II KONKURS ENCJO JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

SZKOŁY PONADPODSTAWOWE | ETAP I – SZKOLNY

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Klasa: _____

Szkoła: _____

Data: 5 listopada 2026 r. Czas: 60 minut Maksymalna liczba punktów: 60

Wynik: _____ / 60 pkt

Instrukcja: Rozwiązuj zadania samodzielnie. Zapisuj czytelne odpowiedzi. Nie używaj korektora oraz zmywalnych przyborów piśmienniczych ani urządzeń elektronicznych. Każda z 60 odpowiedzi jest warta 1 punkt.

Zadanie A (10 punktów)

Uzupełnij każde zdanie jednym wyrazem. Każda kreska oznacza jedną brakującą literę. Nie zmieniaj podanych liter. Obowiązuje całkowita poprawność ortograficzna.

1. The charity hopes to _ **L** _ _ **V** _ _ **T** _ the pressure on local food banks.
2. Despite the generous offer, she was _ _ **L** _ _ **T** _ _ **T** to accept the position abroad.
3. The students designed a _ _ **S** _ **A** _ **N** _ _ **L** _ solution that could be used for years without wasting resources.
4. The two sides agreed to _ **E** _ _ **T** _ _ **T** _ a compromise rather than cancel the agreement.
5. Before sharing the story, journalists should _ **V** _ **L** _ **A** _ _ the reliability of the source.
6. Losing the grant was an unexpected _ _ **N** _ _ _ **U** _ _ **C** _ of missing the deadline.
7. Older people living alone can be particularly _ **U** _ **N** _ _ **A** _ _ _ to online scams.
8. It can be difficult to _ _ **S** _ _ _ _ **U** _ **S** _ between a reliable website and a fake one.
9. With both main roads closed, long delays were _ _ **E** _ **I** _ **A** _ _ _.
10. Her _ **P** _ _ **T** _ **N** _ _ **U** _ decision to join the debate surprised the whole class.

Zadanie B (10 punktów)

Uzupełnij zdania WIELKIMI LITERAMI, tworząc właściwą formę wyrazu podanego w nawiasie. Obowiązuje pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna.

1. The council faced fierce _____ after announcing cuts to the youth centre. (**CRITICISE**)
2. The evidence was so _____ that the jury remained uncertain. (**CONVINCE**)
3. The rapid _____ of false information worried the researchers. (**CIRCULATE**)
4. There is growing _____ among teenagers of the risks of sharing passwords. (**AWARE**)
5. The experiment was carried out under the close _____ of a qualified scientist. (**SUPERVISE**)
6. Her quiet _____ reassured the rest of the team before the presentation. (**CONFIDENT**)
7. The scientists questioned the _____ of the results because the sample was so small. (**RELY**)
8. A lack of _____ made the application impossible to complete. (**INFORM**)
9. The original budget was completely _____; it assumed transport would cost nothing. (**REAL**)
10. Her _____ to compromise eventually caused the disagreement to escalate. (**REFUSE**)

Zadanie C (10 punktów)

Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby znaczyło to samo co pierwsze. Użyj podanego słowa w niezmienionej formie. Wpisz maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, łącznie z podanym. Formy skrócone liczą się jako dwa wyrazy. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność.

1. Although it was raining heavily, they continued the match. **DESPITE**
   They continued the match _____.

2. The teacher started working here three years ago. **FOR**
The teacher _____ three years.

3. I regret not applying for the scholarship. **WISH**
I _____ for the scholarship.

4. The last time I saw Leo was in March. **SINCE**
I _____ March.

5. The council will repair the bridge before winter. **BE**
The bridge _____ before winter.

6. The instructions were too complicated for me to follow. **ENOUGH**
The instructions _____ for me to follow.

7. "You shouldn't share your password," the teacher told us. **WARNED**
The teacher _____ our password.

8. It's possible that Emma left her bag on the train. **MIGHT**
Emma _____ her bag on the train.

9. You must submit the form by Friday. **HAS**
The form _____ by Friday.

10. I'd prefer to stay at home tonight. **RATHER**
I _____ go out tonight.

Zadanie D (10 punktów)

Wybierz jedną poprawną odpowiedź A, B, C lub D. Wpisz literę lub ją zakreśl.

1. If I _____ about the cancellation, I wouldn't have travelled to the station.
A. knew
B. had known
C. have known
D. would know

2. Our school library, _____ was renovated last year, now stays open until six.
A. that
B. where
C. which
D. whose

3. The coach insisted _____ warming up before the match.
A. on
B. for
C. at
D. to

4. By the time the technician finally answered her call, she _____ for two hours.
A. waited
B. has waited
C. had been waiting
D. is waiting

5. By this time next Friday, we _____ our final exams.
A. finish
B. will have finished
C. finished
D. have finished

6. The website is believed _____ personal data without permission.
A. collect
B. to collect
C. collecting
D. collected

7. The teacher asked us _____ we had completed the questionnaire.
A. whether
B. what
C. that
D. whose

8. They had _____ few volunteers that the event had to be postponed.
A. such
B. too
C. so
D. enough

9. "I'm afraid I've lost the notes you lent me." — "_____. I've got a spare copy."
A. That's a shame, isn't it?
B. Never mind
C. I bet you will
D. I couldn't agree more

10. "Would you mind if I opened the window?" — "_____. It's rather warm in here."

A. Yes, I mind
B. Not at all
C. I'm afraid so
D. I wish I could

Zadanie E (5 punktów)

Wpisz odpowiednią formę czasownika lub czasowników podanych w nawiasie. Zwróć uwagę na kontekst i poprawną pisownię.

1. If only he _____ (LISTEN) more carefully yesterday!

2. When I got to the station, the train _____ (ALREADY / LEAVE).

3. This time tomorrow, we _____ (TRAVEL) across Scotland.

4. She _____ (NOT / FINISH) the project yet, despite working on it all week.

5. The museum is closed because it_____ (RENOVATE) at the moment.

Zadanie F (5 punktów)

Zastąp podkreślone znaczenie odpowiednim czasownikiem frazowym, używając podanego słowa w niezmienionej formie. Wpisz brakującą frazę.

1. The meeting was cancelled at short notice.
CALLED
The meeting _____ at short notice.

2. Can you find a solution to the problem?
COME
Can you _____ a solution to the problem?

3. He finally recovered from the flu.
GOT
He finally _____ the flu.

4. The company has reduced its spending on advertising.
CUT
The company has _____ its spending on advertising.

5. I unexpectedly met my former teacher in the supermarket.
RAN
I _____ my former teacher in the supermarket.

Zadanie G (10 punktów)

Przeczytaj tekst. Następnie wybierz jedną poprawną odpowiedź A, B, C lub D do pytań 1–10.

THE LIBRARY OF THINGS: A SMALL IDEA WITH BIG CHALLENGES

At Kingsbridge Secondary School, students often bought equipment for projects and then left it untouched for months. A scientific calculator for a short course, a camera tripod for a media assignment or a board game for a school event could be expensive, yet useful only briefly. So the environmental club proposed a "Library of Things": a collection of items that students could borrow instead of buying. An online poll suggested that 82 per cent of students would use the service. The organisers expected a busy first month.

The reality was disappointing. Only fourteen items were borrowed during the first four weeks. When Nadia, the student coordinator, asked her classmates why, she discovered that enthusiasm did not necessarily mean confidence. Some students were unsure how long they could keep an item. Others feared being charged for damage they had not caused. The club had advertised the project with colourful posters but had forgotten to explain how borrowing actually worked.

Instead of spending money on more advertising, the team published a clear guide, checked each item before lending it out and allowed a two-day grace period for late returns. They also encouraged borrowers to report accidental damage immediately. Some teachers worried that the scheme would create extra work for staff. To address this concern, students organised a volunteer rota and introduced a simple digital booking system. Teachers still helped with the initial safety checks, but they did not have to supervise every loan.

Another problem appeared during exam season, when several students wanted the same calculators at once. The club introduced reservations and a seven-day borrowing limit. By the end of the second term, monthly loans had increased to more than one hundred. Students also began recommending useful equipment to classmates from different year groups, which led to friendships that might never have developed otherwise.

Nadia is pleased with the results, but she is careful about making grand claims. “We know that people are borrowing more,” she says. “We cannot prove that every loan prevented a purchase or calculate exactly how much waste we saved.” For her, the most important lesson is that a good idea is not enough on its own. People need straightforward rules, a system they trust and a team willing to improve it when something goes wrong.

Zadanie G – pytania do tekstu (10 punktów)

Zaznacz jedną odpowiedź w każdym pytaniu. Każde pytanie jest warte 1 punkt.

1. Why did the club start the Library of Things?

A. To sell used equipment to raise money.
B. To reduce unnecessary purchases of rarely used items.
C. To replace lessons with practical projects.
D. To encourage every student to buy a calculator.

2. What did the online poll initially suggest?

A. Most students already used a borrowing service.
B. Students preferred advertisements to written instructions.
C. A large majority were interested in borrowing equipment.
D. Only fourteen students wanted to join the club.

3. What was one reason for the disappointing first month?

A. The borrowing rules were not clear enough.
B. The equipment was unavailable until exam season.
C. Teachers refused to let the items leave classrooms.
D. The school charged everyone a membership fee.

4. Why did the club introduce a two-day grace period?

A. To allow students to buy the items after trying them.
B. To make returning items late less worrying.
C. To give teachers more time to examine applications.
D. To prevent students from reserving calculators.

5. What concerned some teachers about the scheme?

A. It might increase their workload.
B. It could make the school library too quiet.
C. Students would stop using digital equipment.
D. Equipment would be given away permanently.

6. Why were reservations introduced?

A. The club wanted to stop lending items during holidays.
B. There was a shortage of student volunteers.
C. Demand for certain equipment increased at the same time.
D. The school decided to charge for every item.

7. What happened by the end of the second term?

A. The service was closed because of its costs.
B. The club had sold more than one hundred calculators.
C. Monthly borrowing rose to over one hundred loans.
D. All students had joined the volunteering team.

8. Which positive effect had the organisers not originally focused on?

A. Students developed friendships across year groups.
B. The school stopped buying any new equipment.
C. Teachers had fewer classes to prepare.
D. The club received money from local businesses.

9. Why does Nadia avoid claiming the project has definitely reduced waste?

A. She believes borrowing is always worse than buying.
B. She thinks the number of loans is too low to matter.
C. She lacks evidence that each loan replaced a purchase.
D. She plans to remove the environmental aim of the club.

10. Which statement best expresses the main message of the text?

A. Popular ideas succeed without careful planning.
B. Trustworthy procedures and gradual improvements are essential.
C. Students should be responsible for all school administration.
D. Environmental projects should avoid collecting data.

KONIEC ARKUSZA. Upewnij się, że zaznaczono wszystkie odpowiedzi.