KOD UCZNIA			

KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
DLA UCZNIÓW GIMNAZJÓW
WOJEWÓDZTWA MAZOWIECKIEGO

III ETAP WOJEWÓDZKI

19 lutego 2018

Ważne informacje:

1. Masz 90 minut na rozwiązanie wszystkich zadań.
2. Po rozwiązaniu zadań przenieś odpowiedzi do wszystkich zadań (1-10) na **KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI** znajdującą się na stronach 10-12 i zapisz je w miejscu na to przeznaczonym. Pamiętaj, że **tylko** zapisy na karcie odpowiedzi podlegają ocenie. Zapisy w arkuszu i brudnopisie nie będą oceniane.
3. Pisz czytelnie czarnym lub niebieskim długopisem lub piórem, nie używaj ołówka ani korektora. Jeżeli się pomylisz, przekreśl błąd i napisz odpowiedź ponownie.

Życzymy powodzenia!

Maksymalna liczba punktów	**60**	**100%**
Uzyskana liczba punktów		**%**
Podpis przewodniczącej WKK		

Zadanie 1. (0-4 pkt)
Usłyszysz dwukrotnie tekst. Zaznacz znakiem X w tabeli, które zdania (1-6) są zgodne z treścią nagrania (T – True), które są niezgodne (F – False) oraz które zawierają informacje niepodane w tekście nagrania (NI – No Information). Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi wpisując T, F lub NI w miejsca na to przeznaczone.

		T	F	NI
1.	A puppuccino does not contain espresso coffee.			
2.	A puppuccino is going to be an official menu item in Starbucks.			
3.	The price of the drink varies in different stores.			
4.	Teresa agreed to lend her dog without any hesitation.			
5.	The barista doubted that the drink was meant for the dog.			
6.	It was the first time Snickers had tasted puppuccino.			

Zadanie 2. (0-6 pkt)
Usłyszysz dwukrotnie tekst. Odpowiedz na pytania (1-6) pełnymi zdaniami w języku angielskim zgodnie z treścią nagrania. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

1. How long did it take to save the animal and how far from the shore had it been swept into the Indian Ocean?

.....

.....

2. Why, according to the navy, might the elephant have left the shore?

.....

.....

3. How many vessels, including the one that discovered the elephant, took part in the action?

.....

.....

4. How did the rescuers manage to get the animal back to the shore?

.....

.....

5. Why are elephants not able to swim for a long time in the ocean? Give two reasons.

.....

.....

6. What has caused Asian elephants to become an endangered species? Give two causes.

.....

.....

Zadanie 3. (0-5 pkt)
Przeczytaj tekst. Do każdej luki (1-5) dopasuj właściwe zdanie (A-H), aby powstał logiczny i spójny tekst. Trzy zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.
Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

ALASKA HAS A NEW BUTTERFLY

A new species of butterfly, Tanana Arctic, could provide clues about Alaska's geological history and its changing climate, according to Andrew Warren, a University of Florida lepidopterist (an expert on butterflies). **1.** _____ All three species lived in the Beringia region before the last ice age. Scientists have been seeing the Tanana Arctic butterfly there for more than 60 years, but its similarity to the Chryxus Arctic led them to believe it was the same species. **2.** _____ He worked at that time as a senior collections manager at the Florida Museum of Natural History on the UF campus.
The Tanana Arctic has white specks on the underside of its penny-colored wings, giving it a "frosted" appearance, and it is larger and darker than the other species. It also has a unique DNA sequence that is very similar to that in nearby populations of White-veined Arctics. **3.** _____ However, it has not been confirmed yet.

The newly identified Tanana Arctic lives in spruce and aspen forests in the Tanana-Yukon River Basin. **4.** _____ Other species of Arctics are found in places like Russia and Siberia. The group is known for living in environments too cold and extreme for most other butterflies, and they survive in part thanks to a natural antifreeze their bodies produce.

"Once we sequence the genome, we'll be able to say whether any special traits helped the butterfly survive in harsh environments," said Warren. **5.** _____ They want to collect new specimens in order to fully examine the species' genome, which could reveal the butterfly's history and show whether it is truly a hybrid.

New butterflies are not discovered very often in the U.S. because its fauna is relatively well-known. But with the complex geography in the western U.S., there are obviously still going to be some surprises.

Adapted from www.tweentribune.com, www.csmonitor.com, www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu, http://news.ufl.edu

A. Based on their findings, Warren suggested that it comes from butterflies that mated before the last ice age.

B. Digging deeper into the Tanana Arctic's origins may reveal secrets about evolution of hybrid species.

C. These characteristics have led Warren to the hypothesis that the new species is a hybrid.

D. He suggests that the newly discovered butterfly evolved from the offspring of two related butterfly species, the Chryxus Arctic and the White-veined Arctic.

E. Warren immediately became aware of the fact that the specimens were very similar.

F. More field research is needed to investigate whether it also exists further east into the Yukon.

G. Warren was the first to notice its distinct characteristics.

H. He and his team plan to go back to the Yukon-Tanana basins next year in search of the Tanana Arctic.

Zadanie 4. (0-10 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Zdecyduj, które zdania (1-8) są zgodne z treścią tekstu (T – True), które są 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 9-16, wpisując je w formie odpowiadającej podanej definicji.
Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi wpisując T, F lub NI oraz wyrazy i wyrażenia w miejsca na to przeznaczone.

'IT IS THE CLOSEST THING TO THE MOON'

"I think I wanted to be an astronaut. It's the elemental childhood fantasy, isn't it? And then that enthusiasm got replaced by other things," says photographer Robert Ormerod. "But there are those people who never lose it, and I'm interested in what they do with that passion. Such a small fraction of the population will ever go into space – how do those people live their dream?"

It's a question that in recent years has led Ormerod all over the world in pursuit of space enthusiasts, shooting UFO hunters in America and amateur rocket builders at a festival in the highlands of Scotland. His latest expedition took him to Iceland. He wanted to track down the aurora hunters, people who spend their nights chasing the northern lights. Then there was the opportunity to capture the country's unique topography, its weird and wonderful lunar landscapes.

If you have watched a sci-fi blockbuster at the cinema over the last few years, you will have seen a fair bit of Iceland without realising it. From the Vatnajökull glacier to the Krafla volcano, it is the perfect stand-in whenever a vast, otherworldly set is required. All the celluloid exposure has not done the tourist industry any harm. In 2010, Iceland was emerging from the country's banks' financial crash. The number of international tourists was then around 490,000, but jumped to almost 1.8 million in 2016. Tourism has now overtaken fishing and aluminium smelting as the main source of income. Visitors flock to cultural events such as the Reykjavik International Literary festival. As a matter of fact, Iceland prides itself on being a nation of storytellers, claiming that one in ten Icelanders is a published author.

But for many, the landscape is the real attraction. Hiring a car for a 190-mile round trip to hit the Golden Circle is increasingly popular. However, Ormerod took the path less travelled in search of moonscapes. And he was not disappointed. "It's an incredible place. I could drive for hours without seeing another person, which added to the surrealism. It's primal, as if the core of the Earth is pouring out."

Ormerod had already met Örlygur Örlygsson, a founder of the Exploration Museum in Húsavík, who was born there, but moved away as a teenager. He left a small fishing village and returned 10 years later to a town that had become a tourist destination. Like Ormerod, Örlygur was interested in space exploration as a child, but the passion had faded. Then a few years ago, he found an old newspaper from 1965 with a headline that read: "Apollo astronauts training for moon arrive in Iceland today." It turned out that American astronauts made two training expeditions to Iceland – in 1965 and 1967, when Neil Armstrong visited. "A lot of people think they trained here because the landscape looks a bit like the moon, but that's not the real reason. It was the rocks," Örlygur reveals. "Iceland has a diverse geology, so it was a good way for them to learn about selecting the best samples to bring back from the moon."

Örlygur got in touch with a number of the astronauts who had worked here in the 60s, six of whom have now visited the museum and toured their old training grounds. This week, astronaut Charlie Duke paid a visit and broke fresh ground on what Örlygur hopes will be the site of a replica lunar module. He is aware of the impact his passion for space can have on the younger generation, so he has got the local schools involved. He is not sure the children know just how lucky they are. "In the US it is quite a big deal if an astronaut visits your school. But here the kids are starting to take it for granted that you get to meet someone who has walked on the moon," he says.

The local community has also renewed its interest in the great space race of the 60s. Ormerod was very grateful to Örlyguar for introducing him to the residents who are into it – including a couple of local aurora hunters. After a week in Iceland in terrible weather, the photographer had almost given up on seeing the northern lights, but the brothers picked him up in their huge 4x4, with tyres the size of

a person, and drove to a beach just out of town. “I was still fiddling with my head torch when they headed off down this rocky cliff – and then all of a sudden, there were the lights. It was insane. Like an alien invasion. I’m not sure you can ever shoot it properly in a picture,” he explains.

Adapted form: www.theguardian.com

		T	**F**	**NI**
1.	The initial aim of Ormerod’s trip to Iceland was to capture the country’s extraordinary moonscapes.			
2.	The tourism sector has expanded vastly in Iceland’s economy in recent years.			
3.	Fisheries and aluminium production used to be Iceland’s top industries.			
4.	The majority of Icelandic writers are well-known in their country.			
5.	Örlygur’s hometown has undergone many changes over a decade.			
6.	American astronauts brought home the best samples of the Icelandic rocks.			
7.	In the 60’s six American astronauts made training expeditions to Iceland.			
8.	Astronaut Charlie Duke visited children at a local school.			

9. the attention that someone or something gets from the motion picture industry

.....

10. to touch or move things with your fingers because you are nervous, bored or concentrating on something else

.....

11. the process of trying to achieve a plan or the act of chasing someone or something, usually over a long period of time

.....

12. to do or discover something new .....

13. something that takes the place of something else (for a particular scene of a film)

.....

14. to lose colour, brightness, or strength gradually .....

15. to succeed in recording, showing or describing a situation or feeling, using words or pictures

.....

16. basic and relating to an early stage of development .....

Zadanie 5. (0-5 pkt)
Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1-9) jednym wyrazem, tak aby otrzymać spójny i poprawny językowo tekst. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych słów. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

THE TROUBLE WITH BEING A HANDSOME BIRD

Male birds often use brightly coloured plumage to be attractive to females. However, such eye-catching trimmings may also attract unwanted attention **1.** _____ predators. Now, a new study led by Monash University has found that showy males know indeed that they are **2.** _____ greater risk of predation.

PhD student Alex McQueen, from the School of Biological Sciences, studied risk-taking behaviour in Australia's favourite bird, the superb fairy-wren, also **3.** _____ as the blue wren. Every year, male wrens change their colour from dull brown **4.** _____ a stunning combination of brilliant azure blue, with contrasting dark-blue and black plumage. This annual colour change makes them a useful study species for measuring the risk of **5.** _____ brightly coloured, as the behaviour of the same individual bird can be compared while he is wearing different colours.

As part of this study researchers sneaked up **6.** _____ unsuspecting fairy-wrens. Then they broadcast alarm calls from portable speakers, and observed the behaviour of the birds. It turned **7.** _____ that fairy-wrens were more cautious while they were bright blue: they spent more time in cover scanning their surroundings. An interesting observation was that brown fairy-wrens appeared to **8.** _____ advantage of the risks faced by blue males. When a blue male was nearby, brown fairy-wrens spent less time hiding in cover after fleeing in response to alarm calls. The study shows that fairy-wrens perceive **9.** _____ to be in serious danger when they display their bright blue plumage, so they adjust their behaviour accordingly.

Adapted from: www.sciencedaily.com

Zadanie 6. (0-4 pkt)
Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań (1-4) jednym pasującym słowem. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych słów. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie brakujących liter w słowie, a niektóre litery zostały już podane. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

1. Food services sell about 1.5 million **d** __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ containers annually, including take-out food, paper bags and pre-made food packaging.

2. A __ __ __ __ **n** __ __ __ __ is a piece of land that is almost entirely surrounded by water but is connected to the mainland on one side.

3. In the late autumn my garden looks bare because all **d** __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ trees drop their leaves.

4. Earth's temperature has risen __ __ __ __ __ **x** __ __ __ __ __ __ __ 16 degrees F and sea levels have risen by a total of 300 feet since the end of the Ice Age.

Zadanie 7. (0-8 pkt)
Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij tekst, wpisując w każdą lukę (1-8) jeden wyraz z ramki w odpowiedniej formie, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Cztery wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki. Wybrany wyraz może być użyty tylko raz. W każdą lukę można wpisać tylko jeden wyraz. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

PREVIOUS	**DIVIDE**	**END**	**SEVERE**	**ANALYSIS**	**ENCOUNTER**
DEAD	**CONSIDER**	**INTENSE**	**LIKELY**	**LOW**	**INFORM**

SMOKE AND TORNADO

Can smoke from fires **1.** _____ tornadoes? "Yes, it can increase them in strength," say University of Iowa researchers, who examined the effects of smoke – resulting from spring agricultural land-clearing fires in Central America – transported across the Gulf of Mexico and **2.** _____ tornado conditions already in process in the United States.

The UI study, published in the journal *Geophysical Research Letters*, examined the smoke impacts on a historic weather outbreak that took place during the afternoon and evening of April 27, 2011. The weather event produced 122 tornadoes, resulted in 313 **3.** _____ across the southeastern United States, and is considered the most appalling event of its kind since 1950.

The outbreak was caused mainly by environmental conditions leading to a large potential for tornado formation. However, smoke particles made these conditions stronger. The smoke **4.** _____ the base of the clouds, so they were closer to the ground surface. As a result, the base became sparse and it increased wind speed variations with respect to altitude. Together, those conditions raised the **5.** _____ of fiercer tornadoes. The effects of smoke on these conditions had not been **6.** _____ described, and the study found a novel mechanism to explain these interactions.

These results are of great importance, as it is the first study to show smoke influence on tornado **7.** _____ in a real case scenario. In the future the researchers will **8.** _____ smoke effects for other tornado outbreaks on the record to see if similar impacts are found and under which conditions they occur. Future studies will focus on gaining a better understanding of the impacts of smoke on near-storm environments and tornado occurrence and longevity.

Adapted from: www.sciencedaily.com

Zadanie 8. (0-8 pkt)
Przeczytaj zdania (1–8). Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi 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 5 wyrazów, wliczając w to wyraz już podany. Kontrakcje (np. needn't, they're) są liczone jako dwa słowa (need not, they are). Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

1. They have repeatedly broken the environmental law and have not got punished for it yet. **AWAY**

They have repeatedly broken the environmental law and ……..

……..…… so far.

2. She asked me, "How much did it cost you to buy this hybrid vehicle?" **ME**

She asked me how ……..…….. to buy that hybrid vehicle.

3. Can lightning ever strike twice in the same place? **BY**

Can the same place …….…….. lightning?

4. I did not mean to scare the ducks. **INTENTION**

I …….. the ducks.

5. It was a mistake for Adam to stroke the lion. **OUGHT**

Adam …….. the lion.

6. I regret catching the mouse in a trap, but I had no choice **RATHER**

I ……..…….. the mouse in a trap, but I had no choice.

7. If Richard had not been there, the cows would not have stopped mooing loudly. **IT**

Had ……...……..…., the cows would not have stopped mooing loudly.

8. He hardly ever participates in Earth Day activities. **TAKE**

Hardly …….…….. in Earth Day activities.

Zadanie 9. (0-3 pkt)
Dopasuj najwyższe szczyty (A-H) do regionów w których występują (1-6). Dwa szczyty zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego regionu. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

1.	Australia (mainland)	
2.	New Zealand	
3.	Scotland	
4.	England	
5.	Wales	
6.	USA	

A. Snowdon
B. Ben Nevis
C. Mount McKinley (also known as Denali)
D. Mount Cook
E. Castle Peak
F. Mount Kosciuszko
G. Crestone Peak
H. Scafell Pike

Zadanie 10. (0-7 pkt)
Odpowiedz na pytania pełnymi zdaniami w języku angielskim. Wymagana jest poprawność merytoryczna i językowa odpowiedzi. Przenieś rozwiązania na kartę odpowiedzi.

1. Which lake of the Great Lakes is located entirely in the United States and which lake of the Great Lakes is the largest?

……

……

2. Which states is Yellowstone, the oldest US national park, located in? Name at least two of them.

……

……

3. What is the name of the bigger main island of New Zealand? Which body of water separates the two biggest islands and connects the Tasman Sea with the South Pacific Ocean?

……

……

4. What is the largest national park of New Zealand?

……

……

KARTA ODPOWIEDZI

Zadanie 1.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ **_____ / 4***

Zadanie 2.

1. How long did it take to save the animal and how far from the shore had it been swept into the Indian Ocean?

.....

.....

1. ……..

2. Why, according to the navy, might the elephant have left the shore?

.....

.....

2. ……..

3. How many vessels, including the one that discovered the elephant, took part in the action?

.....

.....

3. ……..

4. How did the rescuers manage to get the animal back to the shore?

.....

.....

4. ……..

5. Why are elephants not able to swim for a long time in the ocean? Give two reasons.

.....

.....

5. ……..

6. What has caused Asian elephants to become an endangered species? Give two causes.

.....

.....

6. ……..

_____ / 6

Zadanie 3. **1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____** **_____ / 5**

Zadanie 4. **1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____**

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

…….. / 5*

POLA NA SZARYM TLE WYPEŁNIA KOMISJA KONKURSOWA

Zadanie 4 cd.

9. …… **10.** ……

11. …… **12.** ……

13. …… **14.** ……

15. …… **16.** ……

…… / 5*

_____ / 10*

Zadanie 5.

1. ……..... **2.** ……..... **3.** ……....

4. ……..... **5.** ……..... **6.** ……....

7. ……..... **8.** ……..... **9.** ……....

_____ / 5*

Zadanie 6.

1. d __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

2. __ __ __ __ **n** __ __ __ __

3. d __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

4. __ __ __ __ __ **x** __ __ __ __ __ __ __

_____ / 4

Zadanie 7.

1. …… **2.** ……

3. …… **4.** ……

5. …… **6.** ……

7. …… **8.** ……

_____ / 8

Zadanie 8.

1. They have repeatedly broken the environmental law and ……..……..

……..…… so far.

2. She asked me how ……..……..…….. to buy that hybrid vehicle.

3. Can the same place ……..…….. lightning?

4. I …….. the ducks.

5. Adam ……..…….. the lion.

6. I …… ……..……..……. the mouse in a trap, but I had no choice.

7. Had ……..……..…., the cows would not have stopped mooing loudly.

8. Hardly ……..…….. in Earth Day activities.

1. …….

2. …….

3. …….

4. …….

5. …….

6. …….

7. …….

8. …….

_____ / 8

POLA NA SZARYM TLE WYPEŁNIA KOMISJA KONKURSOWA

Zadanie 9.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ **_____ / 3***

Zadanie 10.

1. Which lake of the Great Lakes is located entirely in the United States and which lake of the Great Lakes is the largest? ……. / 2

……

……

2. Which states is Yellowstone, the oldest US national park, located in? Name at least two of them. …….. / 2

……

……

3. What is the name of the bigger main island of New Zealand? Which body of water separates the two biggest islands and connects the Tasman Sea with the South Pacific Ocean? …….. / 2

……

……

4. What is the largest national park of New Zealand? ……. / 1

……

…… **_____ / 7***

SUMA **_____ / 60**

POLA NA SZARYM TLE WYPEŁNIA KOMSIJA KONKURSOWA

BRUDNOPIS