

I. Przeczytaj tekst .Wybierz (zakreślając w kółko), które odpowiedzi są prawdziwe (T), a które fałszywe (F).

Yorkshire Pudding, also known as **batter pudding**, is a dish named after Yorkshire, England, though there is no evidence it originated there. It is made from batter and usually served with roast meat and gravy.



The photo shows mini Yorkshire puddings, served as part of a traditional Sunday roast.

When wheat flour began to come into common use for making cakes and puddings, cooks in the north of England devised a means of making use of the fat that dropped into the dripping pan to cook a batter pudding while the meat roasted in the oven. In 1737 a recipe for 'a dripping pudding' was published in *The Whole Duty of a Woman*.

Make a good batter as for pancakes; put in a hot toss-pan over the fire with a bit of butter to fry the bottom a little then put the pan and butter under a shoulder of mutton, instead of a dripping pan, keeping frequently shaking it by the handle and it will be light and savoury, and fit to take up when your mutton is enough; then turn it in a dish and serve it hot.

Similar instructions were published in 1747 in *The Art of Cookery made Plain and Easy* by Hannah Glasse under the title of 'Yorkshire pudding'. It was she who re-invented and renamed the original version, called Dripping Pudding, which had been cooked in England for centuries, although these puddings were much flatter than the puffy versions known today.

A 2008 ruling by the Royal Society of Chemistry has it that "A Yorkshire pudding isn't a Yorkshire pudding if it is less than four inches tall".

The Yorkshire pudding is a staple of the British Sunday lunch and in some cases is eaten as a separate course prior to the main meat dish. This was the traditional method of eating the pudding and is still common in parts of Yorkshire today. Because the rich gravy from the roast meat drippings was used up with the first course, the main meat and vegetable course was often served with a parsley or white sauce.

It is often claimed that the purpose of the dish was to provide a cheap way to fill the diners, thus stretching a lesser amount of the more expensive ingredients as the Yorkshire pudding was traditionally served first.

Yorkshire pudding is cooked by pouring a batter made from milk (or water), flour and eggs into oiled then preheated baking pans, ramekins or muffin tins (in the case of Mini puddings). A basic formula uses 1/3 cup flour and 1/3 cup liquid per egg.

1. The name of the dish is taken from the name of a region in England. TRUE FALSE
2. It is usually eaten with chicken and potatoes. TRUE FALSE
3. The recipe was first written in the 19th century. TRUE FALSE
4. The Yorkshire pudding must be at least four inches tall. TRUE FALSE
5. The Yorkshire pudding was traditionally served third. TRUE FALSE
6. You need 4 ingredients to prepare this dish. TRUE FALSE

II. Przeczytaj tekst i zaznacz właściwą odpowiedź zakreślając a, b lub c. Tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa.

Daughter of one of the most prominent politicians in Margaret Thatcher's government, Nigel Lawson, the young Nigella was a shy child who, although intelligent, struggled with her schooling. Having moved schools a total of five times by the time she was 18, she eventually secured a place at Oxford to read Medieval and Modern Languages, achieving a Masters degree in the subject.

A successful career in journalism followed and she went on to become the deputy literary editor of The Sunday Times, before turning freelance and writing for such publications as The Guardian and Daily Telegraph.

Her love of food started to cross-over into her writing when she was asked to write a food column for The Spectator magazine. In 1992, Nigella married fellow journalist and broadcaster John Diamond and the couple had two children, Cosima and Bruno. Diamond was instrumental in encouraging his wife to write and helped shape her image 'make-over'.

Published in 1998 her first book, 'How to Eat: The Pleasures and Principles of Good Food', was the springboard to her Channel 4 TV series, 'Nigella Bites'. Thanks to Nigella's unique approach to food and effortless charm, the show became a huge success and the second series was accompanied by another book, which helped push her worldwide book sales past the 1.5 million mark.

In 2000, Nigella turned her attentions to the art of baking with the publication of 'How To Be A Domestic Goddess'. The book proved to be another huge success and was voted 'Cookery Book of the Year' by the Guild of Food Writers in 2001.

While her career was taking off, Nigella's life was becoming increasingly affected by cancer. Her mother died of cancer of the liver, her sister was lost to breast cancer in 1993 and her husband John died in 2001 after battling the disease for over four years.

Having taken time off following the death of her husband, the successful TV series and book formula was repeated in 2002, with 'Forever Summer'. Nigella married the infamous art lover and collector, Charles Saatchi in 2003 and the following year she published a new book, 'Feast: Food That Celebrates'.

In 2005, her foray into the world of daytime television was less successful and her show 'Nigella' lost 40 per cent of its audience in the space of a week.

However, this ratings glitch is unlikely to dent a career that can boast million selling books, internationally successful cookery shows and her own kitchenware range.

She bounced back when her 'Nigella Feasts' aired in the US in autumn 2006. Since then she has signed a £2.5 million deal for the show to be aired in ten other countries.

Nigella signed a contract with BBC Two for a three-part series 'Nigella's Christmas Kitchen', which aired weekly from 6 December 2006. This show enjoyed record ratings and Nigella was awarded a second World Food Media award in 2007.

Her influence as a food commentator was also proven in 2006 as Waitrose and Tesco saw their sales of goose fat double after she advocated it as an essential ingredient for Christmas.

The BBC signed Nigella up for a 13-part series called 'Nigella Express', which started on 3 September 2007. In the show, she showed people how to cook simple and quick dishes, which she admitted were not always healthy. This was another ratings success. The accompanying book, which was released in 2007, became a UK bestseller.

She revived 'Nigella's Christmas Kitchen' in 2008 and appeared on the US's 'Top Chef' in 2009 and 'Iron Chef America: Super Chef Battle' in 2010. The same year, Nigella starred in 13 episodes of 'Nigella's Kitchen'.

It is thought that her books have now sold over three million copies worldwide and that she is worth \$15 million.

1. Nigella moved her schools:
 - a. Twice
 - b. Seven Times
 - c. Five Times
2. Nigella's love of food started :
 - a. In her childhood
 - b. When she was asked to write an article about food
 - c. When she become a mother
3. Her first book was the beginning of her T.V. fame in:
 - a. 'Nigella Bites'
 - b. 'How To Be A Domestic Goddess'.
 - c. 'Nigella Feasts'
4. Nigella lost members of her family because of cancer:
 - a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 3

5. The sale of a product was higher thanks to Nigella. It was :
- a. A chocolate cake
 - b. Goose fat
 - c. Lemon jam

II. Przeczytaj tekst i dopasuj tytuły do paragrafów.

1

Hummingbirds drink nectar, a sweet liquid inside certain flowers. Like bees, they are able to assess the amount of sugar in the nectar they eat; they reject flower types that produce nectar that is less than 10% sugar and prefer those whose sugar content is stronger. Nectar is a poor source of nutrients, so hummingbirds meet their needs for protein, amino acids, vitamins, minerals, etc. by preying on insects and spiders

2

Most hummingbirds have bills that are long and straight or nearly so, but in some species the bill shape is adapted for specialized feeding. Thornbills have short, sharp bills adapted for feeding from flowers with short corollas and piercing the bases of longer ones. The Sicklebills' extremely decurved bills are adapted to extracting nectar from the curved corollas of flowers in the family Gesneriaceae. The bill of the Fiery-tailed Awlbill has an upturned tip, as in the Avocets. The male Tooth-billed Hummingbird has barracuda-like spikes at the tip of its long, straight bill.

3

The two halves of a hummingbird's bill have a pronounced overlap, with the lower half (mandible) fitting tightly inside the upper half (maxilla). When hummingbirds feed on nectar, the bill is usually only opened slightly, allowing the tongue to dart out and into the interior of flowers.

4

While it had been believed that hummingbirds drink via capillary action, high-speed photography has revealed that the hummingbird's tongue's tubes open down their sides, and close around nectar. Hummingbirds do not spend all day flying, as the energy cost would be prohibitive; the majority of their activity consists simply of sitting or perching. Hummingbirds feed in many small meals, consuming many small invertebrates and up to twelve times their own body weight in nectar each day. They spend an average of 10–15% of their time feeding and 75–80% sitting and digesting.

- A. Hummingbird's bill
- B. How hummingbirds eat
- C. Hummingbird's day
- D. What hummingbirds eat

I. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź w poniższym quizie:

1. The national symbol of the USA is:
Donkey,
Bald eagle,
Elephant.
2. Adams John was US President.
the first,
the second,
the third.
3. The United States of America consists of:
49 states,
50 states,
51 states.
4. Basketball – the popular indoor sport was invented in:
the USA,
Australia,
England.
5. The capital city of Northern Ireland is:
Dublin,
Cardiff,
Belfast.
6. The highest mountain in Britain is:
Rushmore Mount,
Ben Nevis,
Scafell Pike.
7. A Big Apple is a popular name for:
Los Angeles,
Detroit,
New York.
8. What is the official home of the British royal family?
Holyrood Palace,
Royal Ascot,
Buckingham Palace.
9. Britain's oldest university is:
Cambridge,
Oxford,

London University.

10. Windy City is the popular name of:

Chicago,
Phoenix,
Atlanta.

11. Columbus Day - an American public holiday is held on to honour Christopher Columbus on:

September 2,
October 12,
December 2.

12. The Welsh name for Wales is:

Cymru,
Cumbria,
Cumberland.

13. The place which holds the US's gold bullion is called:

Fort Sumter,
Fort Knox,
Wall Street.

14. The ship that took a group of English settlers to Plymouth, Massachusetts in the US in 1620 was:

Mayflower,
Queen Elizabeth,
Queen Mary.

15. The longest river in the US is:

Mississippi,
Yukon,
Missouri.

16. The emblem of Ireland (Northern Ireland) is:

Leek,
Rose,
Shamrock.

17. The national flag of Great Britain is called:

Old Glory,
Union Jack,
Union Square.

18. What was the world's first national park created in 1872?

Snowdonia National Park,
Yosemite National Park,
Yellowstone National Park.

19. What is the name of King Arthur's sword?

Excalibur,
Excavator,
Exchequer.

20. What is the biggest American state?

Texas,
Alaska,
California.

II. Połącz osobę z opisem (odpowiedź zapisz w środku tabeli):

1. Henry VIII	1-	A The present monarch of UK
2. Lewis Carroll	2-	B The greatest writer in English
3. Elizabeth II	3-	C The Prime Minister of the UK
4. Bloody Mary	4-	D The king of England known for his 6 marriages
5. David Cameron	5-	E The author of <i>Alice in Wonderland</i>
6. Robert Burns	6-	F The author of <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>
7. Shakespeare	7-	G A nickname of Queen Mary Tudor
8. Jane Austen	8-	H Famous for the Battle of Trafalgar
9. Admiral Nelson	9-	I The main actor in <i>King's Speech</i>
10. Colin Firth	10-	J The national poet of Scotland

III. Rozszyfruj te skróty smsowe:

- ASAP -
- B4N -
- BTW -
- CUL -
- CWOT -
- FTF -
- HAND -
- HRU -
- IMO -
- JK -
- LOL -
- MU -
- NP -
- ROTFL -

IV. Rozpoznaj poniższe miejsca. Wpisz nazwę pod zdjęciem. Za nazewnictwo angielskie otrzymasz 1 pkt, a za polskie 0,5 pkt.



GRAMMAR & COMMUNICATION PART

I. *Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź (zakreśl ją w kółko):*

1 Anna is not as tall _____ me.

- a than b of c as d to
- 2 'Has Mum _____ to the supermarket?' 'Yes, there are lots of snacks in the kitchen.'
- a went b was c gone d been
- 3 There is _____ crime in this area, but it's not dangerous.
- a much b a few c any d a little
- 4 If you go to New York, you must visit _____ Statue of Liberty. It's great.
- a a b – c the d at
- 5 That was _____ moving documentary we have ever seen.
- a the most b the more c the better d too
- 6 We agreed _____ to the beach on Saturday.
- a go b to go c going d gone
- 7 Wow! That was _____ film I've ever seen!
- a gripping b as gripping c more gripping d the most gripping
- 8 They went to the White House but they didn't see _____ President.
- a – b a c the d any
- 9 There aren't _____ students at school today. It's a public holiday.
- a much b a little c a few d any
- 10 I think Ania is _____ as Marek, but she isn't very confident.
- a clever b as clever c too clever d clever enough
- 11 I'd like to get a puppy, but my sister is afraid of _____ dogs.
- a – b the c a d an
- 12 Vinnie is not _____ to be on the school basketball team.
- a enough tall b taller than c tall enough d enough tall

II. Użyj poprawnej formy czasownika z nawiasu:

- 1 The London Marathon _____ (start) an hour ago.
- 2 Plants die if you _____ (not water) them regularly.
- 3 I want to go to the theatre on Saturday. I _____ (not see) a play for years!
- 4 We _____ (learn) to do karate for the next month competition.
- 5 _____ (you / do) the washing-up last night?
- 6 In the future people _____ (not travel) by car. Cars cause too much pollution.
- 7 He _____ (not compete) in the race because his leg was broken
- 8 Our house was burgled while we _____ (sleep).
- 9 Look! Someone _____ (steal) our neighbour's car. Phone the police!
- 10 We need more light. If we read in this dark room, we _____ (damage) our eyes.

III. Uzupełnij trzy dialogi wyrażeniami (A - J). Jedno z nich podane zostało dodatkowo.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| A You read my mind. | B Can I borrow your mobile? |
| C Forget it. | D Not at all |
| E Believe it or not, I don't know how to use it | F Guess what? |

G Could you show me?
I What's he like?

H Let's go for a swim.
J Are you kidding?

Dialogue 1

Ben Jerry! (1) _____
Jerry What?
Ben We've got a new PE teacher.
Jerry Really? (2) _____
Ben I don't know but he played volleyball for England once.
Jerry (3) _____
Ben No, Mr Baxter told us.

Dialogue 2

Lily Hey Philippa! (4) _____
Philippa (5) _____ But where?
Lily How about Golden Beach?
Philippa (6) _____ It's too far away.
Lily Come on! We can take the bus.
Philippa OK.

Dialogue 3

Sam (7) _____ I have to call Susan.
Ryan Sure. There you go.
Sam Thanks.
Ryan No problem.
Sam Erm... (8) _____ Mine's quite different. (9) _____
Ryan Certainly. It's very easy.

IV. Dobierz parami pytania 1-7 z odpowiedziami (A-H). Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

1. Have you got enough money for the dress?	A Yes, it's a bit cold in here.	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
2. Has anything caught your eye?	B No, I'm too short.															
3. What's wrong with you?	C Yes, there's a 20% discount.															
4. Is this shirt on sale?	D I was injured in the last race.															
5. Did you pay £100 for those theatre tickets?	E Yes, this belt is very nice															
6. Do you play basketball?	F No, I can't afford it.															
7. Do you mind my opening the window?	G Well, here is your chance.															
	H I did, and they were worth every penny															

V. Zakreśl kółkiem poprawną odpowiedź.

A. Powiedz, że zanieczyszczenie środowiska prowadzi do wielu chorób.
 1. Carbon monoxide pollutes the air.

2. Poisonous gases emitted from factories contain harmful substances.
3. Air pollution causes many health problems.

B. Poradz przeziębionemu koledze, co ma robić.

1. You have a terrible cold.
2. Could you buy me some tissues, please?
3. If I were you, I would stay in bed.

C. Pomogłeś babci przynieść zakupy. Zareaguj na podziękowanie.

1. Thank you Granny.
2. You're welcome.
3. That's so nice of you.

D. Jak zapytać kogoś, na którym piętrze mieszka?

1. Which floor do you live at?
2. What floor do you live on?
3. Where do you live?

E. Powiedz koleżance, że bluzka którą właśnie przymierza, nie jest zbyt modna.

1. This blouse isn't elegant enough.
2. This blouse is old-fashioned.
3. You look fashionable in this blouse.

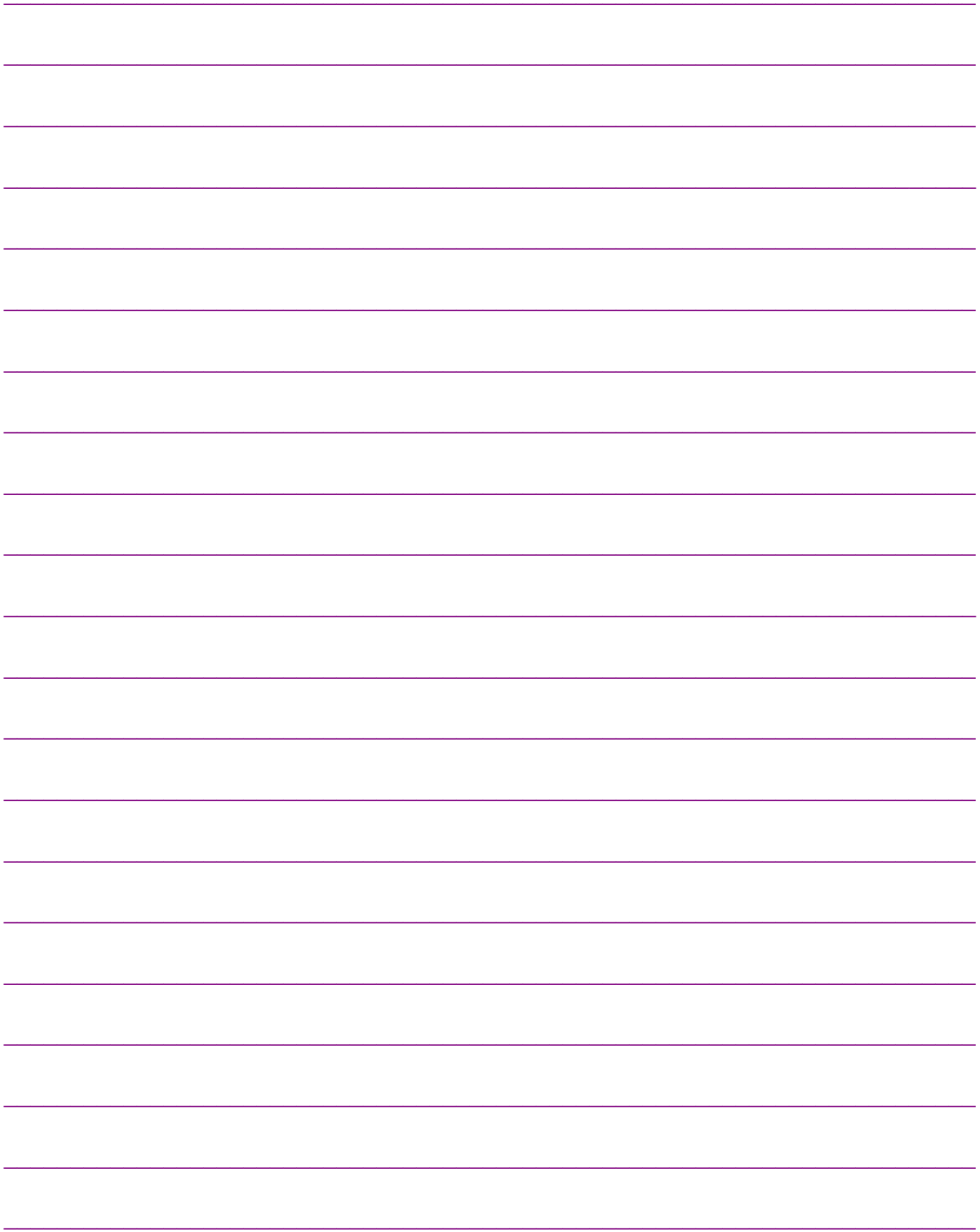
F. Zapytaj jakiej narodowości są nowi znajomi twojej siostry.

1. Where are they?
2. Where are they from?
3. What's your nationality?

G. Przekaż, że twoje relacje z bliską osobą układają się dobrze.

1. We get on very well.
2. We had a good time.
3. We spend little time together.

(source: the Internet)



MIĘDZYSZKOLNY KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

LOOK AHEAD

LUTY 2013

SURNAME:	FIRST NAME:
SCHOOL:	
SCORE:	

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