

Imię i nazwisko .....  
Szkoła Podstawowa (nr .....) w .....

Jasło, dn. 26.03.2023

## KONKURS Z JEZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO „English Pass-Port” DLA SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH POWIATU JASIELSKIEGO

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

### A SHORT HISTORY OF ACTION FILMS

Most people enjoy watching action films, but when did they begin? *The Great Train Robbery* (1903) was probably the first, although like all films at the time, it was silent. The film contained all the typical elements: fights, chases and explosions, but the action involved a group rather than one individual. In later silent action films, the focus was on only one character and the actor performed all their own stunts<sup>1</sup>.

In *The General* (1926), Buster Keaton runs along the roofs of moving trains – and even jumps between them – to save the woman he loves. All this changed at the end of the 1920s when silent movies became ‘talkies’. In the decades that followed, movies with action scenes were usually adventure films or westerns, although director Alfred Hitchcock introduced the character of the secret agent, or spy, in 1936. The most famous spy of all, Agent 007, did not appear until 1962, when Scottish actor Sean Connery played the role in *Dr No*. James Bond was popular because of his jokes, his fast cars and his clever gadgets, and because he made saving the world look easy. The James Bond films were the most important action films for the whole of the 1960s.

In the 1980s, film studios began investing more money in the action genre because they realised how popular it was. During this time a greater variety of different types of heroes appeared. On the one hand, they became bigger and stronger, like Rambo in *First Blood* (1982). On the other, they became more normal, like police officer John McClane in *Die Hard* (1988). Action films were very much a man’s world at the time and there were no women heroes. The first was Ellen Ripley in *Alien* (1979), a character played by American actress Sigourney Weaver. The *Alien* series has been a huge success, but Ripley remains one of the few women heroes of the genre.

In the late 1980s, action films changed forever with the invention of CGI (Computer-Generated Images). Special effects became an essential feature and allowed heroes to perform even more dangerous and fantastic actions. The new technology made it possible for actors to play comic book characters. One of the first superhero movies was *Batman* (1989) and it was extremely successful. Since then, film studios have concentrated more on superhero movies, but there are still a few real life heroes around. For example, Tom Cruise plays Ethan Hunt in the *Mission: Impossible* series, and just like the original action heroes, he is famous for doing his own stunts. He has also spoken out in favour of women action heroes.

<sup>1</sup>stunts – wyczyny kaskaderskie

1. How were early action films different from those that were made after 1930?

- A. There was always one action hero.
- B. The actors didn’t take any risks.
- C. The characters didn’t speak.
- D. The films weren’t very exciting.

2. What did cinema audiences like most about the James Bond films?

- A. the plot
- B. the special effects
- C. the cast
- D. the main character

3. How did the action hero change during the 1980s?

- A. A wider range of characters developed.
- B. The heroes became more powerful.
- C. The balance between men and women improved.
- D. The characters were all police officers.

4. Since CGI was invented,
- A. superhero movies have completely replaced action films.
  - B. special effects have become more impressive.
  - C. filmmakers have focused more on women heroes than men.
  - D. actors have stopped taking risks.
5. What is the writer's intention when they talk about Tom Cruise?
- A. To draw attention to a modern action hero.
  - B. To illustrate how the most famous action heroes are still male.
  - C. To explain why superhero movies are so popular.
  - D. To make a connection between the earliest and most modern popular action hero.

II Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A-F) do części tekstu ponumerowanych od 1. do 4. Wpisz odpowiednią literę obok numerów 1. do 4. Uwaga: dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej części tekstu.

A PUBLIC TRANSPORT INCENTIVES

B BUS DRIVERS PROTEST

C NO-TRAFFIC AREAS

D PAY ZONE ADVANTAGES

E CURRENT IMPROVEMENTS

F FEES FOR PEDESTRIANS

#### CITY CENTRES IN THE FUTURE

1. ...

For many of us, getting around a city has become a great deal easier over the last few years. There had been a need for many years to try to ease the traffic jams that have contributed to both drivers' frustrations and air pollution. Changing travelling habits for thousands of people is not an easy thing to do, but in many places it has been successful and today, in many big cities, too much traffic in the centre has almost become a thing of the past. There are several reasons for this.

2. ...

One is the increased use of charges for drivers using the roads in city centres. This is certainly not always a popular idea among motorists who need to travel into the centres by car every day, but it has reduced the traffic going through the centres significantly. This can only be a good thing for pedestrians and the air quality in those areas. Taxi and bus drivers are also very happy with the move as it gives them much more freedom to travel through previously busy streets.

3. ...

Another way of decreasing traffic in the centre of cities has been the introduction of pedestrianised zones where traffic, apart from essential vehicles, is completely banned. We are used to seeing some pedestrianised streets, but now whole areas are becoming no-car zones and this has allowed the culture of street cafés and outdoor sellers to flourish. The air in these places is fresher and the continual noise of traffic is absent.

4. ...

To enable commuters and visitors to access the town and city centres, you will often find a system of park and ride schemes, which enable travellers to leave their cars outside the town and easily travel by special buses or coaches. Additionally, a large amount of money has been spent on improving other forms of public transport to encourage people to leave their cars at home. Large cities have seen extensions to their underground systems and more efficient bus services created.

III W zadaniach 1–5, przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny teksty.

#### DON'T WASTE IT

Statistics show that US households throw away a shocking 40% of perfectly good food. At the same time about 50 million Americans don't have 1. .... to eat and many suffer from hunger. However, if US families managed to 2. .... food waste by 15 per cent, it would help feed 25 million people. The big question is: what can be done to solve the problem? To start with, you should plan your meals well ahead, make use of shopping lists and avoid buying on impulse. If you don't know what to do with the leftovers in your fridge, check online guides for suggestions on how to waste less. Alternatively, you can get a useful mobile app which will provide you with creative 3. .... . Some people get rid of food because the sell-by date has passed and they are afraid they might get sick. 4. .... they don't realise is that most food products can be safely eaten past these dates. If you know you won't have the chance to eat something, you can always freeze it 5. .... it goes bad. There's also an option of donating food to local food banks. Remember that lots of people need the food you throw away.

- |                 |               |                 |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 a plenty      | b little      | c enough        |
| 2 a fed up with | b cut down on | c take away     |
| 3 a recipes     | b receipts    | c prescriptions |
| 4 a That        | b What        | c Which         |
| 5 a after       | b before      | c while         |

IV W zadaniach 1–5 napisz wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia luki w obydwu zdaniach.

- 1 Just ..... on! I'll be back in a second.  
Where shall we ..... the still life? Below your portrait?
- 2 I got up, ..... the bed and took a shower.  
The customer was dissatisfied so he ..... a complaint.
- 3 I'm not interested ..... anything you have to say.  
When does the next train get ..... ?
- 4 I know her phone number by .....  
We found a perfect house in the ..... of New York.
- 5 I'm really fed ..... with this weather. It's been raining for two weeks.  
Peter, can you tidy ..... your room today?

V Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1.– 3.) jednym wyrazem, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst.

One of England's 1.(GREAT) ..... men was Sir Isaac Newton. He was very wise but also very absent-minded. When he was thinking hard about important problems he forgot about small matters. One morning he was working on a very difficult problem. He was thinking so 2.(DEPTH) ..... that he forgot to eat breakfast. His housekeeper did not want him to be hungry. So she sent her 3.(SERVE) ..... to his study with a pot of water and an egg. She told her to boil an egg in Newton's study. But Newton wanted to be alone so he said he would do it himself. He was advised to boil an egg for four minutes. After some time a friend of his entered Newton's study and saw Newton standing by the fireplace and holding the egg in his hand. He had put the watch into the pot and was boiling it.

VI Wykorzystując podane wyrazy, uzupełnij zdania tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj podanych fragmentów i formy podanych wyrazów.

1. I always played outside with other kids when I lived in the countryside. PLAY  
I ..... outside with other kids when I lived in the countryside.
2. Marissa hates working in this office – it’s so dark and cluttered. PUT  
Marissa can’t ..... working in this office – it’s so dark and cluttered.
3. I was told to tidy up our room by my older brother. MADE  
My older brother ..... up our room.
4. I’m too tired to cook tonight. How about ordering a take away? WHY  
I’m too tired to cook tonight. .... order a take away?
5. Could you tell me how to make this cake? ADVICE  
Could you ..... on how to make this cake?
6. Harry wasn’t allowed to go camping with his friends until he turned 18. LET  
Harry’s parents didn’t ..... camping with his friends until he turned 18.
7. You shouldn’t use trains in this country – they are always delayed. AVOID  
You ..... trains in this country – they are always delayed.
8. ‘Where is the surgery?’ WHERE  
I wanted to know .....

VII Uzupełnij zdania 1 – 5, wykorzystując podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeżeli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania.

1. I (*be / feel / ill*) ..... since I started working in this building.
2. My friends from Sweden (*spend / summer / holidays*) ..... with us this year – we have already planned everything.
3. “King Lear” is (*think / be*) ..... the best play by Shakespeare.
4. My grandmother asked us (*not / bring / presents*) .....
5. After three unsuccessful attempts, she finally (*succeed / pass*) ..... her driving test.

VIII W zadaniach 1–5, uzupełnij minidialogi, wybierając brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób.

- 1 X: I’ll be back tomorrow at five.  
Y: Shall I ... from the airport?  
X: That would be nice.  
a drop you off                      b ask you out                      c pick you up
- 2 X: I’m afraid my mobile phone is faulty. Could you please replace it?  
Y: Could I see the ..., please?  
a recipe                              b receipt                              c reception
- 3 X: It’s the third time ... of our mother’s birthday!  
Y: Don’t get angry! I’m so absent-minded.  
a I will remind you                      b I remind you                      c I have reminded you
- 4 X: Why do you keep biting your fingernails?  
Y: ...  
a I can’t stand it.                      b I can’t help it.                      c I can’t do it.
- 5 X: Do you want another sandwich?  
Y: ...  
a No, thanks. I’m on a diet.                      b Please do.                      c Help yourself.