

Dnia 15.03.2011 r. w I Liceum Ogólnokształcącym w Jaśle odbyła się VIII edycja Konkursu Języka Angielskiego *English Pass-Port* dla gimnazjów regionu jasielskiego, przygotowana przez nauczycieli szkoły – Renatę Sarnecką-Fryc i Tomasza Frydrycha. W Konkursie wzięło udział 61 uczniów klas trzecich gimnazjów: nr 1 i nr 2 w Jaśle, w Brzyskach, Cieklinie, Dębowcu, Tarnowcu, Szebniach oraz we Wróblowej. Uczniowie, którzy zajęli miejsca od I – X otrzymują 5 punktów preferencyjnych przy ubieganiu się do I LO w Jaśle do wybranej przez siebie klasy. Ponadto laureaci otrzymują pamiątkowe dyplomy, które (lub ich kopie) należy dołączyć do dokumentacji składanej podczas zapisu do szkoły.

Oto lista laureatów:

1. **Madajczyk Anna** (Gimn. we Wróblowej), 44/51 pkt.
1. **Kiczek Joanna** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 44/51 pkt.
1. **Karpiński Marcin** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 44/51 pkt.
2. **Gotfryd Aleksander** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 43/51 pkt.
2. **Kolasa Jakub** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 43/51 pkt.
3. **Błażowski Jakub** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 41/51 pkt.
3. **Maziarz Krzysztof** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 41/51 pkt.
4. **Syzdek Gabriela** (Gimn. w Szebniach), 38/51 pkt.
5. **Róg Monika** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 37/51 pkt.
6. **Wyroba Emilia** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 36/51 pkt.
7. **Misiolek Jakub** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 35/51 pkt.
8. **Kokoczka Marianna** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 34/51 pkt.
8. **Skrzyszowska Marta** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 34/51 pkt.
8. **Gronkiewicz Natalia** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 34/51 pkt.
9. **Sychta Klaudia** (Gimn. Nr 1 w Jaśle), 33/51 pkt.
10. **Bolek Monika** (Gimn. w Dębowcu), 32/51 pkt.

Informacje o liczbie uzyskanych punktów przez wszystkich uczestników Konkursu znajdują się w Sekretariacie I LO, pod numerem telefonu 13 4463464.

Poniżej znajduje się test konkursowy.

**I Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst. Na podstawie zawartych w nim informacji zdecyduj, które zdania (1 - 6) są zgodne z treścią tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE).**

### **Shoe obsession**

What the Cinderella myth teaches us all (and especially little girls) is that shoes can magically transform our lives. Shoes are a force for change, a means of breaking with the past and moving into the future. For long periods in history women's shoes were kept in the dark under a long dress or crinoline. But although they were so well hidden, they were and still are very informative. Eyes may be the windows to the soul, but shoes are the gateway to the self.

Psychologists have explored the hidden meaning of shoes. Some say that the woman who collects shoes is a frustrated traveller; others suggest she is symbolically searching for enlightenment. A pair of new shoes might not cure a broken heart or soothe a headache, but it will relieve the symptoms and chase away the blues. Even the least fashion-conscious people have been known to blow an entire month's salary on a new pair.

In fact, the average American woman owns at least 30 pairs of shoes; the passionate collector has hundreds of them. A person buying each new type of her favourite shoe style follows the well-known principle: when you find a shoe you love, buy it in every colour. For shoes will never let you down: feet don't gain or lose weight, and whereas we might not be able to wear our favourite trousers if we gain a few kilograms, we can always wear our favourite shoes.

Shoes have always reflected the wearer's status and economic position. Aristocratic women of the early 19th century wore paper-thin slippers made of brocade while their maids walked about in heavy black leather boots. The gold sandals worn by Roman empresses just like the contemporary Gucci loafer have functioned to demonstrate class and money.

Shoes not only reflect social history; they are a personal record of our lives. They are like touchstones that make us remember a time, a place, an emotion. Shoes preserve the past because they are mementoes of occasions on which they were worn. A child's tiny first shoe as well as wedding slippers, often carefully kept in their original boxes, bring back memories as vivid as those in a photo album.

When it comes to shoes, practicality and comfort are not important. The impulse to buy a new pair has nothing to do with need – it is the thrill of slipping into a new shoe and changing into a new person that pushes us to buy. An old shoe may be reassuring, but it is never exciting. New shoes have a talismanic quality, and that probably explains why 88 per cent of all women buy shoes that are one size too small for them. Because, well, does it really matter? Sensible shoes demand respect, but high heels promise the magic of adventure.

1. Shoes at present can tell us more about the wearer than they used to in the age of long dresses.
2. Spending a lot of money on a pair of shoes can actually happen to any one of us.
3. Buying many kinds of one shoe style is less risky than buying many kinds of trousers.
4. To the servants of the early 19th century their leather shoes were an important mark of status.
5. Photos preserve the best of our memories in the best possible way, and so do shoes.
6. In choosing high-heeled shoes, women follow the principle of both comfort and adventure.

**II Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi (1- 6) wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.**

### **The natural power of herbs**

There are few plants that provide more pleasure than herbs. I can think of nothing more relaxing than sitting in my herb garden on a quiet summer's evening and breathing in the sweet smell of lavender as it fills the warm air. But herbs are more than just beautiful. They can be used for anything from beauty treatments and health remedies to cleaning products for the home. And their power has been known for centuries.

Today's English herb garden dates back to the Roman invasion when over 300 different kinds of herbs were brought over to Britain for medical and culinary purposes. During the Middle Ages, medicinal herb gardens were grown in monasteries where they were often located next to hospitals. But it wasn't until the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries that secular medical gardens were established; they are still there, for instance in Oxford at the Botanical Gardens.

Even before such official gardens were organized, herbs had become an integral part of domestic and everyday life in the English countryside. Some of them were put in thatched roofs to protect them from insects, and some others were scattered over the floor to scent the air. Wild garlic was used to disinfect hospital wards, and judges used to inhale a combination of herbs to protect themselves from jail fever and the Black Death.

Both my mother and grandmother had herb gardens, so I could chop mint before I went to school. My love of herbs started in the kitchen, but I've discovered a lot of domestic uses for these delicate plants over the years. They are very useful for cleaning surfaces in the home. They can be helpful in curing your pets' illnesses. I've also prepared a home herbal first-aid kit which I use for headaches, stomach upsets and cuts or bites.

There are so many advantages of using herbs at home. You feel closer to nature. You become more independent, being ready to fight many household problems on your own. It's also important that you can develop your awareness of the environment. Your home becomes filled with a lot of exotic smells which raise your spirits. And finally, whether you like the idea of the whole garden or just a few pots on the window-sill, the offer is just amazing and it has never been easier to grow a range of useful herbs at home. So make up your mind, look for interesting varieties and start feeling much better.

1. What is the main point of the first paragraph of this text?

A/ Plants in general make human life much more pleasant.

B/ Summer evenings are the best time for people to relax.

2. The herbal garden in Oxford is an example of

A/ the variety of herbs grown by the Romans.

C/ Herbs are nice to look at and useful at the same time.

D/ Growing herbs has recently become very fashionable.

C/ typical plants used in the Middle Ages.

- B/ a garden started by members of the Church. D/ a garden established in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
3. Which of these traditional uses of herbs in the English countryside is NOT included in the text?  
 A/ to make the building stronger C/ to keep various diseases away  
 B/ to make the home smell nice D/ to protect visitors to prisons
4. The author of the text  
 A/ became a cookery expert when she was a young girl.  
 B/ learnt all the domestic uses of herbs from her mother and grandmother.  
 C/ has used herbs to deal with human and animal problems.  
 D/ has produced some herbal medicines to sell to other people.
5. According to the author, herbs not only help us understand the world of nature much better but also  
 A/ may help everybody find a well-paid job. C/ prevent all kinds of family problems.  
 B/ create a positive atmosphere at home. D/ help develop a better understanding of other people.
6. What is the final advantage of growing herbs at home which the author gives in this text?  
 A/ You can grow the same types of herbs wherever you want.  
 B/ You can stop growing your herbs whenever you like.  
 C/ You can get professional advice about growing herbs everywhere  
 D/ You can find all kinds of herbs in shops without any problem.

### III Wstaw słowa w nawiasie w odpowiedniej formie (słowotwórstwo):

I went to an 0) *interesting* (interest) talk yesterday. The speaker was a writer. A very 1) ..... (imagine) writer who writes travel books. He was very 2) ..... (talk) and told us many stories. On one journey he was travelling by train. It was a very 3) ..... (comfort) train and he couldn't fall 4) ..... (sleep). Finally, he did and, while he was sleeping, his bags 5) ..... (appear). He couldn't find them anywhere. When he got off the train, he was in a terrible place, the 6) ..... (pollute) was so bad you could taste it. The walk from the station to the city was much 7) ..... (far) than he thought and there were no taxis. It was a really good evening's 8) ..... (entertain) – some really 9) ..... (forget) stories, and I will 10) ..... (definite) buy his book when I see it.

### IV Wstaw odpowiednią formę (lub czas) czasownika w nawiasie:

1. Rembrandt (not paint) ..... the Mona Lisa.
2. Our country (not have) ..... any forest by the year 2050.
3. I stopped (worry) ..... about the weather a long time ago.
4. If you (not drive) ..... more carefully, you will have an accident.
5. I didn't use (like) ..... walking in the mountains but now I love it.
6. When I met Tom he (be) ..... a teacher for 5 years.
7. Come on! Look for him! He can't (go) ..... far yet.
8. I would be very frightened if I (do) ..... a bungee jump.
9. My mum won't let me (go) ..... out tonight.
10. A body (just find) ..... by the police.

### V Uzupełnij zdania używając słów w nawiasie tak, by zdanie miało taki sam sens ja zdanie poprzedzające.

0. 'Have you eaten here before?' Tom asked. (if) Tom asked me *if I had eaten there before*.

1. They are going to hold a concert for children in Africa. (held) A concert .....
2. I'll fly if I know the plane has been checked. (unless) I .....
3. There are no rules about wearing a tie. (have) You .....
4. I'm sorry I didn't study physics. (studied) I wish .....
5. It's very likely that I'll buy this computer. (probably) I .....
6. It's possible that the club will be forced to close. (might) The .....
7. We arrived two hours ago and we are still waiting. (been) We .....
8. There is no one I know who enjoys flying. (anyone) I .....
9. Both Tom and Dan dislike tattoos. (likes) Neither .....
10. 'Do you always look so pale?' Jane asked me. (if) Jane asked .....

### VI Przetłumacz fragment zdań w nawiasie na język angielski:

1. I wish (żeby nie był tak nieśmiały) .....
2. Hello Dad. I'm on a bus (Jesteśmy zabierani) ..... to a different airport because of the fog.
3. (Nie będziesz mógł zostać) ..... here in the future after complaining all the time.
4. If you had told me about your problems earlier, I (pomógłbym ci) .....
5. (Jestem członkiem) ..... of the chess club for two years.
6. It's nice to see that the children are all (dogadują się ze sobą) ..... so well.
7. The shops (stają się coraz bardziej) ..... busier.
8. You should (być dumny z siebie) ..... for being so brave.
9. I (możliwe że zostawiłem) ..... left my passport at the hotel.
10. Would you mind (powiedzieć mi) ..... what time it is?