

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

I Przekształć wyrazy podane w nawiasie tak, by otrzymać logicznie i gramatycznie poprawne zdania:

1. It's essential that teachers maintain (safe) in the classroom at all times.
2. A lot of (invent) did not patent their ideas.
3. How many times has she (actor) in foreign productions?
4. Household electrical appliances are much more (economy) nowadays.
5. Nobody knows how many (solve) will be found by them.

II Wykorzystując wyrazy w nawiasie, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Nie wolno zmieniać już podanych wyrazów.

1. Their house is so nice that they are regularly visited by some guests. (such)
.....
that they are regularly visited by some guests.
2. Helen ran out of petrol so she had to take a taxi. (run) If Helen
....., she wouldn't have had to take a taxi.
3. 'Why do you grow vegetables on your balcony?' asked her neighbour. (she) The neighbour asked
.....
4. They mustn't eat sweets before lunch. (to) They eat sweets before lunch.
5. We last rode a camel when we were in Egypt. (not) We since we were in Egypt.
6. I don't think it's a good idea to go to a party tonight. (feel like) I don't
..... to a party tonight.
7. These two pictures are the same. (difference) these two pictures.
8. He smokes a lot of cigarettes. (addicted) He cigarettes.

III Przetłumacz fragment w nawiasie na język angielski, tak by otrzymać logicznie i gramatycznie poprawne zdania.

1. (Czy przestalibyście rozmawiać) to Mary if you were me?
2. (Im szybciej znajdziesz) a new job, the quicker you will be able to get back on your feet.
3. Nobody wants to be hurt, (nieprawdą)?
4. (Nie marnujmy) more chances, shall we?
5. Which bike is (twój): this or that one?
6. (Czy są jakieś) news from Mark?
7. Since when (musisz) cook for yourself?
8. Don't try to convince me (ile kosztował ten dom)

IV Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logicznie i gramatycznie poprawny tekst.

Diwali is India's biggest and most important holiday of the year. The festival gets its name from the row (*avail*) of clay lamps that Indians 1) ... outside their homes to symbolize the inner light that protects us from spiritual darkness. This festival is 2) ... important to Hindus as the Christmas holiday is to Christians. Diwali, celebrated in October or November each year, originated as a harvest festival that marked 3) ... harvest of the year before winter. Farmers would seek the divine blessing of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, as they closed the accounting books and prayed 4) ... success at the outset of a new financial year. Today, this practice extends to practices all over the Indian subcontinent, which mark the day after Diwali as the first day of the new financial year. Indians celebrate with family gatherings, glittering clay lamps, festive fireworks, strings of electric lights, bonfires, flowers, the sharing of sweets and worship to Lakshmi. Some believe that Lakshmi wanders the Earth looking for homes where she will be welcomed. People open their doors and windows to invite Lakshmi in. Over the centuries, Diwali has become a national festival that 5) ... by most Indians regardless of faith: Hindus, Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs. In all interpretations, one common thread rings true – the festival marks the victory of 6) ... over evil.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. a/ light | b/ burn | c/ switch on | d/ fire |
| 2. a/ so | b/ as | c/ such | d/ very |
| 3. a/ the later | b/ the latest | c/ the other | d/ the last |
| 4. a/ or | b/ to | c/ for | d/ with |
| 5. a/ is enjoyed | b/ is enjoyable | c/ is enjoying | d/ enjoys |
| 6. a/ goodness | b/ wealth | c/ wellness | d/ good |

V Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu.

They have the same piercing eyes. The same hair colour. One may be shy, while the other loves meeting new people. Discovering why identical twins differ despite having the same DNA could reveal a great deal about all of us. Every summer, on the first weekend of August, thousands of twins arrive at Twinsburg, Ohio, a small town southeast of Cleveland which was named by identical twin brothers nearly two centuries ago. They come, two by two, for the Twins Days Festival, a three-day marathon of picnics, talent shows and look-alike contests. It has grown into one of the world's largest gatherings for twins.

Dave and Don Wolf of Fenton, Michigan, have been coming to the festival for years. Like most twins who attend, they enjoy spending time with each other. In fact, during the past 18 years, the 53-year-old lorry drivers, whose identical beards reach down to their chests, have driven more than four million kilometres together. While one sits at the wheel of their diesel Freightliner, the other sleeps in the bunk behind him. They listen to the same country gospel stations on satellite radio, share the same ideas about government, and munch on the same road diet of pepperoni, apples and mild cheddar cheese. On their days off they go hunting or fishing together. It's a way of life that suits them. 'Must be a twins thing,' Don says. This afternoon at the festival the brothers have stopped by a research tent sponsored by the FBI, the University of Notre Dame and West Virginia university. Inside the big white tent technicians are photographing sets of twins with high-resolution cameras, collecting their fingerprints and scanning their irises to find out if the latest face recognition software can tell them apart. 'Although identical twins may look the same to you and me, a digital imaging system can spot tiny differences in freckles, skin pores or the curve of their eyebrows,' says Patrick Flynn, a computer scientist from Notre Dame. 'But so far,' he says, 'even the most advanced commercial systems can be cheated by changes in lighting, facial expressions and other complications, whether imaging twins or others.'

Because their beards cover half of their faces, the Wolf brothers pose a particular challenge. This seems to amuse them greatly. 'After they took my picture,' Dave says, 'I asked one guy if I went out and committed a crime and then went home and shaved, would they be able to tell it was me? He kind of looked at me and said, "Probably not. But don't go out and commit a crime."'

1. Twinsburg is the name of

- a/ twin brothers who used to live there
- b/ a town near Cleveland
- c/ the Twins Days Festival
- d/ a three-day marathon for twins in Ohio

2. Which sentence is not true about Wolf brothers?

- a/ They have attended the festival once.
- b/ They do the same job.
- c/ Their appearances are identical.
- d/ They have the same likes.

3. Scientists do their research at the festival because

- a/ they have better lighting conditions there
- b/ sponsors can attend this event
- c/ holiday-time is the best time to do it
- d/ they can compare a lot of different sets of twins there

4. Researchers can be interested in Dave and Don Wolf

- a/ when they commit a crime
- b/ unless they shave their beards off
- c/ as their faces are not fully visible now
- d/ after they exchange their identities

5. This article helps us to learn

- a/ how researchers gain their data
- b/ why twins look identical
- c/ what genes are responsible for looking the same
- d/ what makes twins like being together

VI Przeczytaj tekst i dopasuj nagłówki do akapitów:

- A A servant's life
- B A change for the better
- C Improved standard of living
- D New cities, new dangers
- E Danger at work
- F No childhood for the poor

1...

Britain was the workshop of the world for over a century but the new working class carried the cost. The poor from the countryside went to new cities like Manchester in search of a better life. In fact, conditions in the factories and new towns were often much worse. Entire families lived in tiny houses or single rooms. Disease spread through bad weather and killed large numbers of people.

2...

People of all ages had to work – there was no real difference between adults and children. Children as young as seven worked up to 18 hours a day 6 days a week. Children and pregnant women worked in the mines pulling loads of coal. Nor was there any limit on the hours that people had to work. Slaves probably led better lives.

3...

Mines and factories were extremely dangerous places and there were often accidents caused by unsafe machinery. In textile factories children were expected to clean under the machines while they were in operation. The materials they worked with were often extremely dangerous too – girls who worked in match factories developed illnesses from working with phosphorus.

4...

Despite the large numbers in factories and the mines, domestic service was the biggest employer for young women. Life was still incredibly hard for girls who were as young as eleven or twelve. Their days usually began at 6 when they had to clean and make up the fires throughout their master and mistress's house.

5...

Even though not all employers exploited their workers it wasn't until 1833 and 1844 that new regulations concerning the employment of children became law. Children under nine were no longer allowed to work at night, and the working day of children under 18 was limited to 12 hours. The labour and trade union movements gradually improved conditions for all workers, including children.