



KURATORIUM OŚWIATY W KRAKOWIE

**Małopolski Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów szkół podstawowych
w roku szkolnym 2019/2020
Etap rejonowy
2 grudnia 2019 r.**

	ZADANIE													Razem	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M		
Maksymalna liczba punktów	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	120
Uzyskana liczba punktów															
Sprawdzający															
Punktacja po weryfikacji															
Sprawdzający															

Miejsce na wklejenie metryczki z danymi ucznia

Droga Uczennico! Drogi Uczniu!

Przed przystąpieniem do rozwiązywania zadań konkursowych, wpisz na oddzielnej karcie swoje imię i nazwisko, nazwę szkoły oraz imię i nazwisko nauczyciela przygotowującego Cię do konkursu. Wypełnioną kartę z danymi osobowymi włóż do przygotowanej koperty i zaklej.

Arkusze, który masz przed sobą, zawiera trzynaście zadań (od A do M). Przeczytaj bardzo uważnie polecenia i przykłady do zadań. Zwróć uwagę na to, że w zadaniach D, E, F, H, I, J oraz K wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna. Akceptowane są skrócone formy czasowników.

Pamiętaj, żeby pisać czytelnie (długopisem lub piórem), gdyż nieczytelność liter dyskwalifikuje odpowiedź. Możesz pisać drukowanymi literami. Nie używaj korektora ani długopisu zmazywalnego. Pamiętaj, że brak wyboru odpowiedzi lub zaznaczenie większej liczby odpowiedzi będzie traktowane jako błędna odpowiedź. Jeśli się pomylisz, skreśl błędną odpowiedź, a właściwą oznacz określeniem „dobrze”.

Zadania A i B sprawdzają rozumienie tekstu pisanego. Zadania od C do K badają znajomość środków językowych. Zadania L i M sprawdzają wiedzę o literaturze brytyjskiej i amerykańskiej – o okresach literackich i słynnych pisarzach.

Jeśli jeszcze nie wyłączyłaś/wyłączyłeś telefonu komórkowego, zrób to teraz.

Czas przeznaczony na rozwiązanie testu: **90 minut**.

Życzymy Ci satysfakcji z uczestnictwa w Konkursie i uzyskania wysokiego wyniku.

GOOD LUCK!

Organizatorzy Konkursu

CZEŚĆ I – ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU PISANEGO

ZADANIE A

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zaznacz wybraną odpowiedź, zakreślając literę A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

A TREASURED POSSESSION

Jack Digby's mother never gave him anything. Perhaps, as a poor woman, she had nothing to give, or perhaps she was not sure how to divide anything between the nine children. His aunt, Mrs Piercy, did give him something, a keepsake, in the form of a gilt medal. The date on it was September the 12th, 1663, which happened to be Jack's birthday, although by the time she gave it to him he was eleven years old. On the back there was a figure of an angel and a motto, *Desideratus* (something needed or wished for), which perhaps didn't fit the case too well, since Mrs Digby could have done with fewer, rather than more, children. However, it had taken Mrs Piercy's fancy.

Jack thanked her, and she advised him to stow it away safely, out of the reach of the other children. Jack was amazed that she should think anywhere was out of the reach of his little sisters. 'You should have had it earlier, when you were born,' said Mrs Piercy, 'but those were hard times.' Jack told her that he was very glad to have something of which he could say 'This is my own,' and she answered, though not with much conviction, that he mustn't set too much importance on earthly possessions.

He always kept the medal with him, only transferring it, as the year went by, from his summer to his winter breeches. But anything you carry about with you in your pocket you are bound to lose sooner or later. Jack had an errand to do in Hending, but there was nothing on the road that day, neither a horse nor a cart, no hope of cadging a lift, so after waiting for an hour or so he began to walk over by the hill path. After about a mile the hill sloped away sharply towards Watching, which was not a village, only a single great house standing among its outbuildings almost at the bottom of the valley. Jack stopped there for a while to look down at the smoke from the chimneys and to calculate the number of dinners that were being cooked there that day. If he dropped or lost his keepsake he did not know it at the time, for as is commonly the case, he didn't miss it until he reached home again. Then he went through his pockets, but the medal was gone and he could only repeat, 'I had it when I started out.'

The winter frosts began and one day Jack thought, 'I had better try going that way again.' He halted, as before, at the highest point, to look down at the great house and its chimneys, and then at the ice under his feet, for all the streams and ponds were frozen on every side of him, all hard as a bone. In a little hole just to the left of the path, something no bigger than a small puddle, but deep, and by now set thick with greenish ice as clear as glass, he saw, through the transparency of the ice, the keepsake he had been given. He had nothing in his hand to break the ice. 'Well then, jump on it.' But that got him nowhere. 'I'll wait until the ice has gone,' he thought. 'The season is turning, we'll get a thaw in a day or two.'

On the next Sunday he was up there again, and made straight for the little hole, but found nothing. It was empty, after that short time, of ice and even of water. And because the idea of recovering the keepsake had occupied his whole mind that day, the disappointment made him feel lost, like a stranger to the country. Then he noticed that there was a pipe laid straight down the side of the hill, and that this must very likely have carried off the water from his hole, and everything in it. No mystery as to where it led. 'The horse stables,' thought Jack. His *Desideratus* had been washed down there, he was as sure of that now as if he'd seen it go.

Adapted from: Fast Class by K. Gude, Oxford University Press

1. How did Jack get his gilt medal?

- A. All Mrs Digby's children got such medals.
- B. He was given it shortly after he was born.
- C. A relative gave it to him because she liked it.
- D. His mother gave it to him when he was eleven.

2. Mrs Piercy advised Jack to

- A. hide his medal from his younger sisters.
- B. take the medal with him wherever he went.
- C. look after the medal in case of hard times ahead.
- D. treasure the medal as his own personal possession.

3. Why did Jack take the hill path one Saturday?

- A. He wanted to see the big house at Watching.
- B. He decided to go for a short stroll to Hending.
- C. He thought he must have lost his medal there.
- D. He hadn't been able to get a lift to a nearby village.

4. What happened to Jack on a frosty day in winter?

- A. He broke his hand on the ice on a pond.
- B. He found a keepsake similar to his own in the ice.
- C. He discovered his medal in a stream near the big house.
- D. He tried unsuccessfully to recover the medal he had lost.

5. Which is true about Jack, according to the last paragraph?

- A. He emptied the hole of ice and water.
- B. He recovered his possession in the stables.
- C. He used a pipe to get the medal from the hole.
- D. He kept thinking about his lost keepsake all Sunday.

Zadanie A	1	2	3	4	5	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów							
Punktacja po weryfikacji							

ZADANIE B

Przeczytaj uważnie tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Spośród zdań A-G dobierz brakujące, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. W każdą lukę (1-5) wpisz literę, którą oznaczone zostało brakujące zdanie. Dwa z podanych zdań nie pasują do tekstu. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

TASTY VEGETABLES FOR KIDS

Flavoured frozen vegetables – including chocolate-tasting carrots – went on sale some time ago. Also available are baked-bean-flavoured peas, cheese and onion cauliflower, and pizza sweetcorn. This is in response to a plea from Gordon McVie, director general of the Cancer Research Campaign charity, for a solution to unhealthy eating habits among young people.

1. _____ It found that many mothers had all but abandoned the struggle to get their children to eat vegetables.

‘We know that a third of all cancers are diet related and potentially preventable,’ said McVie, who has lent his name to the new range of vegetables. He believes that unless the British public understands this, there will be potentially serious health implications for the future.

The idea for the ‘wacky’ vegetable grew out of an impromptu discussion in January between Professor McVie and Malcolm Walker, chairman of Iceland Frozen Foods. They wondered if frozen vegetables could incorporate some of the flavours used to market, for example, packets of crisps. 2. _____ That’s how it all started.

The products were extensively market-tested on children aged 7 to 10. 3. _____ The company declined to comment on the flavouring process, except to say it had made use of ‘natural’ additives and had not altered the vegetables’ underlying taste or nutritional value. ‘In fact, there has been no genetic meddling and our market research shows that children and parents are very keen,’ said Barbara Crampton, an Iceland spokeswoman.

Professor McVie said the recommendations of specialists for a healthy life were that children and adults should eat five portions of fruit and vegetables a day. The study came up with an amazing result. 4. _____

The big supermarkets, responding to increasing public awareness of the problem of children not wanting to eat their ‘greens’ have started to repackage fresh produce to appeal more directly to children. 5. _____ Both the Tesco and Sainsbury chains are also developing vegetables with sauces and coatings aimed at children.

Professor McVie said he hoped the flavoured vegetables might encourage children to move on to more traditional forms of vegetables, in the same way that fish fingers encouraged children to try fish.

Adapted from: Objective by A. Capel, W. Sharp, Cambridge University Press

- A. They have always proved popular with children.
- B. Safeway, for example, recently introduced a children's range of miniature fruit and vegetables with softer flesh and skin.
- C. It found that for most children this was achieved on only one day a year – Christmas Day.
- D. Researchers are experimenting with 'super-vegetables' which contain more vitamins.
- E. A study for the charity was carried out among working class families last year.
- F. He decided to sell it in supermarkets at a reduced price.
- G. Interestingly, the majority rejected a number of potential lines, including bubble gum broccoli, prawn cocktail cauliflower and toffee apple sweetcorn.

Zadanie B	1	2	3	4	5	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów							
Punktacja po weryfikacji							

CZEŚĆ II – ZNAJOMOŚĆ ŚRODKÓW JĘZYKOWYCH

ZADANIE C

Z podanych czterech możliwości wybierz i podkreśl właściwą. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Przykład: There's a rumour that the vice president wants to from his post.

- a) prevent b) cancel c) postpone d) **resign**

1. On the first day of our holiday we just by the hotel pool.

- a) enjoyed b) calmed c) comforted d) relaxed

2. Could I have two days next week to visit my mother?

- a) off b) away c) out d) of

3. Please yourself to the salads from the salad bar.

- a) help b) serve c) wait d) taste

4. The final result of the match was a/an

- a) equal b) draw c) score d) pass

5. All the rooms in this house have carpets.
 a) covered b) built-in c) fitted d) paved
6. I don't want a shirt with a pattern. I prefer just a/an colour.
 a) one b) plain c) clear d) only
7. Many closed their shops in protest at the price rises.
 a) shop assistants b) shoppers c) shopkeepers d) shop attendants
8. Jake was arrested because he had entered the country
 a) falsely b) illegally c) wrongly d) lawfully
9. Mike gets angry easily. He is a bit short-
 a) minded b) tempered c) sighted d) handed
10. The bus driver couldn't the accident.
 a) protect b) control c) provide d) prevent

Zadanie C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE D

Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań **jednym wyrazem**, który pasuje do kontekstu. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie liter w brakującym wyrazie. Pierwsza litera została podana. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Przykład: When she left school, Tanya decided to **b** _ _ _ _ _ a doctor instead of an artist.
Odpowiedź: become

- It's a **t** _ _ _ _ _ job. I'll be employed here only for three weeks and then I'll find something else.
- Tim reached Paris safely, but his luggage didn't reach its **d** _ _ _ _ _ .
- I bought this lovely **s** _ _ _ scarf in Japan. It's very soft and delicate.

4. Suddenly the referee blew his **w** _ _ _ _ _ and pointed to the penalty spot.
5. A black puppy was **b** _ _ _ _ _ furiously outside the gate.
6. Peter has moved to a London suburb and now he **c** _ _ _ _ _ to work in the centre.
7. I bought this bread four days ago and now it's **s** _ _ _ _ .
8. I'm sorry but the dress you want is only **a** _ _ _ _ _ online.
9. The play was a success and had very good **r** _ _ _ _ _ in the papers.
10. **U** _ _ _ _ _ , my brother was found guilty at the end of the trial.

Zadanie D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE E

Uzupełnij luki odpowiednią formą wyrazu utworzonego od słowa podanego na końcu każdego zdania. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie liter w brakującym wyrazie. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Przykład: She opened the drawer and _ _ _ _ _ took out an old family picture.

CARE

Odpowiedź: carefully

1. An army officer was accused of _ _ _ _ _ because he failed to attack the enemy. **COWARD**
2. Can you tell the difference between _ _ _ _ _ mushrooms and those safe for eating? **POISON**
3. Many people moved out from there after the _ _ _ _ _ of their homes by a volcano. **DESTROY**
4. The TV programme Janet was watching was _ _ _ _ _ for children. **SUIT**
5. The teacher _ _ _ _ _ the singer on the piano. **COMPANY**

6. The thief said that the money had been put into his car
ACCIDENT
7. Arthur was sentenced to five years' **PRISON**
8. Anne most of the rooms in her new house with what she already owned. **FURNITURE**
9. I wanted to buy a camera and I had an piece of good luck.
EXPECT
10. Working from home turned out to be not very so I decided to look for an office job. **PROFIT**

Zadanie E	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE F

Przetłumacz fragmenty podane w nawiasach na język angielski. Użyj **od trzech do czterech wyrazów**. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty.

Przykład: The police arrested the man trying to (**przemycić ukradzione**) diamonds out of the country.

Odpowiedź: smuggle the stolen

- There (**nie mogło być**) any misunderstanding.
- My throat is really sore. (**Śpiewałam**) all evening.
- At the fancy dress party last week Sara (**ledwo rozpoznała swego**) brother.
- (**To, czego potrzebujemy**) is a new fridge.
- We knew he liked our idea when (**zobaczyliśmy, jak się uśmiecha**).

Zadanie F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE G

Podkreśl tę opcję, która najlepiej pasuje do kontekstu zdania. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Przykład: Not people visit this restaurant. The service is slow and the food is awful.

- a) lots b) much c) a lot d) many

1. Jessica looks very pale. I think she

- a) fainted b) is going to faint c) had fainted d) faints

2. Sorry, but I'd rather you your bike there.

- a) don't leave b) wouldn't have left c) won't leave d) didn't leave

3. I can't pick that last apple from the tree. It's out of

- a) reach b) hand c) place d) doors

4. Martha the police officer she was lost.

- a) said b) said that c) told d) told to

5. The two cars for sale were in poor condition, so I bought of them.

- a) either b) each c) neither d) none

6. I really think that apologizing is you can do.

- a) a little b) the least c) not as much as d) more less than

7. Let's go to Barcelona, we?

- a) shall b) won't c) don't d) do

8. the increased demand for parking spaces, the company has decided to enlarge the car park.

- a) Since b) First of all c) Owing to d) As a result

9. David work hard.

- a) was said he b) is thought to be c) has been known d) was made to

10. That's the girl brother sits next to me at school.

- a) which b) whose c) whom d) who

Zadanie G	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE H

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi formami wyrazów podanych w nawiasach. Zachowaj kolejność podanych wyrazów i dodaj wszystkie niezbędne elementy, aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna. W każdym zdaniu brakuje **od czterech do pięciu wyrazów**. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty.

Przykład: Dad isn't here. (**He / go**) to the chemist's.

Odpowiedź: He has gone / He's gone

- (**Not once / Jenny / offer**) her boss a word of apology when she worked here.
- My parents really (**enjoy / invite**) garden parties.
- William sometimes (**pretend / not / notice**) the 'No Parking' sign.
- If Bill (**not / steal / we / money**), he wouldn't be in prison now.
- Carol (**congratulate / I / pass**) my driving test.

Zadanie H	1	2	3	4	5	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów							
Punktacja po weryfikacji							

ZADANIE I

Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby znaczyło to samo, co pierwsze. Wykorzystaj podany wyraz, ale nie zmieniaj jego formy. Użyj **od dwóch do pięciu wyrazów**, wliczając wyraz podany. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Formy skrócone traktujemy jak jeden wyraz. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty.

Przykład: My parents last went to Rome four years ago. **YEARS**

Odpowiedź: It ... **is / has been four years since** ... my parents last went to Rome.

1. Jim said he hadn't stolen the jewels. **STEALING**

Jim the jewels.

2. William could do better work. **CAPABLE**

William better work.

3. I haven't eaten lobster before. **TIME**

This is the lobster.

4. It was a mistake for you to buy that dog. **BOUGHT**

You that dog.

5. Harry left early because he didn't want to miss the bus. **AS**

Harry left early miss the bus.

Zadanie I	1	2	3	4	5	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów							
Punktacja po weryfikacji							

ZADANIE J

Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami frazowymi (phrasal verbs) z ramki w odpowiedniej formie. Każdy czasownik może być użyty tylko raz. W ramce jest więcej czasowników frazowych niż zdań. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty.

Przykład: They had left the country before the war

Odpowiedź: broke out.

call off	get over	make up	show off	stand for
come up with	look up to	make up for	put up with	turn up

1. Our boss has an idea which will solve the problem.
2. Seeing this accident was a great shock, but I think I'm it.
3. You have this story. It can't be true.
4. Guess who at our party?
5. How can you so much traffic noise?

Zadanie J	1	2	3	4	5	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów							
Punktacja po weryfikacji							

ZADANIE K

Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań **jednym** wyrazem, który pasuje do kontekstu. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Przykład: My bike is old but I haven't got money to buy a new one.

Odpowiedź: enough

1. I'm really forward to sailing in my new yacht.
2. James was very disappointed his new job.
3. What's the answer if you multiply 18 16?
4. This knife is really I have to sharpen it.
5. Someone who has retired is a
6. Take my: don't go out alone after dark.
7. The letter was addressed: 'To it may concern'.
8. Once a time there was a beautiful princess.
9. I think you had take a pullover with you. It's pretty cold.
10. The maths test was really easy. It was a piece of

Zadanie K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												

CZĘŚĆ III – WIEDZA O LITERATURZE BRYTYJSKIEJ I AMERYKAŃSKIEJ

ZADANIE L

Zakreśl odpowiedź, która najlepiej uzupełnia każde zdanie. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

British literature

- 'Beowulf' is an important work of the Period.
 - Middle English
 - Old English
 - Neoclassical
- The Modern Period in English literature started at the
 - beginning of WWII
 - end of WWII
 - beginning of WWI
- The golden age of English drama was the Age.
 - Jacobean
 - Caroline
 - Elizabethan
- Public theatres in Britain were closed during the
 - Commonwealth Age
 - Age of Sensibility
 - Victorian Period
- Modern English language was developed during the
 - Middle English Period
 - Renaissance
 - Neoclassical Period

American literature

- The 'Declaration of Independence' was written during the
 - Early National Period
 - Colonial Period
 - Revolutionary Age
- The Jazz Age and the Lost Generation movements are connected with the
 - Modern Period
 - Contemporary Period
 - Beat Generation
- The two poets, Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson, belong to the Period.
 - Naturalist
 - Realistic
 - Romantic

9. The first novels written by Afro-American authors appeared during the

- a) Naturalist Period b) Realistic Period c) American Renaissance

10. The richest period of political writing was the

- a) Colonial Period b) Early National Period c) Revolutionary Age

Zadanie L	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE M

Dopasuj poniższe okresy literackie (A – L) do podanych nazwisk (1 – 10). Każdy z nich może być użyty tylko raz. Dwa okresy literackie zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego nazwiska. Wpisz rozwiązania w wykropkowane miejsca przy każdym nazwisku. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

British literature

1. T. S. Eliot
2. G. B. Shaw
3. Charles Dickens
4. Jane Austen
5. Jonathan Swift

- A. Romantic Period
- B. Modern Period
- C. Neoclassical Period
- D. Edwardian Period
- E. Postmodern Period
- F. Victorian Period

American literature

- 6. Edgar Allan Poe
- 7. Mark Twain
- 8. Jack Kerouac
- 9. Jack London
- 10. Tennessee Williams

G. Contemporary Period

H. Realistic Period

I. Colonial Period

J. American Renaissance

K. Naturalist Period

L. Beat Generation

Zadanie M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												