

Imię i nazwisko
Szkoła Podstawowa (nr) w

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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 lub D.

The Eco Hotel

‘Oh, you should try our delicious seafood dish of the day.’ ‘The sunset view from the pool is absolutely beautiful.’ As a travel writer who reviews hotels, these are the typical remarks that greet me on arrival. So, imagine my surprise when the receptionist at the check-in desk of the Eco Hotel announced ‘Your tour of our roof-top solar panels is planned for tomorrow morning, followed by a visit to the sustainable sewerage system down in the basement. You’ll finish the day with a trip to our organic fruit and vegetable garden.’ ‘What an interesting, pleasant place this is,’ I thought to myself. The Eco Hotel might appear to be a very comfortable, upmarket hotel. However, every aspect of the place focuses on the conservation of resources and sustainable management. State-of-the-art solar panels supply all the power to run the hotel. A second sustainable feature of the building is the recycling of all water. Three huge tanks below ground clean the dirty water that the hotel produces, and it is so pure that it is perfectly fine to drink – which I did. The water that people should not drink, often called ‘grey water’, can be used to irrigate the organic garden – another important aspect of this remarkable hotel.

Every fruit and vegetable that the hotel uses is from its own garden and completely free of toxic pesticides and unsafe fertilisers. In addition to this, every single ingredient in the restaurant comes from ethically sourced brands, from the coffee, tea and sugar on the breakfast buffet to the little chocolates that guests find in their rooms as gifts. The hotel encourages guests to participate in the conservation of resources, with polite but informative requests. Signs say ‘If you care about your planet, you need to switch off all electrical appliances, including the air-conditioning, before leaving your room,’ and ‘You mustn’t leave the tap running when you brush your teeth. Your shower shouldn’t take more than five minutes, and ideally just two.’ In fact, the hotel monitors all the rooms for water and power consumption – and guests who have used the fewest resources receive a delicious dinner for two on the house! What a great idea!

1 The writer ...

- A didn’t like the receptionist.
- B was very upset about the tour.
- C loves seafood.
- D had a good first impression of the hotel.

2 Which statement is correct?

- A The Eco Hotel is very cheap.
- B The hotel supplies its own power.
- C The hotel makes its own ethical chocolate.
- D People can drink grey water.

3 Which piece of information is not mentioned in the text?

- A It’s less expensive for the hotel to grow their fruit and vegetables than to buy them.
- B The hotel doesn’t use poisonous chemicals in the garden.
- C The water is recycled and people can drink it.
- D The hotel leaves little presents in the guests’ rooms.

4 Guests at the hotel ...

- A must leave if they use too much water.
- B can’t use air-conditioning.
- C might get a free meal if they use the least amount of water and electricity.
- D mustn’t have showers that are longer than two minutes.

II Przeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na cztery części (A – D) oraz pytania go dotyczące. Do każdego pytania dopasuj właściwą część tekstu. Wpisz rozwiązania obok pytań. W jednej części tekstu znajdują się odpowiedzi na dwa pytania.

Royal Holiday Home

A

Not all the castles we see today were built for war and battle. Balmoral Castle in Scotland, the residence of the British royal family, was built in the 1800s as a holiday home for Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Having fallen in love with the Scottish Highlands after their first visit in 1842, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert bought the lease to Balmoral in 1848, despite having never visited the site itself. They were told the weather there was better than anywhere else in Scotland.

B

After buying the property, the royal family determined that the current castle wasn't large enough. The original Balmoral Castle was built as a hunting lodge around 1390 by Sir William Drummond and it was owned by King Robert II of Scotland (1316-1390), who liked to hunt in the area. Its name comes from Scottish Gaelic and it means 'large hut'. The estate consisted of a square tower with battlements and a thick stone wall surrounding a small square. It changed hands a few times over its history. By 1746 a house had been added to it. In 1830 most of the building was demolished and reconstructed as a small castle in the Scottish Baronial Style. It was also soon to go.

C

After completing the purchase in 1852, the couple commissioned Aberdeen architect William Smith to build an entirely new structure some 100 yards from the original. On the 28th September 1853 the foundation stone of the new castle was laid by Queen Victoria. Prince Albert himself took a great interest in the design and construction. The process took four years and the new residence was completed in 1856, also in the Scottish Baronial style, and it remains that way to this day. Constructed from local granite, this fairy-tale castle is an architectural gem, surrounded by the magnificent scenery of Royal Deeside, in the Grampian Mountains. No wonder it has been the Scottish holiday home of the royal family ever since.

D

Balmoral is passed down through the generations, so King Charles III is the current owner. This separates it from most other royal residences, which are owned by the Crown and are technically public or government property. The King and his family traditionally spend a few weeks at Balmoral near the end of summer every year. While staying at the castle, the members of the royal family love to spend time outdoors actively, hunting, stalking and hiking. The castle is popularly understood to be the King's favourite residence, where he is happiest. His holiday retreat is possible to visit by the public from April till August 2nd each year, when the royals are not there.

In which paragraph does the author

- 1 mention the material used for the construction of the castle?
- 2 speculate about how the present monarch feels about the place?
- 3 give us a reason why the site was chosen over other places in the Scottish Highlands?
- 4 discuss the history of the estate before the first royal couple purchased it?
- 5 describe why Balmoral's ownership is different to other royal homes?

III Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (1 – 4) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A – E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

GLAMPING

It seems that people are thinking up more and more ways to go on holiday! 7.1. ____ 'Camping' means going on holiday in a tent and 'glamour' means special or exciting. For many people, sleeping in a tent is not very special or exciting. 7.2. ____ To answer this need, glamping appeared. On this kind of holiday you can sleep on the beach or under the stars or trees, but not in an ordinary little tent. 7.3. ____ There is more space, more privacy, and it looks attractive too. You even have running water if you are lucky! 7.4. ____ Some of us are fans of adventure while others, including my husband, are fans of home comforts. Now we've found a kind of holiday which makes us all happy!

A Well, it solved a problem with our own holiday decision-making!

B Instead, you have a much better version, made of stronger materials.

C One of the latest ones gets its name from two different words.

D Fortunately, there is a lot of choice with different types available.

E However, some of them might enjoy camping's advantage of bringing you close to nature.

IV Uzupełnij zdania, tłumacząc brakujące fragmenty na język angielski. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

1. I (znam Anię od) kindergarten – she is my best friend.
2. It'll be your first job interview – (czy mam ci pomóc) with your CV?
3. I (zmuszono mnie do) dress up as an elf for Christmas when I was in kindergarten.
4. (Wolałbym/wolałabym zatrzymać się) in a small boutique hotel rather than a big international one.
5. It's high time (by ktoś odkrył) a cure for cancer.
6. I wish my family (miała większy) house. Our life would be much more comfortable then.

V Spośród podanych opcji wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens wyróżnionego zdania lub fragmentu zdania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B lub C.

1. In childhood, we lived **from hand to mouth**.
A. happily B. naughtily C. poorly
2. The Polish climbers **were able to save** a woman lost in the mountains.
A. managed to save B. could save C. might save
3. These shoes were **really good value for money**.
A. cheaper than I expected B. worth the price C. the best quality money could buy.
4. **Perhaps that girl is Tina's cousin**. They look so similar.
A. It can be Tina's cousin. B. It might be Tina's cousin C. It should be Tina's cousin
5. Claire **turned down the job** she was offered although the working conditions were very good.
A. was unwilling to take the job B. denied accepting the job C. did not accept the job

VI Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę jednym wyrazem, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

THE BEST TEACHER IN THE WORLD

Have you ever heard of Maggie McDonnell? Although she is a teacher in a remote Inuit village in the Canadian Arctic, she is the winner of the 2017 Global Teacher Prize. She had been living in the village of Salluit, with a population of 1,300 people, for six years 1.1. she won the prize, but she had already brought about significant changes in the life of the community. The village can only be accessed 1.2. air, and in winter the temperature falls to minus 25°C. Life is not easy: in such an isolated place a lot of young people turn 1.3. smoking, drinking and drugs. Women's lives focus mostly on domestic duties, and the number of teenage pregnancies is really high. Maggie created a Life Skills programme in 1.4. to turn her teenage students from problems to solutions. Some of the ideas in the programme were to build a fitness centre, to open a second-hand shop, and to manage a community kitchen, 1.5. have all involved a lot of young people in the area. If you want to meet a life-changing teacher, Maggie McDonnell is definitely one of them.

VII Uzupełnij każdą lukę, przekształcając wyraz z ramki w taki sposób, aby powstały spójne i logiczne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Dwa wyrazy zostały podane przypadkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

capable	just	possible	high	mystery	adult
proof					

1. Holly is not a child any more. She's reaching
2. Tom's behaviour was inappropriate but it doesn't you acting the way you did.
3. She couldn't climb to the top of the ladder because she was afraid of
4. Astronomers have discovered a giant object that existed when the universe was only 800 million years old.
5. Have you ever found yourself of speaking in front of a group of people?

VIII Wpisz obok numeru zadania wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

1.

One way to a happy life is to never spend more than you earn.

The best way to a discussion is to pose a question and allow everyone to respond.

2.

If you kept the books and files in it would be easier to find things.

My dad placed a huge at this favourite Thai restaurant, which meant it was impossible to eat everything.

3.

My cat has put weight because my mum gives her too much fish.

Can you turn the heater? I'm cold.

4.

Diana's parents didn't her go on a trip with her friends to the mountains last summer.

It's easy to a flat near the university since there is always a demand for student accommodation.

5.

Take all these old newspapers to the recycling and then get some milk at the shop on the way home.

What is the of this meeting? It doesn't seem to be very productive.

IX Wykorzystując wyrazy w nawiasach, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając wyraz już podany. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Nie zmieniaj formy wyrazów w nawiasach.

1. There was no reason for Maria to worry about her exam results after so much hard study. (NEEDN'T)

Maria about her exam results after so much hard study.

2. The teacher said to Paul, 'You copied some of your essay from the Internet.' (ACCUSED)

The teacher some of his essay from the Internet.

3. You can watch the filming, but you must keep quiet. (LONG)

You can watch the filming quiet.

4. Sophie and I are complete opposites. (COMMON)

Sophie and I

5. Getting up early is not really something my mum is in the habit of doing. (USED)

My mum is not really early.

X Uzupełnij zdania. Wykorzystaj w odpowiedniej formie podane w nawiasach wyrazy. 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 ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. W każdą lukę można wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

1. This time tomorrow (I / sit) on the train to the office.

2. In our company, hardly anyone (fancy / work) home. We like our office.

3. (be / worth / pay) this restaurant a visit? I just don't know if I should eat there or not.

4. There (be / plenty) opportunities for me to develop since I joined this company.

5. A new department store (be / now / build) in the city centre.

6. Tim has to (stop / ride / scooter) to work - the roads are really slippery now.