

Imię i nazwisko

Jasło, dn. 22.03.2016 r.

Gimnazjum nr w

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

I Przekształć zdania tak, by nowe zdanie wyrażało treść zdania oryginalnego. Jeśli w nawiasie jest podane słowo, użyj je bez zmiany jego formy:

1. My mother doesn't let me eat too many sweets. (allowed) I am eat too many sweets.
2. Whose are these suitcases? (belong) Who..... to?
3. Brian doesn't know Jerry and Jerry doesn't know Brian. Brian and Jerry
4. You will not achieve your goals if you don't work hard. Unless achieve your goals.
5. I can't help feeling nervous when I travel. Travelling nervous.
6. Running a big company isn't easy. It a big company.
7. I don't think it's a good idea to go to a party tonight. (feel like) I don't to a party tonight
8. Someone is observing us. We observed.
9. They sold out all the tickets before we got to the cinema. (had) By the time all the tickets.
10. 'Write a summary of the story for the next lesson,' our teacher said to us. Our teacher wanted for the following lesson.

II Przetłumacz fragment w nawiasie.

1. I earn (coraz więcej) but I can't afford to buy many goods.
2. Jack and Jill read (swoje) notes hoping to find more details than in their own.
3. Who (pomógł) him with writing his homework yesterday?
4. They (interesują się) environmental problems for about five years.
5. (Czy są jakieś) news from Mark?
6. He was sorry for (że nie poinformował nas) about his arrival.
7. (Mimo że) we didn't win the medal, we were happy we had participated in the competition.
8. In (taką okropną pogodę) you can't see many people walking in a park.
9. He's definitely not (dość wysoki) to play basketball yet.
10. It's kind (z twojej strony, że zapraszasz) my son as well.

III Wstaw odpowiednią formę słowa w nawiasie:

1. I often (courage) my students from taking a larger number of A-levels because I believe they should focus on two or three subjects.
2. When all my friends went away on holiday, I thought at first that I'd die of (bore)
3. Eating 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day has been proved to have a (benefit) effect on our health.
4. Popular tourist destinations attract a large number of (beg) who hope to get more money from holidaymakers.
5. About 12 countries took part in the last (nation) snooker competition.

IV Dopasuj pytania i reakcje.

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| 1. I wish I had a car. | a/ I don't think I can get a refund anyway. |
| 2. How are we going to get there? | b/ Here you are. |
| 3. What would you do if you won lots of money? | c/ Why don't you choose something cheaper? |
| 4. I can't really afford this car. | d/ I'd buy a car. |
| 5. How can I help you? | e/ Me too, I would get everywhere much faster. |
| 6. Why don't you make a complaint? | f/ I'd like to make a complaint. |
| 7. You need a receipt to get the refund. | g/ We could go by car. |

1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7...

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

Some of my best childhood memories are about camping trips with my family. We would go to the northern part of the state of Washington, near to the Canadian border. We used to go there on some weekends from late spring till early autumn, with a longer, one-week trip during the summer holiday.

My dad was absolutely crazy about camping and he was always buying accessories and equipment to try out on those trips. Lots of these proved either unnecessary or short-lived, but they never went into the rubbish bin. I can clearly remember my mum telling my dad off about the mess in the basement where he would store that stuff.

The fun started even before we left home. Packing for the trip was an amazingly noisy and messy business which I found particularly enjoyable. Once in the back seat of the car, while my parents were arguing about what music tapes to put on, I used my opportunity to tell my sister about the wild animals and other dangers waiting for her at the campsite. She would listen very carefully until I eventually finished. A moment later, she would start asking mum and dad hundreds of questions to make sure that she would be safe out there while I was having the time of my life. The drive took us about five or six hours, so I was able to do that a few times during the journey.

We usually reached our destination in the late afternoon, so there was just enough time to set up our campsite. Amazingly, that was one of the rare things that my parents did not actually need to argue about, as we used to always in the very same spot. The jobs of putting up the tents, building the campfire and things like that usually took us till dark. All of the exciting activities that I was looking forward to would happen on the next day. My sister and I went to sleep quite early and, while I was falling asleep, I could hear my parents talking quietly while they sat at the campfire.

The following morning, my dad would wake me gently so that I could go fishing with him. We walked up the river for about a mile to 'our special spot', and spent a few hours catching fish. I didn't mind having to keep quiet, as I liked listening to the sounds of the nature around us. In fact, nothing else that I did at the campsite was as satisfying as fishing, although we did lots of exciting things like hiking, swimming, climbing and playing games. Even helping with the cooking was fun. In the evenings, we would often sit around the fire while my mum and dad told us stories. As we left the place on Sunday, I was already making plans for the next trip there.

1. Which sentence is TRUE about the writer's family camping trips?

- a/ They went camping in Canada.
- b/ They went camping for several days in the summer.
- c/ They only went camping at the weekends.
- d/ They went camping every weekend.

2. The writer suggests that his father bought lots of camping equipment which

- a/ was very useful.
- b/ often broke down soon.
- c/ he later threw away.
- d/ he kept all around the house.

3. What did the writer usually use to do in the car?

- a/ He often tried to scare his sister.
- b/ He asked his parents lots of questions.
- c/ He kept quiet during the whole journey.
- d/ He argued with his parents about the music.

4. When the writer's family arrived at the camping site,

- a/ his parents argued about the spot to put the tents.
- b/ it was usually too dark to do anything.
- c/ they only had enough time to build their camp.
- d/ they all sat together by the fire till late at night.

5. In the last paragraph, the writer says that

- a/ he didn't enjoy fishing very much.
- b/ he didn't like any activities other than fishing.
- c/ the family did too few interesting activities.
- d/ he was looking forward to going back there.

II Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w luki (1 – 3) litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A – E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

If there is anything that warms the American heart, it's productivity. Henry Ford was long regarded as a hero for using the assembly line. It turned workers into parts of machinery and made their jobs boring, but it produced goods fast. 'Time is money,' we say. 1) ... Food is prepackaged, and shopping is more impersonal, but the efficiency of the operation produces lower prices and less shopping time. The food's lack of taste has not created much customer opposition. 2) ... The customer will choose the one that can serve his hamburger and Coke in 60 rather than 90 seconds. 3) ... A chatty bank clerk whose line is moving slowly will cause great irritation. It's not just that we're impatient; lunch hours are short, day care centres charge extra if parents are late, and if the parking meter runs out, there's no getting out of paying the ticket.

- A American respect businesspeople.
- B Nothing is more American than the supermarket.
- C We show little patience if our time is wasted.
- D We watch the clock even on holiday.
- E Fast-food restaurants try hard to reduce waiting time to a minimum.