



**Małopolski Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów
klas IV-VI szkół podstawowych
w roku szkolnym 2016/2017
Etap rejonowy
18 stycznia 2017 r.**

	ZADANIE								Razem
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Maksymalna liczba punktów	8	6	6	6	6	6	12	10	60
Uzyskana liczba punktów									
Liczba punktów po weryfikacji									

Miejsce na wklejenie metryczki z danymi ucznia

Droga Uczennico! Drogi Uczniu!

Przed przystąpieniem do rozwiązywania testu należy zakodować pracę zgodnie ze wskazaniem Komisji Konkursowej.

Test, który masz przed sobą, zawiera osiem zadań (od A do H). Przeczytaj uważnie polecenia i przykłady do zadań. W zadaniach D, E i G wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna. Akceptowane są formy skrócone.

Pamiętaj, żeby pisać czytelnie (długopisem lub piórem), gdyż nieczytelność liter dyskwalifikuje odpowiedź. Możesz pisać drukowanymi literami. Nie używaj korektora. Jeśli jeszcze nie wyłączyłeś/wyłączyłaś telefonu komórkowego, zrób to teraz.

Zadanie A sprawdza rozumienie tekstu pisanego. Zadania od B do G badają znajomość środków językowych. Zadanie H sprawdza wiedzę na temat Nowego Jorku i San Francisco.

Czas przeznaczony na rozwiązanie testu: **60 minut**.

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

GOOD LUCK!

Organizatorzy Konkursu

CZEŚĆ I. ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU PISANEGO

ZADANIE A

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty.

Kieron Williamson from Norfolk in England is the youngest British painter. He started painting when he was five years old. It happened during the family holidays in 2008. His parents bought him drawing paper and crayons to fill the time when he wasn't playing by the sea. The next day Kieron showed them his first painting of a view of the sea. They were amazed because they thought he didn't enjoy drawing. He usually asked them to draw pictures of dinosaurs and birds for him which he only coloured in different colours.

After the holiday Kieron's parents decided to ask some artists to teach him some basic painting techniques. As Kieron continued his art work, after a year a local gallery organized an exhibition of his pictures. It was a great success and all of his paintings were sold very quickly. Soon the news about his talent has become an international sensation. Visitors to many galleries in England and abroad can see Kieron's pictures almost every year. Although now his paintings cost more than before, people buy everything he offers.

As Kieron prefers to paint views of the countryside or the sea, he spends a lot of time outdoors, together with his dad. Sometimes he stops working to play and look at things happening around him. Photographs taken by his dad help him complete the painting later at home. Quite often he includes figures in his work: a bird or a person because they add life to the picture. The young artist says that painting people is challenging, but he likes that. So his latest pieces of art show, for example, fishermen at work or farmers in the fields.

Kieron loves what he's doing but his parents say 'no' to many things to give him a normal life. That's why they don't allow him to travel abroad and promote his art or appear on television. They think that school is more important for their son. Meeting friends after school and doing the same things together, too. They are happy that Kieron has other hobbies like swimming or playing

football in a school team. Kieron isn't sure what he will do in the future. Maybe he will be a top class footballer or a really good artist.

Adapted from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk>

1. When Kieron was five years old, he

- A. loved drawing animals and birds.
- B. was fond of playing in water every day.
- C. painted a picture which surprised his parents.

2. We learn from the second paragraph that

- A. a local gallery bought all Kieron's paintings.
- B. people from foreign countries can admire Kieron's work.
- C. Kieron had art lessons with one of the most famous painters.

3. The author informs us that Kieron

- A. is still working on his style.
- B. prefers to paint without any breaks.
- C. finds it too difficult to paint a person.

4. We learn from the last paragraph that

- A. Kieron knows what he would like to be when he grows up.
- B. Kieron does a variety of things that boys his age enjoy.
- C. Kieron's parents want him to become more popular.

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

CZĘŚĆ II – ZNAJOMOŚĆ ŚRODKÓW JĘZYKOWYCH

ZADANIE B

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

PRZYKŁAD: Are there any / *much* apples at home?

1. Why weren't you *present* / **absent** at school yesterday? Were you ill?
2. Gabriela is a true friend. I can *trust* / **hope** every word she says.
3. Where's the changing room? I'd like to try this jacket *out* / **on** to see if it fits.
4. Could you buy me a *carton* / **bar** of chocolate and two oranges, please?
5. We went on a long mountain trip yesterday. Now my feet are *terribly* / **terrible** painful from all the walking we did.
6. Jim's neighbours had a party on Saturday. They *did* / **made** such a noise that he couldn't sleep all night.

Zadanie B	1	2	3	4	5	6	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów								
Liczba punktów po weryfikacji								

ZADANIE C

Z podanych możliwości wybierz i podkreśl tę, która pasuje do podanego zdania.
Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

PRZYKŁAD: My brother works as a computer He writes programs for his company.

a) secretary b) programmer c) assistant

1. Last Friday I couldn't get into the house because the front door was and I didn't have the key.

a) closed b) locked c) shut

2. Look! There's a change in our Now we have English three times a week, not two.

a) timetable b) appointment c) diagram

3. In the summer we often spend weekends the seaside.

a) in b) on c) at

4. Dad broke his when he dropped a box of books on his left foot.

a) finger b) toe c) knee

5. You can't jump across this stream here. It's too

a) wide b) narrow c) short

6. I like your cake. It tastes really How did you make it?

a) bad b) well c) good

Zadanie C	1	2	3	4	5	6	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów								
Liczba punktów po weryfikacji								

ZADANIE D

Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań jednym wyrazem. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie liter w brakującym wyrazie. Pierwsza litera brakującego wyrazu została podana. W zadaniu wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

PRZYKŁAD: My grandparents have a beautiful garden. They are really

p _ _ _ _ of it. *ODPOWIEDŹ: proud*

1. There aren't enough chairs for all the people. Not **e** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ can sit down.
2. Listening to music helps me to **r** _ _ _ _ after a hard day at school.
3. Robert looks ill today. I wonder if he feels all **r** _ _ _ _ .
4. At midnight of 31st December many people gathered at the main square to **w** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ the New Year.
5. What's your **o** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ of the songs you heard at the concert last night?
6. Mark is not **k** _ _ _ _ on team sports, like football or rugby. He prefers swimming and jogging.

Zadanie D	1	2	3	4	5	6	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów								
Liczba punktów po weryfikacji								

ZADANIE E

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

*PRZYKŁAD: Ben was really **unhappy** when he couldn't ride his bike. **HAPPY***

1. My brother took part in a chess _ _ _ _ _ in his school. He won a second prize. **COMPETE**
2. Yesterday I left my bus card at home. _ _ _ _ _ , I had some money on me, enough to buy a ticket. **LUCK**
3. On Saturday we went on a picnic in the park. By lunchtime the weather got _ _ _ _ _ and it started to rain. We had to return home quickly. **BAD**
4. There was complete _ _ _ _ _ in the classroom during the exam. **SILENT**
5. The children stood waving goodbye until the car _ _ _ _ _ from view. **APPEAR**
6. I was very disappointed when our school football team won four matches and then lost the _ _ _ _ _ really badly. **FIVE**

Zadanie E	1	2	3	4	5	6	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów								
Liczba punktów po weryfikacji								

ZADANIE F

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

PRZYKŁAD: They outside now. It's too cold.

a) aren't playing b) don't play c) isn't playing

1. Sorry, I'm not free tomorrow. to the theatre with my parents.

a) I go b) I'm going c) I'll go

2. Dad will watch the next match on TV if he a ticket to see it at the stadium.

a) didn't get b) won't get c) doesn't get

3. Did John sprain an ankle while he in the park?

a) was running b) ran c) has run

4. Wait a minute! I my keys yet.

a) haven't found b) didn't find c) don't find

5. The books tomorrow between 2 pm and 5 pm.

a) were delivered b) will deliver c) will be delivered

6. Steve was late for school again because he on time.

a) won't get up b) hadn't got up c) doesn't get up

Zadanie F	1	2	3	4	5	6	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów								
Liczba punktów po weryfikacji								

ZADANIE G

Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby znaczyło to samo, co pierwsze, wykorzystując podany wyraz. Użyj od **dwóch do pięciu wyrazów**, wliczając podane wyrazy. Nie zmieniaj formy podanego wyrazu. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty.

PRZYKŁAD: *They grow tea in China and India.*

IS

ODPOWIEDŹ: *Tea is **grown** in China and India.*

1. Susan had ballet classes when she was a young girl. However, she stopped doing it now.

HAVE

Susan ballet classes when she was a young girl. However, she stopped doing it now.

2. How long were you in hospital?

STAY

How long in hospital?

3. There is nothing to eat in the fridge.

ISN'T

There to eat in the fridge.

4. We don't want to go out in this rain.

FANCY

We don't out in this rain.

5. 'I've sold my old bike,' said Mary.

HAD

Mary said old bike.

6. So far, scientists have not discovered water on any planet.

BEEN

So far, water on any planet.

Zadanie G	1	2	3	4	5	6	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów								
Liczba punktów po weryfikacji								

CZĘŚĆ III – WIEDZA O NOWYM JORKU I SAN FRANCISCO

ZADANIE H

Zakreśl odpowiedź, która jest zgodna z treścią danego pytania. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. Which city is the capital of New York State?

- A. Albany
- B. New York
- C. San Francisco

2. The five boroughs of New York City are:

- A. Brooklyn, Manhattan, Little Italy, Staten Island and the Bronx.
- B. Staten Island, Manhattan, Chinatown, Queens and Brooklyn.
- C. Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Staten Island.

3. Which of the following is true?

- A. The Rockefeller Center appeared in the movie *King Kong*.
- B. Many artists and writers lived in Greenwich Village.
- C. Central Park is located in Brooklyn.

4. In which museum can you see Monet's *Water Lilies*?

- A. The Metropolitan Museum of Art
- B. The Museum of Modern Art
- C. The Guggenheim Museum

5. Which of the following is **not** true?

- A. The New York Marathon goes through all five boroughs of New York.
- B. St. Patrick's Day Parade is the oldest parade in New York.
- C. The Mets and the Yankees are famous basketball teams.

6. San Francisco is a good place for photographers because

- A. almost seventy hills offer fantastic views of the city.
- B. the weather is really changeable there.
- C. the city is located on an island.

7. What happened in 1906?

- A. The Californian 'gold rush' began.
- B. The Wells Fargo stagecoach business opened.
- C. A disastrous earthquake destroyed San Francisco.

8. Which of these films is famous for a car chase?

- A. *Escape from Alcatraz*
- B. *A View to a Kill*
- C. *Bullitt*

9. In the Golden Gate Park people can see

A. the oldest Japanese garden in the USA.

B. the only living pair of buffalo.

C. lots of different parades.

10. The history of sourdough bread is presented in

A. the California Academy of Sciences.

B. a bookshop called *City Lights*.

C. the Boudin museum.

Zadanie H	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów												
Liczba punktów po weryfikacji												