

# WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

arkusz próbny LinguaShift

## ARKUSZ 9 - 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 Return of Dark Skies

For most of human history, a clear night revealed thousands of stars. Today, many people living in cities see only a small fraction of them because artificial light brightens the sky. This phenomenon, known as light pollution, affects more than astronomy.

Many animals depend on darkness. Migrating birds can become confused by illuminated buildings, insects gather around lamps, and sea turtle hatchlings may move toward artificial lights instead of the ocean. Excessive night lighting can also waste energy.

Some towns are responding by changing the design rather than simply removing lights. Lamps can be directed downward, reduced during quiet hours or fitted with warmer bulbs. The goal is to provide light where people need it without sending unnecessary brightness into the sky.

Dark-sky projects often produce an unexpected benefit: people rediscover the night landscape. Communities that reduce light pollution can attract stargazers and tourists while also helping wildlife. The solution is not complete darkness; it is smarter darkness.

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. F. Size should not be confused with complete ecological importance.
- B. H. Every tiny forest becomes a rainforest within twelve months.
- C. I. The method was originally created to grow wheat more efficiently.
- D. D. A successful site can become a community project as well as an ecological one.
- E. C. They can nevertheless improve conditions in heavily built-up neighbourhoods.
- F. E. Long-term evidence is still developing.
- G. B. Their real value may be local rather than global.
- H. G. Cities still need parks, mature trees and protection for existing natural areas.
- I. A. Some occupy an area no larger than a tennis court.

...../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 team completed the task \_\_\_\_\_. (SUCCESS)
2. The programme aims to increase environmental \_\_\_\_\_. (AWARE)
3. The plan is financially \_\_\_\_\_ in the long term. (SUSTAIN)
4. His reaction was completely \_\_\_\_\_. (PREDICT)
5. The new system should improve the \_\_\_\_\_ of the service. (EFFICIENT)
6. The children behaved \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the visit. (RESPONSIBLE)
7. The project depends on international \_\_\_\_\_. (COOPERATE)
8. We need a more \_\_\_\_\_ solution to this problem. (CREATE)
9. The result was statistically \_\_\_\_\_. (SIGNIFY)
10. The scientist is known for her \_\_\_\_\_ approach. (INNOVATE)
11. There was considerable public \_\_\_\_\_ to the proposal. (OPPOSE)
12. The museum is working to improve \_\_\_\_\_ for disabled visitors. (ACCESS)
13. The company admitted that the claim was \_\_\_\_\_. (LEAD)
14. Her explanation was clear and highly \_\_\_\_\_. (CONVINCE)
15. The decision was criticised as completely \_\_\_\_\_. (RESPONSIBILITY)

...../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. People believe the painting is authentic. BELIEVED  
The painting \_\_\_\_\_ authentic.
2. I last visited Edinburgh three years ago. BEEN  
I \_\_\_\_\_ Edinburgh for three years.
3. The film started before we arrived. ALREADY  
The film \_\_\_\_\_ we arrived.
4. It wasn't necessary for us to book in advance. HAVE  
We \_\_\_\_\_ in advance.
5. Despite the rain, the match continued. ALTHOUGH  
The match continued \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The bag was so heavy that I couldn't lift it. TOO  
The bag \_\_\_\_\_ lift.
7. The last time Leo phoned was Monday. SINCE  
Leo \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
8. Perhaps Mia misunderstood the instructions. MIGHT  
Mia \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions.
9. The teacher said, 'Don't open the books.' TOLD  
The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the books.
10. The storm made it impossible for the plane to leave. PREVENTED  
The storm \_\_\_\_\_.
11. They are repairing our road this week. BEING  
Our road \_\_\_\_\_ this week.
12. I regret telling him the secret. WISH  
I \_\_\_\_\_ him the secret.
13. It took me two hours to finish the report. SPENT  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the report.
14. This is my first visit to Belfast. NEVER  
I \_\_\_\_\_ Belfast before.
15. I am sure he didn't see the sign. HAVE  
He \_\_\_\_\_ the sign.

...../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 proposal was **\*\*rejected\*\***.  
A) refused   B) delayed  
C) accepted   D) explained
2. The area is **\*\*remote\*\***.  
A) modern   B) crowded  
C) far away   D) flat
3. The evidence was **\*\*reliable\*\***.  
A) colourful   B) trustworthy  
C) ordinary   D) temporary
4. The result was **\*\*unexpected\*\***.  
A) regular   B) certain  
C) surprising   D) unimportant
5. The town wants to **\*\*preserve\*\*** the building.  
A) hide   B) replace  
C) sell   D) protect
6. The change was **\*\*gradual\*\***.  
A) complete   B) slow  
C) dangerous   D) sudden
7. The explanation was **\*\*accurate\*\***.  
A) interesting   B) simple  
C) long   D) correct
8. The researchers **\*\*observed\*\*** the animals.  
A) watched   B) fed  
C) avoided   D) caught
9. The species is **\*\*rare\*\***.  
A) tiny   B) unusual and scarce  
C) dangerous   D) common
10. The company **\*\*reduced\*\*** its costs.  
A) lowered   B) doubled  
C) measured   D) reported

...../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 discovery had a major (wpływ) on the field.  
A) impression B) pressure  
C) touch D) impact
2. The new route is more (wydajny).  
A) sufficient B) efficient  
C) effective at D) economic
3. The project achieved its (główne cele).  
A) main objects B) chief results  
C) large aims D) main objectives
4. The experiment was designed to (udowodnić) the theory.  
A) introduce B) show up  
C) prove D) present
5. We decided to (pójść na wędrowkę) despite the clouds.  
A) go jogging B) go hiking  
C) go sightseeing D) go away
6. The new technology may transform the (przemysł).  
A) factory B) businessman  
C) industry D) fabric
7. The council plans to (zwiększyć) the number of trees.  
A) measure B) remove  
C) reduce D) increase
8. The city is trying to reduce (zanieczyszczenie).  
A) wasteful B) rubbish bin  
C) pollution D) fumes
9. The species is (zagrożony wyginieciem).  
A) extincted B) endangered  
C) dangerous D) threatening
10. The researchers proposed several (rozwiązania).  
A) solutions B) results  
C) effects D) answers
11. (Widownia) remained silent until the final scene.  
A) The audience B) The listeners  
C) The cast D) The crew
12. The hotel (obsługa) was excellent.  
A) service B) survey  
C) servant D) staffing
13. She accepted full (odpowiedzialność) for the mistake.  
A) respect B) reliability  
C) responsibility D) response
14. He remained (spokojny) during the emergency.  
A) gentle B) calm  
C) slow D) silent
15. Your (porady były) extremely useful.  
A) advice was B) advices were  
C) advice were D) advising was

...../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 celebration is associated with Guy Fawkes?  
A) Boxing Day B) Bonfire Night  
C) Remembrance Sunday D) May Day
2. Which city hosts the famous Edinburgh Festival Fringe?  
A) Edinburgh B) Belfast  
C) London D) Manchester
3. Which national day is celebrated in Ireland on 17 March?  
A) St David's Day B) St Patrick's Day  
C) Canada Day D) St Andrew's Day
4. St Patrick's Day is most closely associated with:  
A) Canada B) Wales  
C) Ireland D) Australia
5. Which city is the capital of Northern Ireland?  
A) Cardiff B) Dublin  
C) Cork D) Belfast
6. Memorial Day in the U.S. is observed on:  
A) the first Monday in May B) the fourth Thursday in November  
C) the last Monday in May D) 11 November
7. Which day follows Christmas Day in the UK?  
A) Good Friday B) Shrove Tuesday  
C) Remembrance Day D) Boxing Day
8. Which U.S. holiday is also known federally as Washington's Birthday?  
A) Columbus Day B) Presidents' Day  
C) Labor Day D) Memorial Day
9. Which U.S. holiday honours military veterans on 11 November?  
A) Presidents' Day B) Labor Day  
C) Veterans Day D) Memorial Day
10. Which flower is traditionally associated with England?  
A) shamrock B) rose  
C) daffodil D) thistle
11. U.S. Thanksgiving is celebrated on:  
A) the fourth Thursday in November B) the first Monday in September  
C) 4 July D) the last Monday in May
12. Which London carnival is famous for Caribbean cultural roots?  
A) Westminster Fair B) Greenwich Parade  
C) Notting Hill Carnival D) Camden Carnival
13. Which event is traditionally held in London in June for the monarch's official birthday?  
A) Trooping the Colour B) Highland Games  
C) Pancake Race D) Burns Night
14. Which plant symbol is associated with Scotland?  
A) thistle B) maple leaf  
C) fern D) rose
15. Which festival is strongly associated with music and takes place in Somerset?  
A) Hay Festival B) Edinburgh Tattoo  
C) Chelsea Flower Show D) Glastonbury

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

[illegible]