XLI Olimpiada języka angielskiego
ETAP SZKOLNY

TEST A

Uzupełnij podane niżej tłumaczenia.

1/ „Nic jej jeszcze nie mów," wyszeptała.

'Don't tell her yet,' she _____

2/ Posiadanie dwóch aut jest dla nich absolutną koniecznością.

Having two cars is an absolute _____ for them.

3/ Często jeździła konno do miasta.

She would often ride _____ to town.

4/ Wolność wyrażania [opinii] jest podstawowym prawem człowieka.

Freedom of _____ is a basic human right.

5/ Okazał się być nędznym tchórzem.

He turned out to be a miserable _____

6/ Otrzymał nagrodę Prezydenta w uznaniu doskonałej pracy.

He received the President's award in _____ of his excellent work.

7/ Babcia zawsze dawała okruchy wróblom.

Granny would always give breadcrumbs to _____.

8/ W jego obronie nie podniósł się ani jeden głos. To smutne.

Not a _____ voice was raised in her defence. It's sad.

TEST B

Wyróżnione grupy wyrazów zastąp **tylko jednym** słowem, tak by nie zmienić treści całego zdania. Nie wolno używać słów wyróżnionych ani ich pochodnych.

1/ The pay for ***working hours above the regular schedule*** is higher.

The pay for _____ is higher.

2/ He threatened the attacker with a ***tool used for driving nails***.

He threatened the attacker with a _____

3/ Big manoeuvres in the Gulf ***in which many warships took part*** increased tension in the area.

Big _____ manoeuvres in the Gulf increased tension in the area.

4/ Sites where these birds can ***build structures for laying eggs and raising their young*** are not easy to find.

_____ sites for these birds are not easy to find.

5/ The lack of housing ***cheap enough*** for young couples ***to be able to rent*** is a demographic problem.

The lack of _____ housing for young couples is a demographic problem.

6/ This is a welcome sign of the ***closing of the distance between*** generations in education.

This is a welcome sign of the _____ of the generation gap in education.

7/ The trade unions' ***pushing with force for*** wage increases became stronger.

The trade unions'upward _____ on wages became stronger.

8/ The man was ***hastily transported*** to hospital with chest pain.

The man was _____ to hospital with chest pain.

TEST C

Wpisz brakujące wyrazy. Każda kreska zastępuje jedną literę. Nie wolno zmienić żadnej z liter już podanych.

PRZYKŁAD: Is your ***f a*** m ***i l y*** name Adams?

1/ The big _ _ v _ _ _ _ _ _ of this location is that it is so close the airport.

2/ Ski _ _ _ _ _ _ for beginners should not be too steep.

3/ Fred's absence from Eve's birthday party was _ u _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ on his part; he wanted to prove to her that he could live without her.

4/ As a member of the anti-communist _ _ d _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ movement, he had to flee the country to avoid arrest.

5/ Mary has now two serious job offers to _ _ n _ _ _ _ _.

6/ His _ _ b _ _ _ _ _ _ _ in a Christian family shaped his pro-life stance.

7/ Thinking he was not seen, the boy _ _ c _ _ _ _ _ the small change lying on the counter and went out.

8/ _ _ b _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is an arithmetic operation of finding the difference between two numbers.

TEST D

Przetłumacz na polski.

1/. We were almost stampeded. _____

2/ The review must not contain spoilers. _____

3/ Do you mean a take-home wage? _____

4/ Fans ejected by overzealous stewards. _____

5/ no vaping on the premises_____

6/ a stack of forms to fill out _____

TEST E

Uzupełnij. nie zmieniając niczego we fragmentach już przetłumaczonych.

1. Mogły być jakieś wcześniejsze nieporozumienia, które doprowadziły do kłótni. Tego nie wiemy.

   _____ earlier misunderstandings _____ row. We don't know.

2. Czemu nie powiesz synom, żeby poczytali siostrzyczce? Niech się codziennie wymieniają.

   Why _____to read to their little sister? _____

   _____ turns at it daily.

3. Robiło się ciemno, więc zdecydowaliśmy, że pojedziemy [=VISIT] na miejsce następnego ranka.

   _____ so we decided we _____ the site _____

4. Kiedy będziesz gotować kiszoną kapustę, ona będzie strasznie wonieć [=SMELL] przez pierwsze pół godziny.

When you _____ sauerkraut, it _____ hour.

5. *Wrzesień* jest często wymieniany wśród najmniej udanych [=successful] filmów Woody Allena.

September _____ movies.

6. Choć w tym roku miało nie być na campusie fajerwerków, kilka zostało odpalonych [=SET OFF] przez krnąbrnych studentów.
Although _____ fireworks at the campus this year, a few

_____ unruly students.

7. Za Wyszehradem Dunaj skręca na południe, żeby płynąć przez wielką równinę [=plain] centralnych Węgier.

Past Visegrad _____ to flow across _____

8. Dla zwierząt i ptaków, których nie można wypuścić [=RELEASE] do środowiska, ogrody zoologiczne są jedyną opcją.

For _____ into the wild, zoos

_____.

TEST F

Uzupełnij zdania wyrażające w inny sposób treść zdań wprowadzających.
PRZYKŁAD: "Hurry up, Sue," said Mother. Mother told Sue ***to hurry up***.

1. "Which taxi service should I phone?" Ann: "Makes no difference to me."

_____ service will be OK for Ann.

2. 'What a shame we didn't purge David from the team after his first drinking binge'.

The manager thinks David _____ after his first binge.

3. 'How do you choose the best offer? Do you look at the price only?' 'No, of course not.'

_____ only basis _____ selected.

4. Petroleum is the basic raw material for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Synthetic rubber is made _____

5. Kramer's great 1965 movie *Ship of Fools* was another peak in his career, which started in 1948 with *Champion*.

Ship of Fools was the work of an accomplished artist, who _____ over fifteen years.

6. The two years Bea spent at the campus did almost nothing to broaden her horizons.

The two years spent at the campus hardly _____ Bea's horizons.

7. Last time she tried to be sophisticated and her interlocutors misinterpreted her intentions. So now she has used very simple words.

She has used simple words to avoid the risk _____ about her intentions.

8. After Ron's death the only member of the conspiracy who could betray us is his wife, Sue.

_____ her mouth shut, we're safe.

TEST G

Wpisz w odpowiedniej formie czasowniki i zaimki w nawiasach. Jeśli trzeba, dodaj czasownik modalny, ale nie dopisuj zaimków ani rzeczowników. Możesz dodać "to" jeśli jest częścią bezokolicznika.

1. One thing Amy [change] _____ in her childhood [be] _____ her height. She never [enjoy + be] _____ the tallest girl in her class – never, ever!

2. Since they once [decide + allow] _____ protesters on the campus, they have to [agree + bear] _____ the consequences, now.

3. & 4. It [be] _____so long ago! She no longer remembered her students' names, much less what [they+look] _____ like. Neither [she + recall] _____ the texts [they+give] _____ as homework. What [she + recall] _____ [be] _____ the day Adam first [come] _____ to her class and how [he+ apologise] _____ for [miss] _____ the first classes.

5. Bee-keeping [run] _____ in the family for generations. I [start] _____ a bee-farm long ago, if my wife [be + not] _____ allergic to bee stings.

6.No separate ceremony is to be organised. The custom [be] _____ to [hand] _____ over the prize once the results [announce] _____

7.& 8.We keep [tell] _____ by experts if nothing [do] _____ about sugar in fruit drinks, in 30 years' time the majority of today's children [develop] _____ diabetes.

TEST H

Zakreśl tę formę (jedna możliwość), która najlepiej nadaje się do wstawienia w lukę.

1. Touching _____ with brake problems was a bit stressful. But it ended safely.
   A/ through B/ down C/ on D/ into

2. By accident, he left his laptop on, so I _____ at the pictures he had been downloading recently. Really frightening, indeed!
   A/ was able to look B/ could have looked C/ could look D/ must have looked

3. He _____ out insults for a good ten minutes. It was impossible to calm him down.
   A/ has been spitting B/ spitted C/ spat D/ would have spitted

3. 'I wish we _____ another day bargaining with the unions,' sighed the Chairman. 'But we have to get them to cooperate. So, let's go.'
   A/ wouldn't have spent B/ didn't spend
   C/ weren't going to spend D/ aren't spending

5. When I saw that this hardened cynic _____ so sentimental, I got suspicious. What is he up to?
   A/ was B/ would be C/ has been D/ was being

6. _____ to whom and why? Discussing the answer was my sisters' favourite pastime.
   A/ Who did say what B/ Who said what C/ What did who say D/ What did say who