

Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów szkół podstawowych województwa zachodniopomorskiego w roku szkolnym 2018/2019

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 **45** zadań i wypowiedź pisemną, w tym:
 - a) zadania **1 - 25** to **zadania zamknięte**, gdzie podane są **3 - 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 pomylisz 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 **26 - 45** 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 5 punktów,
 - krótką wypowiedź pisemną umieść wyłącznie na **karcie odpowiedzi do zadań otwartych**.
3. za rozwiązanie wszystkich zadań możesz otrzymać łącznie **50** 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 – CZYTANIE

I. Uważnie przeczytaj artykuł zawierający 4 opinie o hotelu.

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

The Coach Hotel

Rating: ★★☆☆☆ *164 reviews*

Patsy190 writes:

6 of us stayed here for the weekend. The first thing we noticed on entering our room was how small it was. Our rooms were clean, but the bed cover was stained. The furniture was really outdated, especially the bathroom, which had an old pink suite and linoleum on the floor. The 'shower' was a hose that you fit onto the taps. The sink was in the bedroom, right next to the television sockets which seems pretty unsafe to me. We had dinner there, and it was well-cooked, but we were still hungry afterwards because the servings were so tiny. The drinks prices were extortionate - £5 for a small cup of coffee. My friend ordered an espresso and coke, but the waitress brought him an Americano and coke. When we complained, she just walked off! Not impressed. I would like to say it was cheap and cheerful but at £120 a night, it was neither - overpriced and depressing more like.

MellowBunny writes:

Just returned from a 3 day break here, and thought that the Coach Hotel was very good value for money. I had requested a quiet room and this was noted at reception. I got a great room - large, comfortable and clean, with a seating area overlooking the racecourse. The only disappointing thing was that there were no tea/coffee facilities in the room - not even a kettle. The furniture and decor was not particularly up-to-date, but that's what you would expect from an old hotel. There was a wide selection of well-cooked food on offer. At breakfast I had poached eggs, and they were done to perfection. In the evening, I had a delicious three-course meal, and I wasn't kept waiting for ages between courses, which is definitely a plus when you're dining alone. I found the staff friendly and always willing to help.

TomWheeler writes:

The hotel's is just 200 metres walk away from the racecourse, so it's really convenient. There's plenty of space to park. The bed was comfortable with clean cotton sheets. Good power shower. I would agree with some of the less favourable reviews on the site too, though. The room definitely needed some attention – it smelt musty and the furniture was old, cheap and battered. The bin hadn't been emptied from previous guests, and there was other rubbish on the floor. The fan in the bathroom was very loud, and the plumbing made strange noises in the night. The walls were thin too. Breakfast was okay, but there wasn't much of it.

JadeUnicorn writes:

Don't be fooled by the pictures online. What you see is definitely NOT what you get! First, it's not close to the city centre – it's at least a 35 minute walk. Furniture was old and dated, although the bed was comfortable. Tiny bathroom, with an absurdly loud extractor fan. No lock on the bathroom door and no toiletries, not even soap. There were cobwebs all over the hotel. The dining room is dark and uninviting, with no windows except one tiny one. The food simply was the type that gives Britain a bad name. Instant coffee and cheap sausages. Service was poor, with staff clearing the table while we were still eating.

Źródło: adapted from: https://www.examenglish.com/B1/b1_reading_hotel_reviews.htm

1. The hotel wasn't good, but it was cheap.
A. True B. False C. No information
2. The service at the hotel was terrible every time.
A. True B. False C. No information
3. The hotel isn't in the city centre.
A. True B. False C. No information
4. A big problem with the hotel rooms was that they were quite neglected.
A. True B. False C. No information
5. The hotel refused to give a refund for the inconveniences.
A. True B. False C. No information

II. Przeczytaj uważnie tekst. Zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania 6-10 są prawdziwe - TRUE, czy fałszywe - FALSE lub nie ma o nich w tekście żadnej informacji - NO INFORMATION.

Ireland is an island like a plate: it is higher on the outside than in the centre. Because of this , the centre of Ireland is full of beautiful lakes and rivers, and many people go there to fish and sail. Ireland`s largest lake is Neagh. Its longest river, the Shannon, is 260 kilometers long. It goes through many small lakes and two large ones, Lough Ree and Lough Derg.

Most of Ireland`s mountains are near the outside of the plate, near the sea. They are not very high – the highest is Carrantouhill (1,040 meters) in the south-west. But they are beautiful, and good places for walks. At the Cliffs of Mother, in the west, you can look 200 metres straight down into the sea. The Giant`s Causeway, in the north, is made of strange rocks two metres tall with six tides.

There are hundreds of small islands in the sea around Ireland. On the Aran Islands, in the west, most people speak Irish, not English. Life has changed very little here in a hundred years.

Much of the north and west of Ireland is very beautiful. There are hundreds of flowers in the green fields, and there are wonderful beaches and lakes (called 'loughs' in Ireland). The weather is warm and wet, with rain and sun nearly every day. But it is hard to farm here because of the rocks and mountains.

The centre and east of Ireland are very different. The land is good here, and Irish milk and meat are some of the best in the world. Farming is one of the most important jobs in Ireland.

Thousands of horses live here too. Some of the best horses in the world come from Ireland, and Irish people sell horses to Britain, America, Australia and Japan. People go to watch horse races in many Irish towns, and in Laytown, north of Dublin, there are horse races along the beach every September.

All Ireland`s important cities – Dublin, Belfast, Derry, Galway, Limerick, Cork and Waterford – are near the sea. If we look at Ireland`s history, we will see why.

[...] Today, many things are changing in Ireland. It is a country of young people: nearly 50 per cent of its people are under twenty-five. Fifty years ago, the Catholic church was full of old men, and they decided what people could do. Life was difficult for women and young people. Today, the church is important, but the ideas of women and young people are important too. Two of Ireland`s presidents were women – Mary Robinson and Mary McAleese. For Ireland`s young people the future is about pop music and computers as well as farming and horses.

Ireland is a part of the European Union, and most people are very happy about this. Ireland is not a poor country any more; a lot of business people come to Ireland and build factories. Now, perhaps 10 per cent of Ireland`s population are people who come from other countries to find work there. Many come from Poland and other countries in Eastern Europe, and others come from China and other countries in Africa. Today, young Irish people do not have to leave their country to find work; they can find work at home. Ireland is an interesting, exciting place for young people.

Źródło: "Ireland" Tim Vicary, Oxford University Press, USA

6. Farming is the most important job in Ireland.

- A. True B. False C. No information

7. Almost half of the people in Ireland are twenty-five years old.

- A. True B. False C. No information

8. Ireland used to be a rich country.

- A. True B. False C. No information

9. Lots of young Irish people go to horse races on the beach.

- A. True B. False C. No information

10. Few of Ireland`s mountains are near the seaside.

- A. True B. False C. No information

Part 2 – REALIOZNAWSTWO

I. Uzupełnij przysłowie lub powiedzenie.

11. Fortune favours _____.

- A. the wise B. the patient C. the cautious D. the brave

12. Not all is gold that _____.

- A. glitters B. shines C. sparkles D. lights

13. Many _____ make light work.
 A. men B. machines C. hands D. people
14. _____ is a lottery.
 A. Life B. Death C. Marriage D. Family
15. A penny saved is a penny _____.
 A. earned B. doubled C. wasted D. invested
16. Don't count your chickens before _____.
 A. you catch them B. they are hatched
 C. you put them in your basket D. the sunset

II. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

17. The most important minister in the UK is called:
 A. First B. Major C. Prime D. Head
18. The highest mountain in the UK, Ben Nevis, is:
 A. 1325 m tall. B. 1352 m tall. C. 1345 m tall D. 1354 m tall
19. Which tribe did not invade England during the 5th century?
 A. Angles B. Kents C. Jutes D. Saxons
20. The name of a famous, bright red sandstone rock formation in Australia is:
 A. Mount Kosciuszko B. Ruapehu C. Uluru D. Bungle
21. How many stars are there on the flag of New Zealand?
 A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 9
22. The majority of children in England go to:
 A. public school B. free school C. private school D. state school
23. Which king united England after the War of the Roses?
 A. James II B. Henry VII C. James IV D. Henry VIII
24. Which language is one of the Celtic languages?
 A. English B. Scots C. Welsh D. Icelandic

Part 3 – Słownictwo i gramatyka

I. Ułóż przymiotniki w odpowiedniej kolejności. (0-1)

25. My brother is wearing a _____, _____, _____, _____ scarf.

a) loose b) red c) tartan d) beautiful

A. a / b / c / d

B. d / a / b / c

C. d / c / b / a

D. a / c / d / b

II. Podaj właściwe słowo. Liczba kresek oznacza liczbę liter. Jedna litera została podana.

26. a device that controls the flow of liquid, especially water, from a pipe:

_____ t

27. something on sale at a lower price than its true value:

_____ n

28. a boat or ship for taking passengers and often vehicles across an area of water, especially as a regular service:

__ r __

29. to allow something

___ m __

30. a quality of a person or a device working or operating quickly and effectively in an organized way:

___ i _____

31. dog's legs are called:

___ s

32. a way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time:

___ t __

Źródło: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/> 2018

III. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania przekształcając wyrazy podane w nawiasach tak, aby utworzyć logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Każde zdanie powinno zostać uzupełnione **JEDNYM** wyrazem.

33. I was _____ surprised, when I discovered that my favourite vase was broken. (to please)
34. Going through the recovery wasn't _____, but totally worth it! (pain)
35. We have to look for a new _____, there isn't enough staff to serve the clients. (to employ)
36. His story was so _____, that I found it hard to believe. (ordinary)
37. His health was _____ getting better. (grade)
38. I felt very _____, breathing the fresh air and feeling the warm sunlight. (to live)
39. There was no rain in a long time there and currently they're fighting with the _____. (dry)

IV. Sentence transformation

Przekształć zdanie używając wyrazu podanego w nawiasie tak, aby zachować znaczenie pierwszego zdania. Nie zmieniaj podanego wyrazu.

40. You can go to the shop alone. [YOUR]
You can go to the shop _____.
41. Alissa won't come to the party if Ada doesn't apologise to her. [UNLESS]
Alissa won't come to the party _____.
42. This cat will fall from the tree. [ABOUT]
This cat _____ from the tree.
43. It was 5 years ago when he last performed . [FOR]
_____ over 5 years.
44. We haven't decided if we go or not. [OR]
_____ hasn't been decided yet.
45. Although the water was cold, we went swimming. [IN]
_____ cold water, we went swimming.

Part 4 – WYPOWIEDŹ PISEMNA

Udziel porady osobom rozpoczynającym naukę języka obcego. Użyj 100–150 wyrazów.

Napisz:

- co Ci pomaga w nauce języka obcego,
- jakich metod używasz ucząc się nowego języka,
- jakiego nowego języka chcesz się uczyć w szkole średniej i dlaczego.

[illegible]

