

KONKURS Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO „English Pass-Port” DLA GIMNAZJÓW POWIATU JASIELSKIEGO

I Read Ben's blog. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

Ben's Language Blog

English is everywhere Friday 31 January 2011

Outside my house in Barcelona, there is a giant billboard for a soft drinks company with the words REFRESH YOURSELF! in huge letters. I stop in front of it and can't believe everybody who sees it can understand the words. This is just one example of a change in the media today – English is everywhere but only a few people can understand it. Why not put this in Spanish ('*refréscale!*'), why use English? Maybe because the company wants young people to buy this product – they are using English because they want their product to look more international.

Where else can you find English? My friend sent me a postcard from Patagonia, in South America, which says 'Chile: the End of the World'. So it's clear that English is connected with tourism. You'll find English wherever tourists go, so there'll be a lot of signs on roads, in airports and at tourist destinations. That's normal.

But English is also connected to international fashion. Are there any international brands that don't have an English slogan? I'm sure you'll know the brand if I say: 'Just do it' or 'Impossible is nothing', won't you? There are also many people these days using English in the entertainment industry. Consider rap music, for example. Hip-hop artists mix different languages to reflect their cultural identity. This is true of sport, as well. Some fans will use English to get their message across. Have a look at these signs from the World Cup finals in 2010. Thanks to English, millions have seen and understood their message.

1. The writer thinks everybody should understand the soft drinks advert.
2. The soft drinks company use English because they want to create a modern image.
3. The writer thinks the use of English in tourist places is surprising.
4. Hip-hop artists mix English with other languages to show they are multilingual.
5. People use English to communicate because they know more people will understand it.

II Read the people's opinions about the colours and what they mean in their culture. Match the facts (1–7) with the different colours.

John (New Zealand)

In most countries, black is the colour of mourning and death, so it's a colour that's never very popular with people. Some people like to wear black clothes because it's elegant but that's about it. The problem is that black is our national colour. Our famous rugby team are called the All Blacks, so that's also important for us.

Megumi (Japan)

It's amazing that most cultures associate pink with femininity. In Japan, it's popular with both men and women. You'll also see buildings made of pink bricks here, something you don't see in other countries at all. In most countries, mourning is associated with black but in Japan the colour that symbolises death is a white flower. White is normally associated with peace and purity but not in Japan.

Renata (Germany)

It seems unusual that a happy colour like yellow should mean something negative but that's what it means in Germany. It represents envy. I asked some friends about this colour and it seems that in other European countries, yellow usually stands for happiness and hope. But a Spanish friend told me that it's an unlucky colour in Spain, especially if you wear it.

Nkoyo (Nigeria)

For the Yoruba people, one of the largest ethnic groups in Africa, blue is the most positive colour of all. It doesn't seem to have negative associations in any country. It's normal that we associate blue with calmness because it is the colour of the sky and the sea.

Tale (Egypt)

The fact is that green, in many countries, stands for nature. But it can also refer to the military because, of course, soldiers often wear green uniforms. But for us here in Egypt, green is our national colour. It is particularly special for me because my name 'Tale' means 'green!' It's also positive because it stands for 'fertility' and the spring.

Shing (China)

Red means many things in many cultures and everybody feels strongly about it. Here, it symbolises fire, happiness, celebration, good luck and long life. The problem is that it means something different in Europe and North America, where people associate it with passion, love and romance and even danger. Brides wear red wedding dresses in China, not white ones, and it's also the colour of our national flag.

1. In one country, it can bring bad luck if you wear this colour.
2. It symbolises death in Japan.
3. In most countries it is a positive colour.
4. In one country it is popular with both sexes.
5. Not surprisingly, it is associated with nature in many countries.
6. It is a colour with very strong associations – both positive and negative.
7. It is a very popular colour for clothes.

III Read the text and complete the gaps with the missing sentences. There are two extra sentences which you must not use:

When you are travelling within the EU, you may carry animals or plants, but most EU countries do have strict rules on transporting endangered species or products derived from them. You may even need a permit to travel with some species. To find out about a specific species, you should always check the EU wildlife trade reference database. 1) if the species

you want to travel with needs a certificate. During outbreaks of animal diseases, there may also be local restrictions on the movement of live animals and animal products. 2) if you are planning to transport animals. When you are abroad, always check whether you are allowed to take your purchases home. It would not be nice to be stopped at the airport as happened to Kaya, who went on holiday to Greece. She went home to Malta with a necklace made out of the shells of marine turtles. 3)..... . As she didn't have one, he confiscated the necklace. Generally, goods may be moved freely inside EU countries but there are strict controls on the movement of some endangered species between countries. 4) in order to find out whether the product she wants to bring back requires a certificate.

- A. You should always contact the relevant veterinary authorities
- B. In some cases travellers are even arrested
- C. A customs officer asked her for her permit for it
- D. Kaya had to show the passport
- E. The next time, Kaya should contact the Maltese CITES authority
- F. You can also contact the CITES authority in your country to discover

IV Przekształć zdanie tak, by znaczyło to samo, co zdanie wyjściowe:

1. I suggest that we should go for a walk now. What
2. I prefer teaching adults to teaching children. I would
3. There is no point in writing to him at his home address. It's no
4. It's ages since I last saw you. I
5. It wasn't necessary for you to come so early. You
6. Please, be quiet! I wish
7. Can I have a bottle of dry wine, please? I wonder
8. Surely you have read this book. You must
9. They are going to repair my car tomorrow. My car
10. Your sister is impossible to work with. It is

V Przetłumacz na język angielski. Użyj wyrazów w nawiasach, nie zmieniając ich formy:

1. Wszyscy lubią pana Browna, czyż nie? (Everybody)
2. Zastanawialiśmy się, czy Tom skończył już studia. (wondering)
3. Zainstalowano mi nowy telewizor. (had)
4. Jesteśmy tu od 5 dni. (for)
5. Kiedyś grałem w tenisa 2 razy w tygodniu. (to)
6. Ten budynek zostanie ukończony do końca czerwca. (by the end)
7. Lepiej weź parasol, może padać. (had)
8. Proponuję napisać list do Petera. (suggest)
9. Oczekuje się, że Prezydent USA przyjedzie wkrótce do Warszawy. (expected) The US President
10. Nie jestem przyzwyczajona do wstawania wcześniej rano. (getting)

VI Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź:

1. ... you hurry, you won't catch the bus.
a/ As b/ Although c/ Except d/ Unless
2. You will have to ... your holiday if you are not well.
a/ call of b/ call off c/ call in d/ put aside
3. Everybody enjoyed ...
a/ ourselves b/ oneself c/ himself d/ themselves
4. Unexpectedly, the lights ... out and we were left in the darkness.
a/ turned b/ went c/ put d/ gone
5. Oh no! The train is late again, ...
a/ as usual b/ often c/ usually d/ once
6. Suddenly, she burst out laughing, ... surprised everybody.
a/ what b/ that c/ which d/ so
7. The children were very noisy, so they were ... for misbehaving.
a/ shut up b/ told up c/ shut of d/ told off
8. There is a 20-minute parking ... here, so we can't leave the car long.
a/ freedom b/ time c/ allowance d/ limit
9. The car isn't new but it's in good working ...
a/ use b/ repair c/ state d/ order
10. The team manager ... his players for not trying hard enough.
a/ shouted b/ accuse c/ disappointed d/ criticized

VII Wstaw odpowiednią formę słowa w nawiasie:

1. He was too (shame) to tell the teacher about the stupid mistake.
2. The old lady hid all her (save) under the floor.
3. The restaurant is now under new (manage)
4. Recently health foods have increased in (popular)
5. The government promised to deal with the problem of (employ) among young people.
6. Your money will be refunded if the goods are not to your complete (satisfy)
7. He is interested in the (preserve) of old buildings.
8. My teacher (courage) me to take this examination.
9. Helen worked hard and won a (scholar) to go and study in the US.
10. Thousands of people have been made (home) by the war.