

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

I Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C, D.

THE STORY OF BILLBOARDS

We have all seen countless billboards with their pictures of celebrities advertising different products, or sometimes the products themselves, like a bottle of perfume many times its normal size. But when they first appeared in the USA in the 1830s, travelling circuses were the main subject. However, there were not a great number of billboards until the 1860s, when a new law came in. Businesses were allowed to purchase outdoor spaces for their own billboards.

Since then, all kinds of billboards have continued to appear. There are two or three-sided ones that you can view no matter where you are standing. They are raised in the air by metal structures. There are 3D billboards, and some which are beautifully painted. Some billboards are so enormous that they cover the side of a whole building, the largest one shows a car. It's in Spain and measures 5,265 m². Others are small enough for a bicycle to carry, and still others are arranged in a row to tell a story to people as they walk along.

Billboards went in yet another direction, literally, in the 1930s after the mass production of motor cars started with the Ford Model T. Roads started to reach out to more places across wide open spaces, and had more traffic on them. Because of this, billboards appeared by the sides of empty country roads, becoming as familiar to Americans as signs displaying distances and turnings. Some billboards had information about hotels or restaurants that drivers could go to. They were also something to look at and so made the long drives across America more interesting.

So perhaps most Americans accepted this new form of advertising happily. After all, their country has always had a strong consumer culture. However, there are some arguments against billboards too. Some people say that they spoil the appearance of their surroundings. This is especially true in places of natural beauty, or in towns with beautiful architecture. Some complain that they harm the environment too, because trees must be cut down to make way for them. Activists have protested by destroying some billboards. Fortunately, there are now laws in place to control the number of billboards. In the UK, for example, it is against the law to put up a billboard without permission. In many other places in the world they are not allowed at all.

But love or hate them, billboards are here to stay. Digital billboards have become associated with famous parts of big cities like London, New York and Tokyo. Companies appreciate the opportunity to show several images at once, including moving text, with this exciting technology. City planners can sell the same place at different times of day to many different companies, one after another. And advertisers as well as cities are aware of the impact of crowds of people viewing them.

1. The purpose of the first billboards was to
 - A promote circuses
 - B show paintings
 - C advertise cosmetics
 - D help corporations
2. The main function of the second paragraph is to
 - A explain the difficulties of making billboard displays.
 - B mention other billboard functions besides advertising.
 - C show the history of billboards up until the present.
 - D highlight the range of different types of billboard.
3. Billboards appeared next to roads in the country because
 - A they had the same function as road signs.
 - B drivers needed information about where they could eat and rest.
 - C driving routes through the country could be boring.
 - D the car industry started producing a lot of cars.
4. Which of the following statements from paragraph 4 is a fact, not an opinion?
 - A Billboards are illegal in some places.
 - B Billboards make beautiful areas look worse.
 - C Americans accepted billboard advertising.
 - D Billboards harm the environment.
5. The main reason for the location of billboards in busy city areas is to
 - A impress people with digital technology.
 - B make cities more exciting.

- C increase commercial gain.
- D communicate messages more effectively.

II. Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Wpisz w każdą lukę (2.1.–2.5.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–F) tak, aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

HOW TO GET TO KNOW A CITY

If you're like me, cities are a rich part of your travel experience and expectations. As a travel writer, a large part of my job has been exploring the world's great cities, getting inside them and introducing them to my readers. But how can you really get to know a city, not just the facts, but the sights, sounds and the atmosphere? 2.1. ____ I have two pieces of equipment that I rely on: my left and right foot.

I don't use public transport. I walk. 2.2. ____ I come out of my hotel room and land on the street. I look around but I use all my other senses as well. There's the aroma of freshly brewed coffee that is coming from a side café. 2.3. ____ Having taken all this in for a few sweet moments, I take off and go where my feet lead me.

I walk for hours. I don't mind if I get lost, in fact I welcome it. In present times, with a mobile phone, it's all too easy to find your way again. 2.4. ____ I would wander into run-down areas and get into conversations with people, learning about their lives as they tried to help me.

I'm not exactly telling the whole truth. 2.5. ____ I'm looking for the high point of the city. It's easy to find: just keep going up! In Lisbon it's the Alfama area. All the way around you see the pastel coloured architecture and the city's geography: the Tagus estuary with its suspension bridge. On a clear day, you can see the Atlantic beaches off to the west.

A I do have a goal in mind on my walks, although I'm not in any particular hurry to reach it.

B I don't bother with a map, although I do of course have a vague idea of the city's geography from the reading that I do to prepare for the visit.

C I usually take out my notebook at this point because I'm aware of the article I have to write, and I take a few pictures at the same time.

D I'm only a visitor but I want to know what it's like to live there, even if I'm only visiting for a couple of days.

E I hear the exchanges of market folk setting up their stalls float across from some unseen side street.

F I preferred the old days, which demanded some work in knowing where I was, because that was part of learning the city.

III. Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Venus and Serena Williams are arguably the best known sisters in the world, and are certainly two unbelievable athletic talents. They both made their professional tennis debut in the mid-1990s, which means they (3.1.) ____ the world of tennis for more than two decades, as neither of the two has officially retired yet. (3.2.) ____ winning 48 Grand Slam titles (including 14 women's double titles, which they share), they have successfully developed several fashion lines and other businesses. This incredible story would be atypical for anyone, but if you take into (3.3.) ____ the fact that they are two girls of colour who grew up in Compton, California, what they have (3.4.) ____ is legendary. They pursued their dreams, gave up some part of their freedom, and worked extremely hard to be where they are today. But their success wouldn't have been possible if it (3.5.) ____ for the enormous support and love they received from their father, Richard Williams. Their story has been (3.6.) ____ an Oscar winning film, which, as the sisters admit, is not so much about tennis, but more about their family.

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|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A had been dominating | B was dominating | C have been dominating | D is dominating |
| 2. A Besides | B Apart | C Away from | D Regardless |
| 3. A thought | B logic | C mind | D account |
| 4. A succeeded | B achieved | C managed | D arrived |
| 5. A wasn't | B hasn't been | C hadn't been | D weren't |
| 6. A done away with | B cut out to be | C taken to | D made into |

IV. Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (4.1.–4.4.), przekształcając wyrazy z ramki w taki sposób, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Uwaga: dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

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VOLUNTEER WORK

Volunteer work attracts thousands of people worldwide. They would like to help and offer their time and energy to those who need it. Although not normally 4.1. _____ rewarding, volunteer work offers the opportunity to gain some useful skills and job experience which the volunteers can use in their later careers. As a career's advisor, I already knew the typical qualities large companies wanted, but not charities. So out of 4.2. _____, I decided to find out what kind of qualities they are looking for in volunteers. Not surprisingly, most of the organisers I spoke to highlighted 4.3. _____ as essential. This is because it causes problems when volunteers give up and leave, giving very little warning. As I said, many volunteers join an organisation in the hope that they will gain new skills. The fact that they lack them is something charities must deal with by teaching them. For this reason, they highlight that a 4.4. _____ to learn is another essential quality.

V. Uzupełnij zdania 1–8. Wykorzystaj w odpowiedniej formie wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeśli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy tak, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

1. It's almost ten o'clock. It's time (children / go) to bed.
2. Josh has spent more money on trainers than he needed to. He (wish / know) about cheaper alternatives online.
3. Don't phone Natalia now because she's in a meeting. But (she / finish) by 3:30. You can call her then..
4. I think the neighbours are a bit annoyed about our party last night. We (ought / warn) them about it first.
5. The police arrested my neighbour's son and (accuse / he) vandalism.
6. In spite of the doctor's advice, my sister (refuse / stop / smoke), which I can't understand.
7. When Dorothy wanted to sell her apartment, her cousin (discourage / she / use) the services of the local estate agent.
8. To ensure the highest quality of food, his restaurant (rely / exclusive) two local suppliers of vegetables.

VI. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź.

1. It's not asking Peter's advice. He knows nothing.
a) use b) advantage c) point d) worth
2. This marvellous mountainous landscape me of the village I grew up in.
a) memorises b) reminds c) resembles d) remembers
3. Mr Higgins usually writes business letters on her boss's
a) authority b) name c) behalf d) reference
4. In the reporters' opinion, the Spanish fighter doesn't a chance of beating the American champion.
a) stand b) run c) sit d) lie
5. We always unite and work together whenever serious problems
a) arise b) devise c) approach d) encounter
6. You're just hairs. The case isn't worth arguing about.
a) cutting b) splitting c) pulling d) trimming
7. First, I said I wouldn't like to be a freelancer, but on second it appeared to me it wasn't a bad idea.
a) thoughts b) mind c) feeling d) views
8. Many people have died because of an acute of food and medicines in the regions stricken with malaria.
a) shortfall b) shortage c) shortcoming d) shortcut

VII. Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach.

1. Someone asked me (kto zaprosił mnie na) the reception and I told them that I was the bride's father!
2. Alice (nie ma zbyt wiele mebli) in her room, but she is planning to buy some next month.
3. When Sara came back from the park, she (przeprosiła mnie za zepsucie) my rollerblades.
4. (A może byś) clean up this mess after the party before our parents get back?
5. The balcony (będzie musiał być malowany) next summer.
6. I (nie jestem przyzwyczajony do noszenia) shirts and suits on a daily basis.

VIII. W zadaniach 1-3 spośród podanych opcji (A-C) wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens wyróżnionego zdania albo fragmentu zdania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B lub C.

1. Diana, **do you mind taking** my jacket to the dry cleaner's?

A: why do you want to take

B. do you want me to take

C. would it be OK for you to take

2. **I can assure you that my work will improve.**

A. You can be sure that I am a hardworking person.

B. I promise that my work will get better.

C. Make sure you work hard and efficiently

3. **So what are you up to these days?** Are you very busy?

A. What are you doing here now?

B. How long are the days now?

C. What have you been doing lately