



Konkurs Języka Angielskiego
dla uczniów szkół podstawowych województwa zachodniopomorskiego
w roku szkolnym 2017/2018

Etap rejonowy

Drogi Uczniu!

Przed przystąpieniem do rozwiązywania testu prosimy, żebyś zapoznał się z poniższymi wskazówkami:

1. **zakoduj swoje dane na karcie odpowiedzi** zgodnie z poleceniem komisji konkursowej;
2. masz do rozwiązania **45 zadań zamkniętych**, za rozwiązanie których możesz otrzymać maksymalnie 45 punktów;
3. w zadaniach podane są od 3 - 6 odpowiedzi, z których **tylko jedna jest poprawna**;
4. odpowiedzi udzielaj tylko na załączonej **karcie odpowiedzi**;
5. jeżeli pomylisz się, błędne oznaczenie otocz kółkiem i zaznacz nową poprawną odpowiedź;
6. jeśli zaznaczysz więcej niż jedną odpowiedź bez wskazania, która jest prawidłowa, to żadna odpowiedź nie będzie uznana;
7. nie używaj ołówka, gumki ani korektora na karcie odpowiedzi;
8. uważnie czytaj wszystkie polecenia;
9. po zakończeniu pracy sprawdź, czy udzieliłeś wszystkich odpowiedzi;
10. czas rozwiązywania zadań **60 minut**.

Powodzenia!

Część 1. CZYTANIE

I. Uważnie przeczytaj artykuł. Zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania 1-5 są prawdziwe - TRUE, czy fałszywe - FALSE lub nie ma o nich w tekście żadnej informacji - NO INFORMATION.

Ladybug

There are about 5,000 different species of ladybugs in the world. These much loved critters are also known as lady beetles or ladybird beetles. They come in many different colors and patterns, but the most familiar in North America is the seven-spotted ladybug, with its shiny, red-and-black body. In many cultures, ladybugs are considered good luck.

Most people like them because they are pretty, graceful, and harmless to humans. But farmers love them because they eat aphids and other plant-eating pests. One ladybug can eat up to 5,000 insects in its lifetime! Most ladybugs have oval, dome-shaped bodies with six short legs. Depending on the species, they can have spots, stripes, or no markings at all. Seven-spotted ladybugs are red or orange with three spots on each side and one in the middle. They have a black head with white patches on either side.

Ladybugs are colorful for a reason. Their markings tell predators: "Eat something else! I taste terrible." When threatened, the bugs will release an oily, foul-tasting fluid from joints in their legs. They may also play dead. Birds are ladybugs' main predators, but they also fall victim to frogs, wasps, spiders, and dragonflies. Ladybugs lay their eggs in clusters or rows on the underside of a leaf, usually where aphids have gathered. Larvae, which vary in shape and color based on species, emerge in a few days. Seven-spotted ladybug larvae are long, black, and spiky-looking with orange or yellow spots. Some say they look like tiny alligators.

Ladybugs are happy in many different habitats, including grasslands, forests, cities, suburbs, and along rivers. Seven-spotted ladybugs are native to Europe but were brought to North America in the mid-1900s to control aphid populations. Ladybugs are most active from spring until fall.

The name "ladybug" was coined by European farmers who prayed to the Virgin Mary when pests began eating their crops. After ladybugs came and wiped out the invading insects, the farmers named them "beetle of Our Lady." This eventually was shortened to "lady beetle" and "ladybug."

1. According to the text ladybugs are considered good luck in North America
A True B False C No information
2. Some ladybugs have neither stripes nor spots on their body.
A True B False C No information
3. Ladybugs' main predators are other insects.
A True B False C No information
4. Seven-spotted ladybugs originally come from Europe.
A True B False C No information
5. The name "ladybug" is not associated with the Virgin Mary.
A True B False C No information

II. Przeczytaj uważnie nagłówki A-F i dopasuj do poniższego tekstu. Jeden nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnej części.

Snakes

- A. How fast are they?
- B. How can they hear?
- C. How can they smell?
- D. How do they move?
- E. How can they see?
- F. How can they cure?

6.

A snake uses its tongue to do it. It flicks its long, forked tongue to pick up chemical molecules from the air, ground, or water. The tongue carries the smelly molecules back to two small openings in the roof of the snake's mouth where they're analyzed. Mmmm, lunch!

7.

Some snakes—such as pythons and rattlesnakes—can't see well and use other senses to find prey. These creatures have openings called pit holes in front of their eyes.

These pits sense the heat given off by warm-blooded prey. The snakes' heat vision allows the vipers to track prey day or night.

8.

By sinking two hollow, pointy fangs into their prey, many snakes inject venom to paralyze or kill victims before devouring them. But scientists have also discovered that the same poison that causes awful symptoms—and even death—in people who have been bitten by a venomous snake can be turned into medicines.

9.

Some snakes flatten their ribs into a concave C shape to trap air under their bodies as they fall. By undulating back and forth in an S-shape, they can actually glide through the air.

10.

Snakes don't have external ears. Instead, bones in their lower jaw pick up vibrations in the ground or water. The vibes trigger signals in the snakes' brains, which are received as messages. "Juicy mouse coming closer!"

<http://ngllife.com/>

Część 2. TEST LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNY

I. Wybierz odpowiedź, która najlepiej uzupełnia podane poniżej zdania. Tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna.

11. Szczecin has every type of _____ from big hotels to bed and breakfast.

A. hostel

B. chalet

C. accommodation

D. hotel

12. My dad's favourite meat is _____ .

A. cereal

B. lettuce

C. rice

D. beef

13. Hello, _____ Joseph speaking.
A. it
B. this
C. is
D. this is
14. You should be careful as this will burn. Keep this shirt _____ fire.
A. away from
B. away
C. far
D. from away
15. Let's go to the zoo. We can see _____ animals there.
A. life
B. alive
C. live
D. lived
16. If everything goes _____ , you will become one of the top players one day.
A. good
B. bad
C. worse
D. well
17. Peter hit his head when he _____ on the floor yesterday.
A. fall
B. falls
C. has fallen
D. fell
18. As my neighbour was walking _____ the path, he saw a stranger coming towards him.
A. along
B. through
C. into
D. forward
19. The dog _____ away when I tried to pick it up.
A. run
B. runs
C. running
D. ran
20. I saw your cousins yesterday. When _____ ?
A. they came
B. did they come
C. do they come
D. they come

21. What time _____ tomorrow?
A. is the film starting B. starts the film
C. the film is starting D. does the film start
22. When my parents are away, I always look _____ my little sister.
A. forward B. after
C. with D. around
23. He does a lot of sports _____ as tennis, football, cycling or swimming.
A. such B. like
C. example D. so
24. He would _____ to help you but he really has no time.
A. must B. likes
C. love D. should
25. They visit us from time _____ time.
A. till B. by
C. until D. to
26. How _____ people _____ there in the room?
A. many/is B. many/are
C. much/is D. much/are
27. The race was very hard but I managed to be the _____ one to cross the finishing line.
A. three B. threed
C. third D. thrice
28. "Whose pen case is this?" "Oh, it's _____."
A. me B. my
C. mine D. myself

29. Let them _____ what they want.
A. doing B. do
C. to do D. done
30. I usually have _____ breakfast at 7.
A. the B. a
C. an D. -
31. The film was so boring _____ we all fell asleep.
A. which B. so
C. that D. than
32. Yesterday I saw a little boy _____ a lorry.
A. drove B. driving
C. drives D. to drive
33. When I was 5 I could play _____ piano.
A. on B. with
C. by D. the
34. Tom _____ a lot of new clothes last month.
A. bought B. buyed
C. baught D. buoyed
35. This is my _____ house. They have lived here all their life.
A. parents' B. parent's
C. parents D. parents's

II. Wybierz jedną z podanych możliwości, aby jak najlepiej uzupełnić zdania w poniższym tekście.

Bottlenose Dolphins

Thought to be some of the **36.** animals on Earth, bottlenose dolphins send messages to one **37.** in many different ways. They squeak and use body language—jumping as

high **38.** 20 feet in the air and blowing bubbles. Each dolphin has a special whistle that it creates soon after it is **39.** This whistle is used for identification, just like a human's name. Dolphins also produce high frequency sounds, which act as a sonar system called echolocation. When the sounds hit **40.** object in the water, like a fish or rock, they bounce off and come back to the dolphin as echoes. Echolocation **41.** the dolphins the shape, size, speed, distance, and location of the object.

Bottlenose dolphins have a sharp sense of hearing. Scientists believe **42.** the sounds travel through the dolphin's lower jaw to its inner ear and then are transmitted to the brain for analysis. Dolphins grow to be anywhere **43.** 6 to 12 feet long. They lose their outer layer of skin every two hours.

Very social and playful mammals, bottlenose dolphins form friendships which last decades hunting, mating and protecting each other. They can swim up to 22 miles **44.** hour.

These sea mammals feed on fish, squid and shrimp. A group of dolphins will cooperate to make a mud ring to trap fish. Then, some of the dolphins in the group will wait outside the ring for the fish that try **45.** gulping them up as a snack.

<http://kids.nationalgeographic.com>

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 36. | A smart | B smartest | C more smart | D smarty |
| 37. | A each | B other | C another | D second |
| 38. | A as | B than | C so | D like |
| 39. | A bear | B born | C borned | D borne |
| 40. | A a | B the | C - | D an |
| 41. | A speaks | B says | C tells | D talks |
| 42. | A these | B this | C those | D that |
| 43. | A since | B from | C for | D at |
| 44. | A a | B an | C in | D at |
| 45. | A escape | B escapeing | C to escape | D escapes |