

KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO DLA UCZNIÓW KLAS IV-VIII SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH WOJEWÓDZTWA MAZOWIECKIEGO

ETAP WOJEWÓDZKI
16 lutego 2022 r. godz. 9:00



Uczennico/Uczniu:

1. Arkusz składa się z 10 zadań, na których rozwiązanie masz **90** minut.
2. Pisz długopisem/piórem. Dozwolony jest czarny lub niebieski kolor tuszu.
3. Nie używaj ołówka ani korektora. Jeżeli się pomylisz, przekreśl błąd i napisz inną odpowiedź.
4. Pisz czytelnie i zamieszczaj odpowiedzi w miejscu do tego przeznaczonym.
5. Przenieś wszystkie rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.
6. Zapisy w arkuszu i w brudnopisie nie podlegają ocenie.

Życzymy powodzenia!

Maksymalna liczba punktów	60	100%
Uzyskana liczba punktów		%
Podpis Przewodniczącej WKK		

Zadanie 1. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie tekst. Zaznacz znakiem X w tabeli, które zdania (1.1.–1.5.) są zgodne z treścią nagrania (T – True), które są z nią niezgodne (F – False) oraz które zawierają informacje niepodane w tekście nagrania (NI – No Information). Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

		T	F	NI
1.1.	The Olympic Village in Lake Placid was constructed to eventually serve as a prison.			
1.2.	There are currently more prisoners in Lake Placid than athletes during the Olympics.			
1.3.	Before the 1932 Olympics, the Grand Olympic Auditorium was used for religious purposes			
1.4.	The Cube will be used for Olympic swimming competition in 2022.			
1.5.	The Tennis Palace was never used for Olympic Games.			

Zadanie 2. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie tekst. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij zdania (2.1.–2.5.) tak, aby precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu i otrzymać zdania poprawne gramatycznie.

Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

2.1. Ben doesn't like mowing lawns for his neighbours because they_____

_____.

2.2. The aim of the orientation training is _____

_____.

2.3. Mr Jones wanted a junior caddie for his game because _____

_____.

2.4. Ben thanked Mr Jones for _____

_____.

2.5. Mr Jones arranged Ben as his caddie using _____

_____.

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

Przeczytaj tekst. Do każdej luki (3.1.–3.5.) dopasuj właściwe zdanie (A–G) tak, aby powstał logiczny i spójny tekst. Dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

WHY DO SOME PEOPLE CALL FOOTBALL “SOCCER”?

One of the best-known differences between British and American English is that the sport known as football in Great Britain is usually called soccer in the United States. As the sport originated in England, it is often assumed that “soccer” is an Americanism. **3.1.** _____

So why is it that Americans (not to mention Canadians, Australians, and others) are more likely to use the word than Brits are? The answer lies in how the sport developed in each country.

Although football-type games have been around for centuries, the sport we know today is often said to have begun in 1863, when England’s newly formed Football Association wrote down a set of rules. At the time, it was the most widely played game of its kind in the country.

3.2. _____ Rugby football, named after an English boarding school, was a variation that allowed players to carry and run with the ball to advance it toward the goal. The game played under the Football Association’s rules thus became known as association football.

Inevitably, the name would be shortened. Linguistically creative students at the University of Oxford in the 1880s distinguished between the sports of “rugger” (rugby football) and “assoccer” (association football). **3.3.** _____. This is how “soccer”, sometimes spelled “socker” came into being. **3.4.** _____. By the 20th century, rugby football was more commonly called rugby, while association football had earned the right to be known as just plain football.

Meanwhile, in the United States, a sport emerged in the late 19th century that borrowed elements of both rugby and association football. **3.5.** _____ In full, it was known as gridiron football, but most people never bothered with the first word. As a result, American association-football players increasingly adopted soccer to refer to their sport. The United States Football Association, which had formed in the 1910s as the official organizing body of American soccer, changed its name to the United States Soccer Football Association in 1945, and it later dispensed with the “Football” altogether. No longer just a nickname, “soccer” had stuck. And that is the whole story.

Adapted from: www.britannica.com

- A. However, it was not the only one.
- B. The latter term was further shortened.
- C. In fact, the word is thoroughly British in origin.
- D. Before long, it had proved more popular than either of them.
- E. British people stopped saying "soccer" because of its American connotations.
- F. Since 1980 the usage of the word "soccer" has declined in British publications.
- G. However, "soccer" never became much more than a nickname in Great Britain.

Zadanie 4. (0–10)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Zaznacz znakiem X w tabeli, które zdania (4.1.–4.5.) są zgodne z treścią tekstu (T – True), które są z nią niezgodne (F – False) oraz które zawierają informacje niepodane w tekście (NI – No Information). Następnie znajdź w tekście wyrazy i wyrażenia, które odpowiadają definicjom podanym w punktach 4.6.–4.10., i wpisz je w formie odpowiadającej podanej definicji. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna odpowiedzi. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

ETHELDA BLEIBTREY, THE TRAILBLAZER FOR WOMEN'S SWIMMING

Born in Waterford, New York in 1902 but raised in Brooklyn, Ethelda Bleibtrey took up swimming in 1918 on medical advice given to her because she suffered from polio and to keep her friend, Charlotte Boyle, company.

At the time, social convention in the USA dictated that women had to cover up their legs – i.e. wear stockings – when they went swimming. In 1919, at Manhattan Beach, Bleibtrey removed her stockings before wading in for a swim. This was considered a reprehensible act of "nudity" and Bleibtrey was arrested. This caused public outrage, however, to such an extent that not only was she not sanctioned, but swimming was freed from stockings by a change in the law. Bleibtrey was also one of the first women to wear a swimming cap.

At the Antwerp 1920 Olympic Games, the swimming events were held in a tidal estuary. According to the swimmers who took part in the Olympic competitions the water was dark and cold, and the situation was not helped by the chilly air temperature. Bleibtrey noted that the swimming events were held "in mud and not water" and the swimmers were forced to huddle together to keep warm after each race.

Women competed in three swimming events. The young Bleibtrey took to the water on 23 August 1920 in the third heat of the 100m freestyle. Forty-eight hours later, in the final, she set the world record – 1:13.6 – which would last for three years and became the first American woman to win an Olympic gold medal in swimming. In the 300m freestyle, she was

head and shoulders above her rivals, breaking the world record with a time of 4:34.0. Finally, on 29 August, she swam as the anchor in the 4x100m relay for the USA. The team wrapped up by setting a new world record (5:11:6), with the reigning champions, Great Britain, finishing almost 30 seconds behind them. Bleibtrey also held the world record in the backstroke and might have won four gold medals if this event had also been included in the 1920 Olympic program.

With the increased fame brought about by her Olympic gold medals, Bleibtrey continued to break barriers. There is the incredible story of what happened in Central Park: having dived into the Central Park Reservoir, Bleibtrey was arrested and spent a night in prison, before the Mayor of New York, Jimmy Walker, intervened. It subsequently came to light that the whole thing had been a publicity stunt, orchestrated by the newspaper the New York Daily News and the local star, with the aim of getting the necessary authorisation for the reservoir at the heart of the Big Apple to be used for swimming! At any rate, it was a case of enormous success: a swimming pool was built in Central Park.

Following a success-laden amateur and professional career, Bleibtrey kept her crusade going and spent most of her life teaching swimming to handicapped youngsters in New York and trying to get more pools constructed within the city. She died in 1978 with her name recorded in the annals of the Olympic Games.

Adapted from: <https://olympics.com>, www.teamusa.org, www.swimmingworldmagazine.com, www.nytimes.com

		T	F	NI
4.1.	Bleibtrey's "nude swimming" enabled women to swim without having to wear stockings.			
4.2.	It was Bleibtrey's idea that women should wear swimming caps.			
4.3.	Bleibtrey seemed to be content with the state of the Olympic swimming pool in Antwerp.			
4.4.	In the Antwerp Games Bleibtrey won 3 individual gold medals.			
4.5.	Bleibtrey and the New York Daily News cooperated on the project of a different use for the Central Park reservoir.			

- 4.6. a preliminary round in a race or contest _____
- 4.7. to complete something successfully _____
- 4.8. something unusual that is done to attract people's attention to a particular person, product, organization or idea

- 4.9. to gather closely in a group _____
- 4.10. extremely bad or unacceptable, morally wrong and deserving criticism

Zadanie 5. (0–5)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (5.1.–5.10.) jednym wyrazem tak, aby otrzymać spójny, logiczny i poprawny językowo tekst. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych słów. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

THE PARALYMPICS

The Paralympics are newer than the Olympics, but in just sixty years they have grown to encompass more than 150 countries and 4,000 elite athletes. These athletes compete

5.1. _____ wheelchairs, with prosthetic limbs, with intellectual disability and without senses 5.2. _____ as hearing or sight, across more than 20 different sports.

Below there are some interesting facts about the Paralympics so 5.3. _____ you can impress your friends and family 5.4. _____ your knowledge.

- Before the Paralympics began, athletes with physical disabilities competed in the Olympics. The Paralympic Movement began in 1948 after neurologist Ludwig Guttmann began to introduce sport 5.5. _____ a method of rehabilitation for WWII soldiers.
- In 1960, the first Paralympic Games were held in the same country and city as the Summer Olympic Games, in Rome. 5.6. _____ since, the Summer Paralympic Games have been organised on a four-year basis alongside the Summer Olympic Games.

- Contrary **5.7.** _____ what many people believe, the name of this international sport event does not come from merging the words ‘paralysis’ and ‘Olympics’ together. The term Paralympics combines the Greek word para (“beside”)
5.8. _____ the word Olympics, because the games happen alongside the Olympics.
- Goalball is designed for those with visual impairments, and in **5.9.** _____ to play athletes must wear an eyeshade (to be sure that even those who partially **5.10.** _____ see are playing in the dark), so they rely on their tactile and auditory senses to score goals.

Adapted from: <https://blog.oup.com>

Zadanie 6. (0-4)

Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań (6.1.–6.4.) jednym wyrazem tak, aby otrzymać logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie zdania. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie brakujących liter w wyrazie, a niektóre litery zostały już podane. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

- 6.1.** In the sprint relay the Canadian team _ **r** _ _ _ _ the baton on the final exchange and finished last.
- 6.2.** It takes a lot of _ _ _ **m** _ _ _ to run a marathon.
- 6.3.** A leg injury forced her to _ _ _ **h** _ _ _ _ from the competition.
- 6.4.** He is making progress in each race – he has just run a _ _ _ _ **o** _ _ _ best of under four minutes.

Zadanie 7. (0–8)

Przeczytaj zdania (7.1.–7.8.). Wykorzystując wyrazy podane wielkimi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, aby precyzyjnie oddać sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyraz już podany. Formy skrócone (np. needn't, they're) są liczone jako dwa wyrazy. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

7.1. It would be great if the local authorities got the idea of organising an interschool volleyball tournament. **COME**

The local authorities _____ the idea of organising an interschool volleyball tournament.

7.2. Many people believe that he took performance-enhancing drugs before the competition. **BELIEVED**

He _____ performance-enhancing drugs before the competition.

7.3. Everyone attended the closing ceremony apart from the runner-up. **EXCEPTION**

Everyone attended the closing ceremony _____ the runner-up.

7.4. You must never argue with the referee. **ACCOUNT**

On _____ argue with the referee.

7.5. I think it is a shame that they showed a real lack of respect by taking their silver medals off. **WISH**

I _____ a real lack of respect by taking their silver medals off.

7.6. She played carefully because she did not want to lose a single point. **SO**

She played carefully _____ a single point.

7.7. When will you call someone to repair your treadmill? **HAVE**

When will you _____?

7.8. We hardly ever think about how sport makes our life more positive. **GRANTED**

We often _____ how sport makes our life more positive.

Zadanie 8. (0–8)

Uzupełnij każde zdanie (8.1.–8.8.) jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyraz podany wielkimi literami tak, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

8.1. In October 2019 Southampton suffered a _____ defeat – they lost 9:0 to Leicester City. **DISASTER**

8.2. The 20-year-old Polish tennis star looks _____ – she hasn't lost any match this season. **BEAT**

8.3. Can I ask you to _____ the basic rules of cricket to me? **CLEAR**

8.4. _____, they bet on the wrong horse and lost a large sum of money. **FORTUNATE**

8.5. While I was driving, I was listening to the live radio _____ on the game - it was really good and informative. **COMMENTATE**

8.6. The team has been _____ by the forward's injury. **WEAK**

8.7. Two police officers spotted a man cycling without his hands on the _____. **HANDLE**

8.8. Fiorentina's win against Palermo last night has _____ increased their chances of promotion this season. **CONSIDER**

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

Uzupełnij zdania (9.1.–9.4.), wybierając jeden z podanych wariantów odpowiedzi. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

9.1. The American Super Bowl is the championship game of _____.

- A. soccer
- B. football
- C. baseball
- D. basketball

9.2. _____ has never been the host of the Olympic Games in Canada.

- A. Vancouver
- B. Montreal
- C. Toronto
- D. Calgary

9.3. Jesse Owens did not win a gold medal at the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin in _____.

- A. long jump
- B. high jump
- C. 4×100 m relay
- D. 100 metres sprint

9.4. Michael Jordan won six championships with the _____.

- A. Chicago Bulls
- B. Toronto Raptors
- C. New York Knicks
- D. Los Angeles Lakers

Zadanie 10. (0–6)

Odpowiedz w języku angielskim na pytania (10.1.–10.4.). Wymagana jest pełna poprawność merytoryczna i językowa odpowiedzi. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

10.1. In which city will the 2028 Olympic Games and the 2028 Paralympic Games take place?

10.2. Who is considered to be the greatest baseball player who raised the game's popularity during the 1920s?

10.3. What is the nickname of the Indianapolis 500 car race? On what holiday does the race take place?

10.4. What does the abbreviation "NHL" stand for? What is the NHL's most prestigious prize?

**Upewnij się, że wszystkie odpowiedzi zostały poprawnie przeniesione
na kartę odpowiedzi.**

KARTA ODPOWIEDZI

Zadanie 1. 1.1. _____ 1.2. _____ 1.3. _____ 1.4. _____ 1.5. _____		_____/5
Zadanie 2. 2.1. Ben doesn't like mowing lawns for his neighbours because they _____ _____. 2.2. The aim of the orientation training is _____ _____. 2.3. Mr Jones wanted a junior caddie for his game because _____ _____. 2.4. Ben thanked Mr Jones for _____ _____. 2.5. Mr Jones arranged Ben as his caddie using _____ _____.	Pola na szarym tle wypełnia osoba sprawdzająca.	_____/5
Zadanie 3. 3.1. _____ 3.2. _____ 3.3. _____ 3.4. _____ 3.5. _____		_____/5
Zadanie 4. 4.1. _____ 4.2. _____ 4.3. _____ 4.4. _____ 4.5. _____ 4.6. _____ 4.7. _____ 4.8. _____ 4.9. _____ 4.10. _____		_____/10

Zadanie 5. 5.1. _____ 5.6. _____ 5.2. _____ 5.7. _____ 5.3. _____ 5.8. _____ 5.4. _____ 5.9. _____ 5.5. _____ 5.10. _____	Pola na szarym tle wypełnia osoba sprawdzająca.	_____/5
Zadanie 6. 6.1. _ r _ _ _ _ _ 6.2. _ _ _ m _ _ _ 6.3. _ _ _ h _ _ _ _ 6.4. _ _ _ _ o _ _ _		_____/4
Zadanie 7. 7.1. The local authorities _____ the idea of organising an interschool volleyball tournament. 7.2. He _____ performance-enhancing drugs before the competition. 7.3. Everyone attended the closing ceremony _____ _____ the runner-up. 7.4. On _____ argue with the referee. 7.5. I _____ a real lack of respect by taking their silver medals off. 7.6. She played carefully _____ a single point. 7.7. When will you _____? 7.8. We often _____ how sport makes our life more positive.		_____/8

Zadanie 8. 8.1. _____ 8.5. _____ 8.2. _____ 8.6. _____ 8.3. _____ 8.7. _____ 8.4. _____ 8.8. _____	Pola na szarym tle wypełnia osoba sprawdzająca.	_____/8
Zadanie 9. 9.1. _____ 9.2. _____ 9.3. _____ 9.4. _____		_____/4
10.1. _____ _____ 10.2. _____ _____ 10.3. _____ _____ 10.4. _____ _____ _____		_____/6
		Razem _____/60

BRUDNOPIS

(Zapisy w brudnopisie nie podlegają ocenie.)