

WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

arkusz próbny LinguaShift

ARKUSZ 1 - ETAP REJONOWY

- Na wypełnienie testu masz 90 min.
- Arkusz zawiera 8 zadań oraz brudnopis.
- Zadania czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
- W zadaniach zamkniętych zaznacz jedną prawidłową odpowiedź.
- W zadaniach otwartych wymagana jest pełna poprawność językowa i ortograficzna.
- Nie używaj korektora.

Powodzenia!

Maksymalna liczba punktów - 100

Liczba uzyskanych punktów -

Imię i nazwisko ucznia:

Podpisy członków komisji sprawdzających prace:

1.

2.

Zadanie nr 1 (0-8 pkt)

Przeczytaj uważnie tekst, a następnie zdecyduj, czy zdania 1-8 są zgodne z jego treścią (TRUE), czy nie (FALSE). Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

The City That Is Learning to Live With Water

For centuries, cities have tried to keep water out. Rivers were forced between walls, wetlands were drained and rainwater was moved quickly into underground pipes. But as extreme rainfall becomes more common, some planners are taking the opposite approach: they are designing neighbourhoods that temporarily make space for water.

One idea is the "sponge city". Parks, ponds, planted roofs and permeable pavements absorb or slow down rain instead of sending all of it into drains at once. A football field, for example, can be designed to become a shallow storage basin during a storm and return to normal when the water disappears. Streets can include planted areas that collect runoff from hard surfaces.

The approach has advantages beyond flood control. More vegetation can cool streets during hot weather, create habitats for insects and birds, and make neighbourhoods more pleasant. However, redesigning a dense city is expensive and requires cooperation between engineers, architects, local authorities and residents.

Supporters stress that sponge design cannot prevent every flood. Very severe storms can overwhelm any system. Its purpose is to reduce pressure, delay the movement of water and give cities more options than simply building higher walls. In a changing climate, flexibility may be as important as strength.

1. The text explains that the subject is more complicated than it may first appear. TRUE / FALSE
2. According to the text, the approach described has no disadvantages or limitations. TRUE / FALSE
3. The article gives at least one practical example. TRUE / FALSE
4. The text says that technology alone is enough to solve the entire problem. TRUE / FALSE
5. Cooperation or careful planning is presented as important. TRUE / FALSE
6. The author claims that the solution always works perfectly. TRUE / FALSE
7. The text connects the topic with a wider environmental, scientific or social issue. TRUE / FALSE
8. The final paragraph presents a completely negative conclusion. TRUE / FALSE

...../8 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

Zadanie nr 2 (0-7 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki (1-7), wybierając właściwe zdanie A-I. Dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Why Cities Are Planting Tiny Forests

A growing number of cities are creating extremely small but densely planted forests on unused pieces of land. [1] ____ The method often uses many native species planted close together so that they compete for light and grow rapidly.

These projects are not intended to replace large natural forests. [2] ____ A patch beside a school or car park can provide shade, absorb rainwater and create habitat for insects and birds.

Supporters also value the social effect. [3] ____ Residents may help with planting, schools can use the area for outdoor lessons, and children can observe how the site changes.

The approach has critics. [4] ____ A tiny forest cannot store as much carbon or support as many species as a large mature woodland. Poor species choices can also reduce its ecological value.

Researchers are therefore monitoring the sites over many years. [5] ____ They want to know which designs survive heat and drought and whether wildlife actually uses them.

The strongest argument may be that the projects make nature visible in places where land is scarce. [6] ____ For a child growing up among concrete, even a small patch of woodland can become an important daily contact with nature.

Tiny forests are best understood as one tool among many. [7] ____

A. G. Cities still need parks, mature trees and protection for existing natural areas.

B. E. Long-term evidence is still developing.

C. I. The method was originally created to grow wheat more efficiently.

D. F. Size should not be confused with complete ecological importance.

E. H. Every tiny forest becomes a rainforest within twelve months.

F. A. Some occupy an area no larger than a tennis court.

G. C. They can nevertheless improve conditions in heavily built-up neighbourhoods.

H. D. A successful site can become a community project as well as an ecological one.

I. B. Their real value may be local rather than global.

...../7 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

Zadanie nr 3 (0-15 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1-15) JEDNYM wyrazem, tak aby otrzymać spójny i poprawny językowo tekst. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

People often assume that maps simply show [1] _____ world as it is. In reality, every map is [2] _____ selection. A cartographer decides what to include, what to leave [3] _____ and how to represent distance, height or importance.

This becomes obvious [4] _____ we compare different kinds of maps. A road map needs clear routes, [5] _____ a geological map focuses on rock. A map designed [6] _____ tourists may highlight monuments that would be irrelevant to an engineer.

Digital maps appear more flexible, but they still depend [7] _____ choices. Search results may change according to location, and the fastest route is not always the [8] _____ pleasant one. Users also tend to trust a screen [9] _____ checking whether the information is current.

Historical maps create another challenge. Researchers can learn a great [10] _____ from them, but old maps were produced with less accurate equipment. A river may be drawn in the wrong place, [11] _____ a border may reflect political claims rather than reality.

For this reason, maps should be treated [12] _____ evidence, not as perfect copies of the world. They are extremely useful [13] _____ we understand their purpose and limitations. Learning to read a map critically is therefore [14] _____ important skill in an age [15] _____ navigation seems automatic.

...../15 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

Zadanie nr 4 (0-15 pkt)

Uzupełnij luki odpowiednią formą wyrazu utworzonego od wyrazu podanego w nawiasie. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. The evidence was not strong enough to be _____. (CONCLUDE)
2. The project depends on international _____. (COOPERATE)
3. The decision was criticised as completely _____. (RESPONSIBILITY)
4. We need a more _____ solution to this problem. (CREATE)
5. The programme aims to increase environmental _____. (AWARE)
6. The two species are surprisingly _____ in appearance. (SIMILAR)
7. His reaction was completely _____. (PREDICT)
8. The company admitted that the claim was _____. (LEAD)
9. There was considerable public _____ to the proposal. (OPPOSE)
10. The scientist is known for her _____ approach. (INNOVATE)
11. The article questions the _____ of the traditional theory. (ACCURATE)
12. The plan is financially _____ in the long term. (SUSTAIN)
13. The team completed the task _____. (SUCCESS)
14. The children behaved _____ throughout the visit. (RESPONSIBLE)
15. The result was statistically _____. (SIGNIFY)

...../15 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

Zadanie nr 5 (0-15 pkt)

Wykorzystując wyraz podany wielkimi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, aby precyzyjnie oddać sens zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj formy podanego wyrazu. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie PIĘĆ wyrazów, wliczając wyraz podany. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. It wasn't necessary for us to book in advance. HAVE
We _____ in advance.
2. I started working here in 2022. BEEN
I _____ 2022.
3. Perhaps Mia misunderstood the instructions. MIGHT
Mia _____ the instructions.
4. The bag was so heavy that I couldn't lift it. TOO
The bag _____ lift.
5. It took me two hours to finish the report. SPENT
I _____ the report.
6. The teacher said, 'Don't open the books.' TOLD
The teacher _____ the books.
7. The film started before we arrived. ALREADY
The film _____ we arrived.
8. She prefers trains to planes. RATHER
She would _____ fly.
9. People believe the painting is authentic. BELIEVED
The painting _____ authentic.
10. I regret telling him the secret. WISH
I _____ him the secret.
11. The storm made it impossible for the plane to leave. PREVENTED
The storm _____.
12. I advise you not to ignore that warning. WERE
If I _____ that warning.
13. I last visited Edinburgh three years ago. BEEN
I _____ Edinburgh for three years.
14. They are repairing our road this week. BEING
Our road _____ this week.
15. The last time Leo phoned was Monday. SINCE
Leo _____ Monday.

...../15 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

Zadanie nr 6 (0-10 pkt)

Przeczytaj zdania (1-10). Wybierz opcję A/B/C/D, której znaczenie jest najbardziej zbliżone do wyróżnionego słowa lub wyrażenia. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. The plan was ****abandoned****.
A) given up B) improved
C) announced D) copied
2. The researchers ****observed**** the animals.
A) fed B) watched
C) caught D) avoided
3. The town wants to ****preserve**** the building.
A) protect B) sell
C) replace D) hide
4. The proposal was ****rejected****.
A) accepted B) delayed
C) explained D) refused
5. The device is ****portable****.
A) automatic B) easy to carry
C) fragile D) expensive
6. The change was ****gradual****.
A) slow B) complete
C) sudden D) dangerous
7. The evidence was ****reliable****.
A) temporary B) colourful
C) ordinary D) trustworthy
8. The explanation was ****accurate****.
A) interesting B) correct
C) simple D) long
9. The area is ****remote****.
A) modern B) flat
C) far away D) crowded
10. The rules are ****compulsory****.
A) optional B) unfair
C) required D) temporary

...../10 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

Zadanie nr 7 (0-15 pkt)

Przeczytaj zdania (1-15). Wybierz opcję A/B/C/D, która zawiera najwierniejsze tłumaczenie słowa lub wyrażenia w nawiasie. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. The experiment was designed to (udowodnić) the theory.

- A) show up B) introduce
- C) prove D) present

2. The discovery had a major (wpływ) on the field.

- A) pressure B) impact
- C) touch D) impression

3. The project achieved its (główne cele).

- A) main objects B) main objectives
- C) chief results D) large aims

4. His positive (postawa) helped the team.

- A) position B) attitude
- C) behavioural D) pose

5. Her argument was extremely (przekonujący).

- A) convenient B) confused
- C) convincing D) conventional

6. The city is trying to reduce (zanieczyszczenie).

- A) pollution B) wasteful
- C) fumes D) rubbish bin

7. The council plans to (zwiększyć) the number of trees.

- A) measure B) remove
- C) reduce D) increase

8. He remained (spokojny) during the emergency.

- A) slow B) gentle
- C) calm D) silent

9. The researchers proposed several (rozwiązania).

- A) answers B) results
- C) effects D) solutions

10. The new route is more (wydajny).

- A) efficient B) effective at
- C) sufficient D) economic

11. She accepted full (odpowiedzialność) for the mistake.

- A) responsibility B) response
- C) reliability D) respect

12. (Widownia) remained silent until the final scene.

- A) The crew B) The audience
- C) The cast D) The listeners

13. Your (porady były) extremely useful.

- A) advices were B) advice were
- C) advice was D) advising was

14. The species is (zagrożony wyginięciem).

- A) endangered B) dangerous
- C) threatening D) extincted

15. The new technology may transform the (przemysł).

- A) factory B) fabric
- C) businessman D) industry

...../15 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

Zadanie nr 8 (0-15 pkt)

Przeczytaj pytania (1-15). Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź A/B/C/D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. Which U.S. holiday is also known federally as Washington's Birthday?
A) Columbus Day B) Memorial Day
C) Presidents' Day D) Labor Day
2. Which celebration is associated with Guy Fawkes?
A) Boxing Day B) Remembrance Sunday
C) Bonfire Night D) May Day
3. U.S. Thanksgiving is celebrated on:
A) 4 July B) the last Monday in May
C) the first Monday in September D) the fourth Thursday in November
4. Memorial Day in the U.S. is observed on:
A) the fourth Thursday in November B) 11 November
C) the first Monday in May D) the last Monday in May
5. Which U.S. holiday honours military veterans on 11 November?
A) Veterans Day B) Memorial Day
C) Labor Day D) Presidents' Day
6. Which day follows Christmas Day in the UK?
A) Shrove Tuesday B) Boxing Day
C) Good Friday D) Remembrance Day
7. Which city is the capital of Northern Ireland?
A) Belfast B) Cork
C) Dublin D) Cardiff
8. Which festival is strongly associated with music and takes place in Somerset?
A) Glastonbury B) Edinburgh Tattoo
C) Hay Festival D) Chelsea Flower Show
9. In the United States, Independence Day is celebrated on:
A) 4 July B) 11 November
C) 25 December D) 1 May
10. Which national day is celebrated in Ireland on 17 March?
A) Canada Day B) St Patrick's Day
C) St Andrew's Day D) St David's Day
11. St Patrick's Day is most closely associated with:
A) Wales B) Ireland
C) Canada D) Australia
12. Which event is traditionally held in London in June for the monarch's official birthday?
A) Highland Games B) Burns Night
C) Trooping the Colour D) Pancake Race
13. Which flower is traditionally associated with England?
A) daffodil B) thistle
C) shamrock D) rose
14. Which British event involves pancakes before Lent?
A) Guy Fawkes Night B) Shrove Tuesday
C) Harvest Festival D) Easter Monday
15. Which city is the capital of Scotland?
A) Belfast B) Cardiff
C) Edinburgh D) Glasgow

...../15 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.