. The study was published November 14, 2022, in the journal *Scientific Reports*.

(4) "We're isolating bees from the colony life just before they emerge as adults, so whatever is reducing their lifespan is happening before that point," said Anthony Nearman, a Ph.D. student in the Department of Entomology and lead author of the study. "This introduces the idea of a genetic component. If this hypothesis is right, it also points to a possible solution. If we can isolate some genetic factors, then maybe we can breed for longer-lived honey bees."

(5) Nearman first noticed the decline in lifespan while conducting a study with entomology associate professor Dennis van Engelsdorp on standardized protocols for rearing adult bees in the laboratory. Replicating earlier studies, the researchers collected bee pupae from honey bee hives when the pupae were within 24 hours of emerging from the wax cells they are reared in. The collected bees finished growing in an incubator and were then kept as adults in special cages.

(6) Nearman was evaluating the effect of supplementing the caged bees' sugar water diet with plain water to better mimic natural conditions when he noticed that, regardless of diet, the median lifespan of his caged bees was half that of caged bees in similar experiments in the 1970s. (17.7 days today versus 34.3 days in the 1970s.) This prompted a deeper review of published laboratory studies over the past 50 years.

(7) "When I plotted the lifespans over time, I realized, wow, there's actually this huge time effect going on," Nearman said. "Standardized protocols for rearing honey bees in the lab weren't really formalized until the 2000s, so you would think that lifespans would be longer or unchanged, because we're getting better at this, right? Instead, we saw a doubling of mortality rate."

(8) Although a laboratory environment is very different from a colony, historical records of lab-kept bees suggest a similar lifespan to colony bees, and scientists generally assume that isolated factors that reduce lifespan in one environment will also reduce it in another. Previous studies had also shown that in the real world, shorter honey bee lifespans corresponded to less foraging time and lower honey production. This is the first study to connect those factors to colony turnover rates.

The next steps for the researchers will be to compare trends in honey bee lifespans across the U.S. and in other countries. If they find differences in longevity, they can isolate and compare potential contributing factors such as genetics, pesticide use and presence of viruses in the local bee stocks.

Adapted from: www.sciencedaily.com

8. The second paragraph suggests that:

- A. the researchers have contacted beekeepers to understand the high loss rate.
- B. the researchers have looked into a number of reason to understand the high loss rate.
- C. bee colonies shouldn't naturally die off.
- D. the beekeepers have recently started to replace colonies.

9. Anthony Nearman suggests in the 4th paragraph that:

- A. genetic engineering of bees could be a solution to the problem
- B. honey bee lifespans are affected by a factor which appears when they are adult
- C. he has discovered what reduces honey bee lifespans
- D. his research should focus on isolating adult bees from colonies

10. According to the 5th and 6th paragraph,

- A. professor Dennis van Engelsdorp and Anthony Nearman invented a new procedure to rear adult bees
- B. bees lived longer when sugar water was added to their diet
- C. Nearman's first research encouraged him to look into other research conducted in the past
- D. the experiments carried out in the 1970s were inaccurate

11. According to the 7th and 8th paragraph:

- A. Anthony Nearman's study is the first to examine the correlation between honey production and bee lifespans.
- B. The lifespans of bees living in a laboratory and in a colony aren't comparable.
- C. Scientists agree that the same factors influence the lifespans of bees living in colonies and kept in a laboratory
- D. Conditions in a laboratory are similar to the ones in colonies.

PART 2 – HISTORY AND CULTURE

I Choose the answer which best fits each gap.

12. What is the name of the popular beach located in Sydney?

- A. Bondi Beach B. Santa Monica C. Key West D. Miami Beach

13. The Sears Tower, now known as the Willis Tower, one of the tallest buildings in the USA is located in _____ .

- A. Chicago B. Seattle C. New York D. San Francisco

14. Which ending of the sentence is incorrect? Some members of the House of Lords

- A. represent a constituency. B. are hereditary. C. are nominated for their lifetime.
D. are appointed by the monarch.

15. Which lake is NOT one of the Great Lakes?

- A. Huron B. Erie C. Superior D. Seneca

II Answer each question with one or two words.

16. What is the name of the wall that guarded the northern frontier of the Roman Empire, built in AD122 by the Romans, located near the border between modern-day Scotland and England?

17. For how many years is a U.S. senator elected?

18. Who was president of the United States during World War I

19. When did Ireland gain Independence from Britain?

20. What is the name of the association of countries (most of which used to be part of the British Empire) that support each other and work together, whose ceremonial head is the King of the United Kingdom?

PART 3 – GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I Read the text and decide which answer best fits each space

Until 1804, fewer than one billion people roamed our planet. More than a century later, in 1927, we crossed two billion.

Since then, the world population has shot up in the shape of a hockey stick, 21. _____ by the triumphs of modern medicine and public health.

The latest marker was passed on Tuesday, when the United Nations said the world population had reached eight billion, just 11 years after it passed seven billion. (It is an inexact number, 22. _____ there is no official count, but the international organization said its 23. _____ crossed the line on Tuesday.)

The growth rate, which is expected to slow globally over the coming decades, has been uneven around the world. Slowing growth rates in populous nations like China and the United States have caused some alarm, threatening to upend their societies. Rising birthrates in poorer nations threaten to 24. _____ systems that are already struggling.

About 70 percent of the growth to eight billion from seven billion happened in low- and lower-middle-income countries, most of 25. _____ are in sub-Saharan Africa, the United Nations said. The trend is expected to become even more pronounced in the years ahead.

“When the next billion is added between 2022 and 2037, these two groups of countries are expected to account 26. _____ more than 90 percent of global growth,” the organization said.

The fertility rate has dropped globally; in high-income nations, the number of people under 65 is expected to decline in the coming years, the United Nations said. But the fertility rate has remained stubbornly high in poorer countries. 27. _____ the needs — including education, public health, employment, and water and sanitation — created by that growth will require “a significant increase in public expenditures,” the organization said.

Adapted from: *www.nytimes.com*

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. encouraged | B. boosted | C. exposed | D. subsidised |
| 22. A. since | B. thus | C. however | D. although |
| 23. A. schemes | B. premises | C. projections | D. forecasters |
| 24. A. strain | B. facilitate | C. deteriorate | D. venture |
| 25. A. whose | B. them | C. which | D. whom |
| 26. A. to | B. for | C. in | D. on |
| 27. A. Deploring | B. Justifying | C. Neglecting | D. Meeting |

II Choose the answer which best fits each gap.

28. George _____ the office yet because his computer is still on.

- A. mustn't have left B. couldn't leave C. can't have left D. might have left

29. It was _____ midnight before Timothy arrived home.

- A. coming down to B. catching on C. falling for D. getting on for

30. The first time I came here, I immediately _____ the city. It's really unique. The downtown is so lively, the suburbs are so calm. I like exploring every corner and I'm very comfortable here.

- A. took to B. set in C. stood in for D. got down to

31. I wish the illness _____ his amazing voice. Unfortunately, now that he has recovered he is still unable to sing.

- A. hadn't affected B. didn't affect C. wouldn't affect D. hasn't affected

32. All of the suspects agreed to _____ on Monday morning. Hopefully, the offender will plead guilty.

- A. be questioned B. question C. have been questioned D. have questioned

33. Not until Samantha arrived to the office, _____ that she had forgotten to take her laptop.

- A. had she realized B. she realized C. did she realize D. she had realized

34. Nobody wanted to explore the city, _____ ?

- A. did they B. didn't they C. did nobody D. didn't somebody

35. I regularly _____ in that garage on High Street before the summer season begins.

- A. had my caravan serviced B. have serviced my caravan
C. service my caravan D. have my caravan serviced

36. Kerry suggested that she _____ to help me the next day.
- A. will be able B. would be able C. would have been able
D. should have been able
37. I'm confident we can work out a solution to this problem without _____ to violence.
- A. committing B. devoting C. pleading D. resorting
38. The British colonists tried to _____ their values and religion on the Native people.
- A. impose B. attribute C. convict D. appeal
39. You will be able to see the lions that grew up in _____, but are now free to roam all day at our sanctuary.
- A. a cub B. captivity C. the nature D. refugee
40. Although Smith had only a(n) _____ knowledge of biology, she became an expert on advanced pharmacology.
- A. scrutinized B. inopportune C. rudimentary D. insidious

III Use the word given in capitals to form a meaningful word that fits in the space.

<p>Twitter changed science — what happens now it's in turmoil?</p> <p>In November, Vince Knight decided he'd had enough of Twitter. After more than a decade on the social-media platform, Knight — a 41._____ at Cardiff University, UK — was concerned about the site's direction under its new owner, 42._____ Elon Musk, who began laying off vast numbers of staff shortly after he acquired it. "Twitter is getting uncomfortable," wrote Knight on the platform; he then jumped ship to Mastodon, a competing service.</p> <p>The past few weeks have been 43. _____ for Twitter. After Musk laid off staff, the site has 44._____ malfunctioned as the remaining engineers have struggled to keep on top of issues. Musk has also said he wants to take the platform in a new direction, encouraging accounts that were previously banned to return. Some reports, including one from researchers at Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts, say abuse is rising on the platform.</p> <p>Musk's erratic and 45._____ management of Twitter has worried many users, including researchers such as Knight. For hundreds of thousands of scientists, Twitter is a sounding board, megaphone and common room: a place to broadcast research findings, debate issues in academia and interact with people who they wouldn't normally meet up with.</p> <p>Since the site's founding in 2006, Twitter executives have often asserted that it aims to be nothing less than a 'public town square' of communication; it now claims almost 250 million daily users. At that scale, abuse, 46._____ and bots have been ever-present, but for many researchers, the advantages of rapid, widespread communication to each other and an engaged public 47._____ these problems.</p> <p>The threat of Twitter changing radically under its new management, or perhaps disappearing altogether, has raised concerns and questions for researchers. How well has this vast social-media platform benefited science, and to what extent has it harmed it? If it disappears, would researchers want to recreate it elsewhere?</p>	<p>MATHS ENTERPRISE</p> <p>TUMULT REPEAT</p> <p>CONFRONT</p> <p>INFORM WEIGH</p>
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Adapted from: www.nature.com

IV Read the article and think of ONE word which best fits each space.

Róisín Ingle: I've stopped asking people where they're from

In London during the summer, spending time in my brother's local bar, I fell 48._____ conversation with our friendly waiter. We were enjoying a bit of waiter-punter banter before I brought the whole thing to 49._____ uncomfortable halt when, intrigued by her musical non-English accent, I asked a version of a question that's been under a lot of scrutiny lately. "Where," I asked the woman I 50._____ just met a few minutes previously, "are you from?" It's a question that until that moment I'd never considered might land like a conversational grenade. My waiter's brow furrowed as she explained that while I seemed like a nice person she hoped I would understand that she 51._____ not wish to answer the question of her geographical origins. She went off to get my drink and left me nonplussed, processing the interaction.

Where are you from? It's a question I ask of people several times a week, sometimes a day, in the normal course of events. 52._____ to that moment in a London bar, I imagined where are you from to be a friendly question. 53._____ my mind, it showed an interest in someone. It was usually a fruitful conversational gambit that opened several other avenues along the getting-to-know-you path.

I thought back to my own days as a waiter in London. Customers asked where I was from all the time and I never minded the question. Being young and constantly broke, I often used the question and answer session 54._____ endear myself to the customer and hopefully garner a bigger tip. I loved talking about where I was from, it eased the homesickness a bit.

Adapted from: www.irishtimes.com

PART 4 – WRITING

Your friend from Australia has recently written an email to you about the positive and negative effects the coronavirus pandemic has had on his/her society. Write an email (150-200 words) to him/her in which you will describe how the pandemic has influenced or changed:

- **Polish people**
- **your friend(s)**
- **you personally.**

Discuss ONE idea for EACH bullet point.

BRUDNOPIS