



Kuratorium Oświaty
w Szczecinie

Konkurs Języka Angielskiego
dla uczniów szkół podstawowych województwa zachodniopomorskiego
w roku szkolnym 2025/2026

Etap rejonowy

1. Zakoduj swoje dane na karcie odpowiedzi do zadań zamkniętych zgodnie z poleceniem komisji konkursowej.
2. Masz do rozwiązania **45** zadań punktowanych 0 – 1.
3. **Zadania 1-45 to zadania zamknięte.** Pytania 1-8 zawierają 5 odpowiedzi. Pytania 9-45 zawierają 4 odpowiedzi. Zaznacz poprawne odpowiedzi na karcie odpowiedzi do zadań zamkniętych. W każdym pytaniu **tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna.**
4. W przypadku pomyłki błędna odpowiedź obwiedź kółkiem i zaznacz nową, poprawną. Jeżeli zaznaczysz więcej niż jedną odpowiedź bez wskazania, która jest prawidłowa, to żadna z nich nie będzie uznana.
5. Za rozwiązanie wszystkich zadań możesz otrzymać łącznie **45 punktów.**
6. Uważnie czytaj wszystkie polecenia.
7. Pisz tylko długopisem/piórem, nie używaj ołówka, gumki ani korektora.
8. Po zakończeniu pracy sprawdź, czy udzieliłeś wszystkich odpowiedzi.
9. Czas rozwiązywania zadań: **90 minut.**

Powodzenia

PART 1 – READING

I Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, a następnie zdecyduj, który opis wraku i jego skarbów (A-E) pasuje najlepiej do każdego ze zdań (1-8) zamieszczonych w tabeli pod tekstem .

The biggest shipwreck treasures ever found

These are a few of the biggest shipwreck treasures ever discovered.

A) The San José in the Caribbean Sea off the coast of Colombia

Often called “the world’s richest” shipwreck, Spanish naval galleon San José carried up to 200 tons of gold, silver, and uncut gemstones when it sank in 1708 during a battle with British warships.

Estimates of the ship’s treasure range from a few billion dollars to more than \$20 billion. A number of parties have argued their right to claim the wreck, including a U.S.-based salvage company (who claimed to have found the wreck in 1982), Spain (which argues they still own the ship as they did 300 years earlier) and a group of indigenous Bolivians, who say their ancestors were forced to mine much of the silver.

The San José and its treasures are still at the bottom of the sea, and some archeologists believe it would be safest for the artifacts to stay there.

B) The Bom Jesus on the southern coast of Namibia

In 2008, a geologist was looking for diamonds in an area known for deposits of the gemstone. Instead, he found something else—a copper ingot. Archeologists went on to find 22 tons of these ingots (used to trade for spices at the time), as well as more than 100 elephant tusks, a bronze cannon, swords, astrolabes, muskets, and chainmail—thousands of artifacts in all.

And they found gold—more than 2,000 coins, mainly Spanish and bearing likenesses of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, but also some Venetian, Moorish, French and other coinage.

This cargo helped identify the ship as the Bom Jesus, a Portuguese trading vessel lost in 1533. It is by far the oldest shipwreck ever found on the coast of sub-Saharan Africa and the richest.

C) The Belitung Shipwreck in the Java Sea off Belitung Island, Indonesia

In 1998, local fishermen diving for sea cucumber discovered a block of coral with ceramics embedded in it. The find ultimately turned out to be an Arab trading vessel, lost in the ninth century, filled with more than 60,000 handmade pieces of Tang dynasty gold, silver, and ceramics.

The ceramics, in particular, were a snapshot of the Changsha ceramics industry. China at the time was eager to buy fine textiles, pearls, coral, and aromatic woods from Persia, East Africa, and India. By the ninth century, ceramics from China had grown popular, but camels weren’t suitable to carry the fragile product. So, increasing quantities of the dishes and plates arrived by sea via the “Maritime Silk Route.” This is the first Arab trading vessel discovered in Southeast Asian waters. The wreck is also “the richest and largest consignment of early ninth-century southern Chinese gold and ceramics ever discovered in a single hoard.”

D) Palmwood Wreck in Wadden Sea off Netherlands

Named for the hardwood boxes that held the ship's pricey cargo, the Palmwood Wreck contained riches from around the world and insights into the life of 17th century elites.

Within these broken boxes, divers brought up over 1,500 artifacts including an elegant dress embroidered with silver love knots, an elaborate damask gown, and a velvet tunic dyed with cochineal, a ruby-hued pigment obtained from insects only found in the Americas. Researchers also found a silver cup and tableware, luxury toiletry set, Persian carpet, and an international collection of 32 leather-bound books dating to the 16th- and 17th centuries.

While conservators have their hands full with the items that have been recovered from the seabed so far, most of the Palmwood Wreck remains unexcavated, swathed in a mesh protective cover to shield it from destructive currents.

E) Santo Cristo de Burgos in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Oregon, USA

The Spanish galleon was sailing from the Philippines to Mexico in 1693 when it veered off course and vanished, most likely wrecking on what's now Oregon's coast. About a dozen timbers have been found from a ship hull around the time the Santo Cristo disappeared, making them likely artifacts. Its cargo included costly Chinese silk and porcelain.

Blocks of beeswax imported from Europe also washed ashore in the centuries after the ship sank. Small bits of blue-and-white porcelain as well as large pieces of wood also hinted a wreck was nearby, stoking legends of treasure among local Native people.

By the late 19th century, local legends of treasure and galleons regularly appeared in the pages of Oregon newspapers. Those reports caught the attention of filmmaker Steven Spielberg and likely inspired his idea for the 1985 film *The Goonies*.

Adapted from: www.nationalgeographic.com

1. Information about the treasure frequently appeared in the local media.	A	B	C	D	E
2. This shipwreck is the oldest of the five in terms of the century it sank.	A	B	C	D	E
3. Some of the pieces of treasure have been retrieved, but the majority of it remains untouched.	A	B	C	D	E
4. The cargo was transported by sea because transporting it by land could have caused serious damage to some of its items.	A	B	C	D	E
5. The name of the treasure comes from the type of containers in which it was found.	A	B	C	D	E
6. The ship carried some types of weapons.	A	B	C	D	E
7. Some say that those compelled to extract the precious metal transported on the ship have a rightful claim to the treasure.	A	B	C	D	E
8. The treasures found shed light on the lifestyle of the high society of the time.	A	B	C	D	E

II Wybierz odpowiedź, która najlepiej odpowiada informacjom zawartym w artykule.

Research without lab animals? New tech is making it possible

Animals have long been a big part of science. Frogs helped researchers discover how cells communicate. Pig studies helped pave the way to the CT scan, a now common diagnostic tool. Cats, frogs and birds were all used to learn how nerve signals travel. Researchers use millions of animals in the United States alone. Many of these critters are used in what's called basic science — learning about how life works. Animals also help test the safety of foods and medicine. For instance, scientists test drugs on animals before giving them to people. Animal testing also helps make sure many manufactured products — like shampoo — will be safe.

But animals are not always the best way to study how these will interact with humans. That's prompting many scientists to investigate alternatives. Animal welfare is one reason. But there are scientific reasons, too, for scouting alternatives.

Animals are not perfect models for people. Or as Nicole Kleinstreuer puts it, "We're not 150-pound rats." Kleinstreuer works for the National Institutes of Health. That government agency funds a lot of medical research. She's in charge of a program to find alternatives to animals for research. Animals, she notes, often respond quite differently than people do to drugs and other substances. Aspirin, for instance, is safe for most adults. It relieves pain. But this drug can be toxic to rats. Other drugs are the opposite: They may work safely in lab animals but not in people. By some estimates, about 9 in every 10 cancer drugs that showed promise in animals did not help humans.

In 2022, the U.S. Congress passed a law that supports a move away from animals in research. It removed a rule that had said human drugs must first be tested in animals. Today, researchers are being asked to find the best methods out there, which may not involve lab animals.

Since 1959, what's known as the "three Rs" have been the aim for biology studies. William Russell and Rex Burch came up with this goal. The first, *reduction*, asks scientists to use as few animals as possible. *Refinement* directs them to design experiments so that they harm any lab animals as little as possible. *Replacement* asks that whenever possible, researchers should conduct their studies using things other than animals.

Sixty years ago, it was very hard to put those three Rs into practice. But that's changing, as scientists are developing ways to advance research that moves beyond lab animals.

Advances in artificial intelligence, or AI, have been helping reduce a need for animals in some studies. This doesn't mean AI is doing the science. Instead, scientists can use AI to speed up or replace steps in their work. Kleinstreuer describes it as "augmented AI."

For instance, researchers might need to scan research papers for details on previous studies. AI models can usually screen large amounts of information more quickly than we can. Or they can search databases of chemicals to learn how these compounds might interact with each other — or with human cells. Based on such analyses, AI might predict how people would react to a medicine or product. That can eliminate the need to test compounds that are unlikely to be helpful or that might cause problems. In one study, an AI model screened 190,000 chemicals to assess toxicity. It was 87 percent accurate. And it performed better than repeated animal testing.

AI may even be able to stand in for some lab animals. In one 2023 study, researchers wanted to predict whether drugs might cause side effects, such as liver damage. They used AI that had been trained on data from past drug studies that had used more than 8,000 rats. They also gave this AI data on the drugs' chemical structures. Then the researchers asked the AI to predict how rats would respond to three similar new drugs. AI needed no living organisms, just 100,000 *virtual* rats. And its predictions almost perfectly matched the responses researchers got in tests with real rats. In the future, AI may be used to predict drug side effects in people or the best dose to use.

Adapted from: www.snexplores.org

9. Why have animals traditionally been used in scientific studies?
 - A) To help scientists understand how living organisms function.
 - B) To produce nerve signals.
 - C) To completely eliminate the need to use CT scans on humans.
 - D) To prove that humans and animals react the same way.
10. When Kleinstreuer says, "We're not 150-pound rats," she means that:
 - A) Rats and humans do not suffer from the same illnesses.
 - B) Rats are too small to be useful in laboratory studies.
 - C) Humans do not require as many drugs as rats to be treated from the same illnesses.
 - D) The reactions of rats and humans to certain substances often differ.
11. What was the main purpose of the 2022 U.S. law mentioned in the text?
 - A) To ban using animals in academic studies.
 - B) To encourage scientists to use the methods of drug testing that do not rely on animals.
 - C) To punish laboratories that mistreat research animals.
 - D) To motivate scientists to look for the best methods to use research animals.
12. What does the author suggest about the "three Rs" rule?
 - A) At the beginning only a few scientists were aware of its existence.
 - B) Scientists are now obliged to observe this rule more closely than in the past.
 - C) It prompted implementing strict laws against using lab animals.
 - D) It is much easier nowadays to follow the rule.
13. Which statement is INCORRECT on the basis of the article?
 - A) AI can help scientists go through large amounts of research data more efficiently.
 - B) AI can be used to design tests of chemicals which could be harmful for humans.
 - C) AI has been used to predict how chemicals might affect people.
 - D) AI achieved more reliable results than multiple rounds of animal testing.
14. What did the 2023 study using "virtual rats" show?
 - A) AI was able to predict the results with nearly complete accuracy compared to real rat tests.
 - B) It proved that scientists are rightly using AI to determine the correct dose of drugs.
 - C) Virtual rats produced less accurate data than living ones.
 - D) AI completely eliminated the need for drug testing in humans.

PART 2 – VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I Wybierz odpowiedź (A, B, C, D), która najlepiej uzupełnia poniży tekst.

The Ig Nobels are science’s most lighthearted event. This year is ‘not typical’.

This year nearly half of Ig Nobel recipients declined to attend the official ceremony where the prizes were presented, and the unusual scientific achievements are celebrated. Wars, visa restrictions, and the research and border policies of U.S. President Donald Trump’s administration have all dampened the fun.

Historically, winners of the Ig Nobel, which celebrates science that “makes people laugh, then think,” have paid their own way from places as far as Australia, Japan, and Argentina to join an in-person ceremony featuring 24-second lectures and a barrage of paper airplanes. Abrahams says all 15. _____ one of this year’s winning teams initially told him they were 16. _____ to attend. In the weeks leading up to the ceremony, however, many changed their minds.

For Indian industrial designer Vikash Kumar, co-winner of this year’s engineering design prize for creating shoe racks that minimize stinky feet smells, the first barrier was travel 17. _____. But then he was haunted by an image circulating on the news, showing undocumented migrants from India 18. _____ deported from the United States in shackles. “That made me really uncomfortable,” says Kumar, assistant professor at the Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, and “may be the underlying reason of not traveling.”

U.S. politics also 19. _____ the team that studied drunken foreign language abilities and notched the peace prize. Fritz Renner, a clinical psychologist now at Germany’s University of Freiburg, could not put aside how “the government [is] meddling into the funding and trying to influence the freedom and free speech of the universities.” And they, too, worried about trouble 20. _____ the border. Jessica Werthmann, also a clinical psychologist and Renner’s wife and co-winner, says that with three young children at home in Germany, the pair did not want to risk getting 21. _____ in the U.S.

Turmoil abroad shadowed this year’s event, too. Marcin Zajenkowski, a Polish psychologist at the University of Warsaw, won the psychology prize for finding that telling people they were intelligent 22. _____ their narcissism. Although he did make the trek to Boston, he worried about flying with the Russia-Ukraine war so close by. Earlier this week, Polish authorities closed down the country’s airspace because of 23. _____ Russian drones. “There is a great uncertainty right now,” he says.

The missing winners, including those absent for fieldwork and scheduling, will have another chance to celebrate their awards, Abrahams says. Abrahams has already begun to plan three other events for winners in the coming months in London, Berlin, and Tokyo. All of the winning teams that did not travel to the main ceremony in Boston hope to attend at least one.

Adapted from: www.science.org

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 15. | A. so | B. but | C. neither | D. not |
| 16. | A. indifferent | B. reluctant | C. eager | D. hesitant |
| 17. | A. profits | B. income | C. earnings | D. expenses |
| 18. | A. been | B. were | C. are | D. being |
| 19. | A. prevented | B. encouraged | C. deterred | D. inspired |
| 20. | A. at | B. on | C. by | D. in |
| 21. | A. lost | B. stuck | C. exposed | D. limited |
| 22. | A. caused | B. boosted | C. supported | D. led to |
| 23. | A. infringing | B. navigating | C. departing | D. submerging |

II Wybierz odpowiedź, która najlepiej uzupełnia podane poniżej zdania.

24. The man _____ near the bus stop looked as if he was waiting for someone.
 A. stood B. standing C. was standing D. is standing
25. We _____ remotely, so returning to the office feels strange for us.
 A. are used to working B. used to working C. are used to work D. are use to work
26. Have you ever heard that there is a desert in Poland? In the south of Poland, there is a sandy area which is called _____ Błędów Desert.
 A. - B. a C. an D. the
27. This street is further away from the bus stop than the one where I used to live, but it's _____.
 A. more quieter B. far quieter C. many quieter D. a lot of quieter
28. The new stadium _____ in the city center, and that's why you can see so many cranes working out there. It should be finished next year.
 A. has been built B. is being built C. is built D. is been built

29. This time next month, we _____ in the mountains in Scotland.
 A. are hiking B. will hike C. will be hiking D. will hiking
30. If I _____ to set the alarm, I wouldn't have been late for the plane.
 A. had remembered B. remembered C. would remeber D. have remembered
31. I'd like to know why _____ to the email even though he promised to do it yesterday.
 A. he didn't respond B. didn't he respond C. did he respond D. he responded
32. Many _____ struggle with identity and mood changes during their teenage years.
 A. adolescents B. pensioners C. infants D. toddlers
33. I don't mind _____ overtime at weekends, provided that I'm allowed to take a day off later.
 A. to work B. work C. working D. to working
34. The alarm suddenly _____ in the middle of the night, waking up everyone in the building.
 A. broke out B. took off C. went off D. called on
35. The English teacher checked only the essays that _____ in the classroom. The essays written at home weren't graded.
 A. have been written B. was written C. had been written D. written
36. My Maths teacher told us that we _____ a test the next day.
 A. are going to be given B. can be given C. would be given D. will be given
37. I'm looking forward _____ the workshop and meeting experts from other European countries.
 A. to attend B. attending C. to attending D. attend
38. As the only _____ to his uncle's fortune, he came into a house, a yacht and a successful business.
 A. landlord B. ancestor C. tenant D. heir

39. She offered to work extra hours to _____ the time she had lost during her sick leave.
A. make up for B. go over C. get round to D. take over
40. The X-ray showed that George had _____ his leg during the football match, so he had to have a plaster cast.
A. bruised B. fractured C. strained D. scratched
41. Many world leaders publicly _____ the attack, calling it an act of terrorism.
A. acknowledged B. condemned C. downplayed D. prevented
42. We searched _____ for the missing keys. They were finally found in the caravan.
A. high and low B. up and down C. there and there D. far and wide
43. Strangely, his story didn't _____ any relation to what we had witnessed.
A. uptake B. hold C. reveal D. bear
44. He _____ to fix his computer all day, but it keeps shutting down unexpectedly.
A. is trying B. has been trying C. had tried D. has tried
45. The boy couldn't help but _____ when he saw his dog running toward him after months apart.
A. grin B. sigh C. glance D. nod