

Wojewódzki Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów szkół podstawowych od klasy IV**Etap szkolny 19 października 2021 roku****Godz. 14.00** **Czas trwania testu: 60 minut****Imię i nazwisko ucznia:** **Klasa:****Nazwa szkoły:** **Miejscowość:****Instrukcja dla ucznia:**

1. Test konkursowy na etapie szkolnym zawiera 6 zadań (I - VI).
2. Przed udzieleniem odpowiedzi uważnie przeczytaj polecenie i treść zadania.
3. Wszystkie odpowiedzi wpisuj czytelnie i wyraźnie w wyznaczonych miejscach.
4. Przy rozwiązywaniu zadań zamkniętych wyboru wielokrotnego wybierz tylko jedną, prawidłową odpowiedź i zaznacz ją krzyżykiem, np.:
a. b. c.
5. W przypadku pomyłki, weź błędną odpowiedź w kółko i oznacz krzyżykiem poprawną odpowiedź.
6. Test wypełniaj długopisem nieścieralnym, nie używaj korektora, ołówka ani gumki.
7. Nie komunikuj się z innymi uczestnikami konkursu w trakcie etapu szkolnego.
8. Nie korzystaj z żadnych urządzeń telekomunikacyjnych, słowników ani innych pomocy naukowych.
9. Sprawdź wszystkie odpowiedzi przed zakończeniem testu.
10. Punkty przyznawane są tylko za w pełni poprawne ortograficznie i gramatycznie rozwiązania, zgodne z zasadami i normami języka pisanego używanego w kontekstach formalnych, o ile z polecenia zadania nie wynika kontekst nieformalny.
11. Maksymalna liczba punktów, jaką możesz uzyskać, to 60 pkt.

Powodzenia ☺

Uzyskane punkty: /60 p., czyli %	Imię i nazwisko osoby sprawdzającej test	Podpis przewodniczącego SKK
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- I. **CZYTANIE. Przeczytaj uważnie tekst. Następnie przeczytaj zdania dotyczące tekstu i zaznacz odpowiedzi PRAWDA (TRUE), FAŁSZ (FALSE) lub BRAK INFORMACJI (NO INFORMATION).** .../10

The story of Silicon Valley

It is not made of silicon; and it is not a river valley; but forgetting that, Silicon Valley is probably the most famous valley in the world. Although it is not the place where the first computer was built (that was Manchester, England), Silicon Valley, near San Francisco, was the birthplace of the modern computer industry.

For this, we can say thank you to scientists at the universities in California, and to the Hippies of the 1960's. It was in the nineteen-sixties that American "youth culture" really began. California, of course, already existed; but the Sixties Generation rediscovered it. At the time there were really two different forms of youth culture; the "Beach Boy" culture on the one hand, and the anti-establishment hippies and radical students on the other hand; and they all dreamed of California. For the Beach Boys, that meant southern California, where they could sing about surfing and cars; for the Hippies and radicals, it meant San Francisco, "flower power" and revolutionary new ideas. The campuses at Berkeley and Stamford, near San Francisco, were hot-beds of new ideas, new technology, new culture, and new ways of living.

When they finished university, many of the best students did not look for jobs with big companies like Ford or Exxon. Instead they wanted to be free and run their own operations... and stay in California, not far from San Francisco. Silicon Valley is thus a group of small towns, including Palo Alto and San José, a few miles south of San Francisco. The high-technology industry was already present around San Francisco. Intel had been founded in 1968, and in the same year the first computer mouse was built at Stamford University. In 1970, Xerox opened a research center in Palo Alto. There were also other electronics companies, like Hewlett Packard, and Fairchild, the world's first "semiconductor" company. Then, in 1976, an electronics student called Steve Jobs started a small computer company in his garage; he gave it the same name as the Beatles' record company: *Apple*. Very soon, more companies, like Seagate and Google appeared. "Silicon Valley" had arrived. There was even a sort of primitive Internet connecting many addresses in Silicon Valley, called the Arpanet.

Today, Silicon Valley is still the home of the computer industry; it is still full of high technology, but it is not the only center for high-tech in the USA. Today here are computer firms all over the USA... and all over the world; but Silicon Valley still has the largest concentration of high-tech companies and research centers.

Adapted from <https://linguapress.com/intermediate/silicon-valley.htm>

STATEMENT	TRUE	FALSE	NO INFORMATION
0. <i>The Silicon Valley is the most famous valley in the world.</i>	X		
1. The first computers were built in the Silicon Valley.			
2. Apart from entertainment, the 'Beach boy' youth were also interested in developing computer science.			

STATEMENT	TRUE	FALSE	NO INFORMATION
3. Geographically, the Silicon Valley is a group of towns.			
4. In the 1960s, young people dreamt about careers in big companies.			
5. The Arpanet was one of the internet companies from the Silicon Valley.			
6. Computer companies started to emerge in California in the 1970s.			
7. A computer mouse was invented in Intel.			
8. Palo Alto is one of the places that make up the Silicon Valley.			
9. Berkeley and Stamford were the universities which helped to finance innovative companies.			
10. The role of Silicon Valley has not drastically changed since the 1960s.			

II. Uzupełnij luki jednym słowem tak, żeby powstał logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. .../10

According to a recent survey, the idea of owning a flat or a house no 11. appeals to young people. The survey has shown that eight out of ten people aged 18 to 34 would 12. rent accommodation than buy a house or flat. Interestingly, this is not because of difficulties in taking 13. a bank loan. The reasons are more to do 14. the costs and convenience. The poll confirms that renting 15. considered more economical, convenient and even trendy. The most popular reason 16. young people decide to rent is the monthly cost, which is far 17. than paying off a mortgage. A lot of young people point out 18. advantage connected with renting: when something breaks in a rented flat, it is simply the landlord's responsibility to 19. it fixed. Finally, by renting a flat you can afford to live in a smarter neighborhood, where buying your own flat 20. cost a fortune.

(Adapted from Password 2, Macmillan Education)

III. STRUKTURY LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNE. Przekształć podane zdania używając słów podanych wielkimi literami. Łącznie z podanym wyrazem nie możesz wpisać więcej niż 4 słowa w lukę, .../10

21. I don't want to throw my old trainers away. **RATHER**
I my old trainers away.

22. Joan will probably study dentistry when she graduates. **LIKELY**
Joandentistry when she graduates.

23. 'You can't play in the street', granddad said to us. **FORBADE**
Granddadin the street.
24. I guess you shouldn't put old batteries into the bin. **BETTER**
You old batteries into the bin.
25. We should leave early in the morning to get there by noon. **OUGHT**
We off early in the morning to get there by noon.
26. It was difficult to extinguish the fire of the barn but the fire brigade managed to do it in an hour. **PUT**
It was difficult to the fire of the barn but the fire brigade managed to do it in an hour.
27. Jake? I think he is writing a school assignment at the moment. **MAY**
Jake? He a school assignment at the moment.
28. "Where did you tear your dress, Martha?", my mum asked. **I**
My mum asked me my dress.
29. I can't wait to have some free time. **FORWARD**
I amsome free time.
30. 'It was James who lost the way in the woods', said Kate. **BLAMED**
Kate the way in the woods.

IV. SŁOWNICTWO. Wpisz brakujące wyrazy tak, żeby powstały logiczne zdania. ODPOWIEDZI WPISUJ WIELKIMI LITERAMI.

.../10

Przykład: I prefer S P A R K L I N G water to still water.

31. In some people _ A _ _ Y products such as cream, cheese or yoghurt may cause allergy.
32. Claire's accepted the ring from Ian! They are E _ _ A _ _ ! I hope the wedding is this year.
33. A _ _ _ G _ _ _ in the street was asking for some money so we gave him some coins.
34. My uncle works in the _ H _ _ _ A _ _ where he is in charge of designing yachts.
35. When somebody loses a job, they are given unemployment _ _ N _ _ _ T to get by.
36. Your excuse is completely R _ _ _ _ _ U _ ! Mrs. Jones is not going to believe in it.
37. Don't drop _ I _ _ _ _ in the street! It's so rude of you to leave rubbish!
38. After 20 years of living in a big city my parents decided to move to the C _ _ _ _ _ S _ _ _ to have a peaceful life.
39. I'd like to work as a P _ _ _ _ E _ _ _ and be a part of an ambulance crew in the future.
40. Sorry Ann, I can't repair your bike as we don't have essential _ P _ _ _ parts.



V. SŁOWNICTWO. Wstaw brakujące słowa tak aby uzupełniały poniższe wyrażenia tworząc poprawne idiomy. W nawiasach podano liczbę liter. ODPOWIEDZI WPISUJ WIELKIMI LITERAMI.

Przykład: *as black as ...COAL.....* (4) .../10

- 41. as blind as a (3)
- 42. as busy as a(3)
- 43. as cool as a(8)
- 44. as drunk as a(4)
- 45. as fresh as a(5)
- 46. as light as a(7)
- 47. as proud as a (7)
- 48. as quiet as a church (5)
- 49. as wise as an(3)
- 50. as hot as(4)

VI. KULTURA KRAJÓW ANGLOSASKICH. Uzupełnij zdania wybierając prawidłową odpowiedź A, B, C lub D.

.../10

Przykład: *Windsor is the name of*

- ~~a. a royal castle~~ b. a river c. a university d. a bridge

51. To play polo you need to be good at

- A. swimming B. running C. horse-riding D. jumping

52. The flag of Scotland is often referred to as

- A. St. Andrew's cross B. St. Patrick's cross C. St. George's cross D. St. Edward's cross

53. E.A. Poe, a famous author of short stories full of mysteries and the macabre was

- A. British B. American C. Australian D. Canadian

54. If you want to sightsee Camden, a district famous for its alternative culture and street markets, you must go to

- A. Sidney B. Toronto C. New York D. London

55. The Brooklyn Bridge is a famous landmark situated in
A. Washington B. New York C. San Francisco D. Los Angeles
56. The famous Edinburgh Festival *Fringe* is organised each year in
A. April B. May C. June D. August
57. The flower symbol of Scotland is
A. a thistle B. a daffodil C. a rose D. a shamrock
58. Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn are characters from the books written by
A. R.L. Stevenson B. A. Christie C. A.A. Milne D. M. Twain
59. Boris Johnson, a current British Prime Minister, used to be the Mayor of
A. Glasgow B. Edinburgh C. London D. Manchester
60. The capital of Wales is
A. Cardiff B. York C. Lincoln D. Bristol