

WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

arkusz próbny LinguaShift

ARKUSZ 8 - ETAP SZKOLNY

- Na wypełnienie testu masz 60 min.
- Arkusz zawiera 8 zadań oraz brudnopis.
- Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy Twój arkusz jest kompletny.
- Zadania czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
- Odpowiedzi wpisuj czytelnie długopisem lub piórem.
- W zadaniach zamkniętych zaznacz jedną prawidłową odpowiedź.
- W zadaniach otwartych wymagana jest poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna.
- Postaraj się udzielić odpowiedzi na wszystkie pytania.

Powodzenia!

Maksymalna liczba punktów - 100

Liczba uzyskanych punktów -

Imię i nazwisko ucznia:

Podpisy członków komisji sprawdzających prac:

1.

2.

Zadanie nr 1 (0-6 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki (1-6), wybierając właściwe zdanie A-G. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Can Scientists Forecast Sharks?

Weather forecasts help people decide whether to carry an umbrella or cancel a journey. Some marine scientists are exploring whether a similar idea could be used for sharks. Instead of predicting rain, the system would estimate where certain sharks are likely to be at a particular time. (1) _____

Researchers combine information from tagged animals with ocean conditions such as temperature, currents and food availability. Over time, computer models can look for relationships between the environment and shark movement. (2) _____ The prediction will never be perfect, because wild animals do not follow a fixed timetable.

A shark forecast could have several uses. Conservationists might identify important feeding or breeding areas, while fishing fleets could be warned when protected species are nearby. (3) _____ Beach managers might also use the information as one part of their safety planning.

There are limitations. Tracking data are easier to collect for some species than others, and ocean conditions can change quickly. (4) _____ Scientists must also avoid creating the impression that a map can guarantee where every shark will or will not be.

The project reflects a wider change in wildlife science. (5) _____ As tracking devices and environmental data improve, researchers can move from describing where animals have been to estimating where they may go next. (6) _____

- A. The idea is to turn past movement into useful predictions.
- B. These patterns can then be used to estimate future locations.
- C. Better information could reduce accidental catches.
- D. A forecast must therefore be treated as a probability rather than a promise.
- E. Researchers increasingly combine biology with large data sets and computer modelling.
- F. That could allow people to respond before animals enter dangerous areas.
- G. Sharks would receive the forecast on underwater phones.

...../6 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

Zadanie nr 2 (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.

Why Make Robots Look Human?

From hotel receptionists to research laboratories, some robots are designed with faces, eyes or bodies that resemble people. Designers often believe that human-like features make machines easier to understand. A robot that turns its head toward a speaker, for example, can signal attention without needing to display a written message.

However, looking almost human can also make people uncomfortable. Researchers sometimes call this reaction the 'uncanny valley': a machine may seem friendly when it is clearly artificial, but disturbing when it becomes realistic without being completely convincing.

There are practical questions too. A human-shaped robot may be useful in buildings designed for human bodies, where it must use stairs, doors or tools. In other situations, wheels, arms or completely different forms may work better.

Designers therefore have to think about purpose rather than appearance alone. The best robot is not necessarily the one that looks most like us; it is the one whose form helps people understand and use it safely.

1. The text describes a project or discovery based on scientific research. TRUE / FALSE
2. The main development happened without the use of any modern technology. TRUE / FALSE
3. Researchers still have questions that have not been completely answered. TRUE / FALSE
4. The text gives no possible practical use for the research. TRUE / FALSE
5. The text mentions at least one difficulty or limitation. TRUE / FALSE
6. Scientists need to collect or compare evidence before reaching conclusions. TRUE / FALSE
7. The text claims that one single discovery has solved every related problem. TRUE / FALSE
8. The subject may help researchers understand a wider scientific or historical issue. TRUE / FALSE

Based on National Geographic reporting on why humans design robots in our own image.

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

Zadanie nr 3 (0-15 pkt)

Wybierz najlepsze tłumaczenie fragmentów zdań. Za każdy poprawny wybór otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. I haven't seen Mia _____ (od) last Friday.
A) from B) since
C) during D) for
2. You _____ (nie wolno ci) use your phone during the test.
A) wouldn't B) mustn't
C) needn't D) don't have to
3. By the time we arrived, the film _____ (już się zaczął).
A) had already started B) has already started
C) already started D) was already starting
4. She succeeded _____ (mimo że) she was very nervous.
A) unless B) although
C) because D) despite
5. If it _____ (nie będzie padać), we'll go cycling.
A) doesn't rain B) won't rain
C) wouldn't rain D) isn't raining
6. The bridge _____ (został zbudowany) more than a century ago.
A) has built B) is built
C) was building D) was built
7. We arrived _____ (na czas) for the beginning of the show.
A) by time B) at time
C) in time D) on the time
8. He apologized _____ (za spóźnienie).
A) for being late B) to be late
C) because late D) for be late
9. Neither Tom _____ (ani jego siostra) was at home.
A) and his sister B) nor his sister
C) or his sister D) but his sister
10. The soup is _____ (zbyt gorąca, żeby) eat.
A) too hot to B) such hot to
C) enough hot to D) so hot that
11. My brother is _____ (przyzwyczajony do wstawania) early.
A) use to getting up B) getting used get up
C) used to get up D) used to getting up
12. He asked me _____ (gdzie mieszkam).
A) where did I live B) where I live?
C) where do I live D) where I lived
13. I wish I _____ (umiał) speak Japanese.
A) should B) will
C) can D) could
14. She _____ (wolałaby) take the train than drive.
A) used to B) would rather
C) would prefer D) had better
15. You'd better _____ (nie spóźnić się) again.
A) don't be late B) to not be late
C) not be late D) not to be late

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

Zadanie nr 4 (0-21 pkt)

Uzupełnij każde zdanie jednym pasującym słowem. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie brakujących liter. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. The long h _____ across the mountains took almost six hours.
2. Our j _____ is quiet, but it is close to the city centre.
3. Protecting the a _____ requires changes in the way we use resources.
4. The e _____ applauded loudly at the end of the performance.
5. The team carried out careful p _____ before publishing its results.
6. Regular m _____ can improve both physical and mental health.
7. The c _____ announced a new education programme.
8. The trip turned into an unexpected w _____.
9. Air e _____ is a serious problem in many large cities.
10. The new exhibition opened at the local a _____.
11. Geography is my favourite school c _____.
12. We booked a table at a small Italian r _____.
13. She won first prize in the national s _____.
14. The new i _____ could change the way people travel.
15. Modern r _____ allows people to communicate instantly.
16. He was taken to t _____ after the accident.
17. Every a _____ must show a ticket before boarding.
18. Music is an important part of every n _____.
19. The g _____ changed suddenly during our walk.
20. Waiting for the results requires a lot of p _____.
21. The young p _____ trains six days a week.

...../21 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

Zadanie nr 5 (0-15 pkt)

Przeczytaj zdania. Wykorzystując wyraz podany drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij lukę tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj formy podanego wyrazu. W lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając wyraz podany. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. The test was easier than I expected. (AS)
The test wasn't _____ expected.
2. I started learning Spanish two years ago. (BEEN)
I _____ Spanish for two years.
3. It isn't necessary for Eva to come early. (HAVE)
Eva _____ early.
4. He started work before I arrived. (ALREADY)
He _____ when I arrived.
5. Someone is repairing our roof tomorrow. (HAVING)
We _____ tomorrow.
6. The storm prevented us from leaving. (BECAUSE)
We couldn't leave _____ storm.
7. The last time I saw Leo was Monday. (SINCE)
I _____ Monday.
8. I don't know why she left. (IDEA)
I _____ she left.
9. This bag is too heavy for me to carry. (ENOUGH)
I am not _____ this bag.
10. Maya said, 'I will call you tomorrow.' (PROMISED)
Maya _____ the next day.
11. I regret not taking an umbrella. (WISH)
I _____ an umbrella.
12. People speak English in many countries. (SPOKEN)
English _____ many countries.
13. I prefer cycling to taking the bus. (RATHER)
I _____ take the bus.
14. Although he was tired, he kept working. (SPITE)
In _____, he kept working.
15. Perhaps Tom forgot the meeting. (MIGHT)
Tom _____ the meeting.

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

Zadanie nr 6 (0-12 pkt)

Uzupełnij tekst, wpisując w każdą lukę jeden wyraz tak, aby tekst był logiczny i poprawny gramatycznie. Nie wolno używać skrótów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Learning a new skill is _____ (1) of the best ways to keep the mind active. People often begin because they want _____ (2) achieve a practical goal, but they may discover that the process itself _____ (3) enjoyable. Progress can be slow, especially _____ (4) the beginning. It is useful to practise regularly rather _____ (5) wait for a perfect moment. Mistakes are part of learning, _____ (6) they show what still needs attention. A learner _____ (7) never makes mistakes may simply be choosing tasks that are too easy. The _____ (8) important thing is to continue. People should compare their present ability with _____ (9) own earlier performance instead of comparing themselves with experts. With patience, they _____ (10) usually see improvement after a _____ (11) weeks. A skill becomes easier _____ (12) practice turns new actions into habits.

...../12 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

Zadanie nr 7 (0-11 pkt)

Uzupełnij zdania wykorzystując podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie wolno zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, ale możesz dodać inne wyrazy. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. When I was younger, I (use/play) _____ outside every day.
2. How long (you/live) _____ in this town?
3. Has the package (already/deliver) _____?
4. I wonder (why/she/refuse/come) _____ with us.
5. My brother (go/swim/two/time) _____ week.
6. She says she (not/mind/help) _____ with the project.
7. I (rather/stay) _____ at home tonight.
8. We (not/have/bring) _____ any equipment.
9. The guide asked us (not/take) _____ photographs.
10. Do you know (what/time/museum/open) _____ tomorrow?
11. We will go hiking (if/weather/be) _____ good.

...../11 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

Zadanie nr 8 (0-12 pkt)

Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź TRUE / FALSE. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. The United States has 50 states. TRUE / FALSE
2. Loch Ness is in Wales. TRUE / FALSE
3. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. TRUE / FALSE
4. Mount Rushmore is located in New York City. TRUE / FALSE
5. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the UK. TRUE / FALSE
6. Washington, D.C. is one of the 50 U.S. states. TRUE / FALSE
7. New York City is the capital of the United States. TRUE / FALSE
8. The Giant's Causeway is in Northern Ireland. TRUE / FALSE
9. Cardiff is the capital of Scotland. TRUE / FALSE
10. The White House is in Washington, D.C. TRUE / FALSE
11. Liverpool is strongly associated with the Beatles. TRUE / FALSE
12. Alaska lies directly south of Florida. TRUE / FALSE

...../12 pkt
(liczba uzyskanych punktów / maksymalna liczba punktów)

BRUDNOPIS

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