

43. OLIMPIADA JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO



WYŻSZA
SZKOŁA
JĘZYKÓW
OBCYCH

ETAP
OKRĘGOWY

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GRAMATYKA		SŁOWNICTWO	CZYTANIE	TEST LUK	KULTURA	

XLIII OLIMPIADA JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

ETAP OKRĘGOWY – styczeń 2019 © Henryk Krzyżanowski

GRAMATYKA 1

15 PKT

Zakreśl wyraźnie kółkiem literę, przy której znajduje się najlepsze rozwiązanie.

- If he remembered right, Allison had introduced him to Vera Porter, along with _____ other people whose names he would never keep straight.
 A/ couple dozens of B/ couple dozen
 C/ a couple dozen D/ a couple dozen of
- We have no control over drought and precipitation, but if the area _____ less densely populated, the fire might have never caused so many victims.
 A/ were B/ would have been C/ had been D/ has been
- After the breakup with Fiona, Simon _____ into his old ways of drunkenness and drugs.
 A/ could backslide B/ backslid C/ backslided D/ had backslided
- All his efforts were aimed _____ good intentions.
 A/ to prove the board chair having
 B/ at proving the board chair that he had
 C/ to prove for the board chair having
 D/ at proving to the board chair that he had
- The sabotage operations against German oil and grain imports from Romania consisted in setting _____.
 A/ fire to Danube barges B/ fire on Danube barges
 C/ on fire Danube barges D/ Danube barges to fire
- As a staunch critic of cyber surveillance, he keeps saying that the day the Internet _____ dark, is the day we regain our liberties.
 A/ will go B/ goes C/ has gone D/ will have gone

7. She was not puritanical and by no means resented _____ initiated by off Broadway theatres and fashion designers.
- A/ undressing of society B/ undressing society
C/ the society's undressing D/ the undressing of society
8. Success in the globalised economy requires more empathy and understanding. We might make some progress if we learn to slip into _____ a little more often.
- A/ each others' skin B/ each other skin
C/ each other's skins D/ each others skins
9. Amanda's growth spurt is really impressive. We're now taking bets not on if but _____ taller than her mum.
- A/ when can she grow B/ when does she grow
C/ when she grows D/ when she will grow
10. We hoped (falsely as it turned out) that the Bolsheviks would be sufficiently discredited in the eyes of the public by _____ sent to Russia by the Kaiser's General Staff.
- A/ saying them to have been B/ being said to have been
C/ having been told to be D/ having been said to be
11. The language won't be a problem, since if _____ Rosita's sisters may act as translators.
- A/ there will be need B/ need be
C/ such need has emerged D/ it were needed
12. The residents want some action to be taken by the authorities, as the volcano _____ huge amounts of lava and molten rock for over a month now.
- A/ has spewed B/ was spewing C/ has spewn D/ spew
13. Mom was quite open about her years in the boarding school, but Dad wouldn't tell us a thing. He may have thought we _____ him for his association with the KKK.
- A/ had despised B/ will despise
C/ could despise D/ would have despised
14. The youth was shaking with fear, because the headmaster sounded _____ never before.
- A/ so severe as B/ as severely as
C/ so severely like d/ such severe as
15. The mayor vehemently denied intending to sell the building. But some people say that the *Mirror's* story may not be completely _____ the mark.
- A/ out of B/ beyond C/ off D/ past

GRAMATYKA 2

15 PKT

Przetłumacz na angielski. Nie należy niczego zmieniać we fragmentach już przetłumaczonych. Podpowiedzi w nawiasach nie podają dokładnej formy, w jakiej dane słowo ma wystąpić w tłumaczeniu. Słowa skreślone znikają w tłumaczeniu.

1. Gdyby magistratowi rzeczywiście przeszkadzało {=MIND} pokrywanie ścian nieprzyzwoitymi graffiti, każde byłoby zamalowywane w ~~kilka~~ godzin po pojawieniu się.

If the municipality really _____ in obscene graffiti, they _____
_____ over within hours _____

2. Zostalibyśmy w Chiapaz po obozie, ale nie mając pewności, czy nie będziemy musieli zapłacić za wizy, w końcu wyjechaliśmy.

We _____ in Chiapaz after the camp, but unsure if _____
_____ we _____ away.

3. Było ciemno, bo prawie wszystkie latarnie były uszkodzone, a tych kilka, które działały, skupiały się {=CLUSTER} na wlocie ulicy.

It was dark _____ out _____ did _____
_____ at the beginning of the street.

4. Burmistrz powiedział, że pomnik zostanie usytuowany naprzeciw bramy do parku, co może nie jest dokładnie tym ~~miejsem~~, którego chcieli fundatorzy, ale które jest dużo wygodniejsze dla turystów.

The mayor has said _____ the park _____
_____ exactly _____ founders _____
_____ for tourists

5. Ekonomiści zdają się być zgodni co do tego, że globalizacja spowodowała nieuchronność interwencji państwa. Nawet ci bardziej konserwatywni uważają ją {=REGARD} ją za mniejsze zło.

_____ tend to agree that globalisation _____ indispensable.
Even _____ evil.

6. Oni ~~niepotrzebnie~~ starali się być tak cicho, bo ja nie spałem odkąd pierwsza błyskawica rozjaśniła sypialnię. Zresztą i tak w tamtym czasie miałem problemy ze snem.

Well, they _____ so quiet, for _____
_____ the bedroom. Anyway, _____ in those days.

7. Oskarżenie wycofano {=DROP}, bo wideo pokazało, że w żadnym momencie nie było niczego, co sugerowałoby {=SUGGEST} cokolwiek niewłaściwego ze ~~strony~~ nauczyciela.

The accusation _____ that at no time _____
_____ improper from the teacher.

8. Lisa wskazuje ~~palcem~~ plakat z *Myślicielem* Rodina i uśmiecha się: “Ciekawe, o czym ten gość może myśleć.”

Lisa _____ of Rodin's *Thinker* and _____: “I wonder _____ guy _____

9. Niczego nie opublikujemy, dopóki nie będziemy wiedzieli na pewno, kiedy ten pamiątnik w końcu się ukáže {=COME OUT}.

We won't _____ for sure _____

10. Pozwala ci to skonstrastować coś, co działało z czymś, co nie i stosownie do tego zrobić plany na przyszłość.

This _____
plans accordingly.

11. Śledczy powiedzieli, że czarna skrzynka samolotu wskazywała, że silnik działał prawidłowo od startu. Pilot prawdopodobnie źle obliczył {=MISCALCULATE} wysokość.

The investigators said _____ engine to _____
_____ take-off. The pilot _____

12. Bez względu na to, czyją winą był wypadek i gdzie się zdarzył, to jest twoje auto i masz prawo decydować, gdzie je naprawić.

Irrespective of _____
it's your car and you _____

13. Opinie Polaków i Niemców o produktach wyrabianych w ich krajach niezbyt się różnią. Niemcy lubią polską wieprzowinę, a Polacy jeżdżą niemieckimi autami.

_____ in their respective countries
do not differ very much _____
German cars.

14. Według mnie, nie ma sensu zmuszać dzieci, żeby dojeżdżały {=TRAVEL} bardzo daleko do szkoły, która zajmuje troszkę lepszą pozycję w jakimś rankingu oświatowym.

In my opinion _____ point _____ long distances to a _____
_____ educational ranking.

15. Północnokoreańska piosenkarka, o która, według tego co się mówi, jest dawną dziewczyną Przywódcy, a która według pogłosek {=RUMOUR} miała zostac rozstrzelana w zeszłym roku, pojawiła się w państwowej telewizji, najwyraźniej cała i zdrowa.

_____ the Leader's former girlfriend and _____
_____ has appeared on state television, apparently
_____.

SŁOWNICTWO

30 PKT

W każdą luk wpisz po jednym wyrazie. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie liter brakującego słowa. Nie wolno zmienić litery już podanej.

1. Icy rain made the pavement __ i _____ and I was afraid to lose balance.
2. When the laughter ceased, the man cleared his __ r _____ and said: "Ladies and gentlemen..."
3. With such __ c _____ of the ice, skating on it is perfectly safe.
4. The campaign has helped to increase the __ c _____ of public breastfeeding by society at large. Now only few people declare to be against it.
5. The instructor who was in __ r _____ of the boys at the time of the incident was fired.
6. The paintings in the cave show a mysterious __ a _____ with wings resembling a giant bat with a long tail.
7. There are fears that the violations just revealed are only the tip of an _____.
8. The submarine escaped the _____ charges dropped from the destroyer and managed to sneak out into open sea.
9. A general has the right to be tried by his __ u _____, i. e. other generals.
10. The boys were punished for __ s _____ the headteacher's order to turn the music down.
11. He made a very bad impression appearing in soiled jeans and __ o _____ shoes.
12. He complained __ t _____ that he had been treated unjustly and unfairly by the company.
13. Both reports are __ t _____ each other on many crucial details. Thus, a third one will be necessary.
14. The dancers' movements were __ c _____, elegant, almost effortless, it seemed.
15. She managed a smile, but __ w _____ was furious, I was sure.
16. Moving away to change the climate, which most doctors __ c _____ to us, is out of the question.
17. The poll interviewed a random __ l _____ of 1,017 adult Scots.
18. They ought to be given credit for __ i _____ to the promises they had made at the last conference.
19. Some mammals live longer in __ t _____ than in the wild.
20. In many countries the __ r _____ age for girls (i. e. when a girl can wed) is lower than for boys.
21. The cutting of the cable was __ r _____, not accidental. It was a act of sabotage.
22. There were several __ v _____ warnings of the storm, ignored by the municipality.
23. His first __ c _____ position in the company was head of the personnel department.
24. Ron was talking on the phone in French and only __ t _____ with his hand for us to sit down.
25. The cricketer was given a __ t _____ ban by the Federation, which means he can never again play in professional events.
26. To make things worse, the economy was __ u _____ with inflation, bankruptcies and corruption.
27. The fall of the king created a power __ c _____ in the region, which could be filled only by foreign powers.
28. His next __ s _____ was with the 11th Brigade at Fort Bliss, where he served as maintenance officer.
29. The 70 percent efficiency is theoretically __ b _____ but in practice what we get is 60 percent at most.
30. This is an electronic device for __ t _____ wild animals from railway lines.

CZYTANIE

15 PKT

W każdym punkcie zaznacz jedno z czterech zdań (A, B, C lub D) najbliższe treści poniższego tekstu.

The idea that sugar could be anything but bad for you would be met with incomprehension today. It is widely blamed for the explosion in obesity of recent years. It may even end up being hit by punitive sin taxes and its use regulated.

We are right to be deeply concerned about the catastrophic increase in obesity across the Western world. In the UK, over the past four decades or so, the share of the adult population that is formally obese has surged from 8 per cent to around a quarter. This is helping to fuel diabetes, coronary heart disease and various cancers.

And yet, energy intake per person declined 32 per cent between 1974 and 2014, according to *Defra's* latest Family Food report, a stunningly counter-intuitive fact. The decline in our energy intake is continuing apace. There are plenty of caveats. These are aggregate figures: some eat far more healthily than others. Sadly, social class enters heavily into the equation.

What of sugar itself? Current data leave no doubt. Per capita consumption is down by a fifth or so over the past few decades. The trend is, if anything, accelerating.

Soft drinks, the category most demonised in the current debate, are a case in point: purchases of regular soft drinks (excluding diet versions) have been "on a downward trend since 2011" and fell by 19 per cent between 2011 and 2014.

So what is going on? Why are so many people putting on more weight? Clearly, not everybody fits the average; some are consuming more, rather than fewer, calories. But the principal answer is that we have become a shockingly sedentary society. To keep our weight under control, we require even fewer calories than we are now consuming; or we need to exercise much more. Our lives now revolve around sitting in an office or on a sofa, surfing the web. The collapse in physically demanding manufacturing jobs continues, too few schoolchildren exercise enough, every household owns numerous labour-saving devices, we don't even need to leave our homes to go shopping and we now all fortunately have central heating, which means that we use up fewer calories trying to stay warm. Only a small army of prosperous urbanites spend a lot of time at the gym or cycle to work, but they are unusual.

It therefore seems that a sugar tax would be an absurd, pointless and unfair distraction. Levied at 20 per cent or so, it would have virtually no impact on consumption. Prices would rise by less than that; which would disproportionately affect the poor.

The Institute of Economic Affairs has studied what happened when Mexico, Denmark, US states and others slapped taxes on sugar and fat. Consumption fell – but only by a few percentage points; the decline was less than what has been happening naturally in the UK in recent years. In Finland, a 14.8 per cent increase in the price of confectionary coincided with a trivial 2.6 per cent fall in consumption. The impact on overall obesity rates from such measures are almost zero; in the case of Mexico, as one academic put it, it was "a drop in the calorific ocean".

Only extremely punitive levies would have a real impact, and these would rightly trigger a political backlash. So what should be done instead? Consumers should continue to gradually and voluntarily cut back on sugar. Schools and hospitals should provide healthier food.

Over time, we need a radical improvement in cooking skills and food awareness, including by teaching children better. Above all, we must exercise far more, starting at school. Better monitoring through wearable technology and apps will be a key part of the answer.

None of this represents a panacea. But dreaming up yet another tax would be a complete waste of time and would do nothing to tackle the greatest, most difficult health crisis of our time.

1. The author suggests most Britons might object to the following statement:
 A/ People tend to eat less today.
 B/ Sugar does not contribute to weight gain.
 C/ Most people exercise too little.
 D/ Raising the price of sugar is pointless.
2. The text suggests that in the 19th century...
 A/ people ate larger meals
 B/ sugar was more important in the diet
 C/ people needed more calories
 D/ people were healthier
3. The author's attitude towards statistics in social studies is that of..
 A/ common sense B/ scepticism C/ distrust D/ indifference
4. On the average, being wealthier and/or better educated...
 A/ means eating more B/ means having a healthier diet
 C/ finds no reflection in health statistics D/ means eating less sugar
5. The following statement fits the current situation in Britain:
 A/ Society's health and dietary habits are still getting worse
 B/ Notwithstanding dietary improvement, society's health is still under threat.
 C/ A total ban on sugar, though politically difficult, would solve the problem.
 D/ Very little can be done to improve the situation.
6. The reader might conclude...
 A/ Obesity is more common in cold climates.
 B/ Obesity and the climate are unrelated.
 C/ Living in the tropics favours obesity.
 D/ People in the tropics might need less food.
7. The text suggests that maintaining a healthy lifestyle /is/....
 A/ easier for city dwellers B/ only possible for city dwellers
 C/ fairly expensive D/ requires personal effort
8. In the field of public health the factor that has gained importance over the last century is the...
 A/ way of spending leisure time B/ level of sugar consumption
 C/ availability of international statistics D/ possibility of controlling the food prices
9. Imposing a high tax on sugar would be...
 A/ effective but unfair to the poor
 B/ hardly feasible politically
 C/ ineffective and socially unfair
 D/ costly and ineffective
10. The author's comprehensive advice for the education system is...
 A/ far more P.E. classes
 B/ more P.E. classes and cooking classes
 C/ no sugar in school canteens
 D/ focusing on cooking in the curriculum

Zakreśl literę, przy której znajduje się jedno najlepsze rozwiązanie. Nie ma żadnego związku między treścią poszczególnych zadań.

11. City rats have a bad image. You see them, in the parks at night, crossing the paths _____, awkward yet quick, or down in the tracks of the subway, commuting along the third rail. They are the color of soot; they eat garbage; they live in filth.
 A/ in disciplined colonies B/ and sniffing danger
 C/ in their odd gait D/ avoiding traps
12. The arguments advanced against Plimsoll were the same ones that are invariably advanced against regulatory measures to improve _____ of capital: that self-regulation is better than the central imposition of standards; that one-size-fits-all proposals will be unworkable in practice; that British business, strangled by red-tape, would no longer be able to compete against foreign rivals.
 A/ even slightly labour's disapproval B/ the lot of labour at the expense
 C/ to some limited extent the behaviour D/ industrial relations with the core
13. The answer must be that for the first time in her life she was set limits: limits that, while imposed, were intrinsically reasonable and were not therefore _____ whim. Both keeping to those limits and breaking them produced entirely predictable consequences, good or bad. For the first time in her life, she had entered a world in which things made sense, in which brute power did not determine everything
 A/ unbearable for her personal B/ felt as exceeding the limits of
 C/ outside what seems a fair D/ arbitrary or dependent upon
14. An entire generation of students left the universities with little idea of war — other than it was always horrible and thus to be avoided at all costs. The very thought that Mao, Stalin, and Hitler had murdered far more _____ was incomprehensible. We discovered new takes on race, class, and gender in the Civil War, but forgot the overwhelming lesson of Grant and Sherman: that millions were freed only through the military excellence of Union armies and their leaders.
 A/ millions off the battlefield than on
 B/ people than were killed in Antiquity
 C/ through starvation than in their wars
 D/ merely because faced no opposition
15. All history is not equal. There is something about battle — the ghastly effort to kill young people with state sanction — that _____ other considerations to trivialities. The hundred years of talking about slavery was not as important as two days at Gettysburg. The success or failure of Normandy affected Hitler more in an hour than had years of pleading with him in the 1930s. If one really does wish to learn of the *important* events of the past, one then needs to know something of war.
 A/ needs to be seen as weighing
 B/ is greatly dismissing most
 C/ falls short of relegating
 D/ accelerates time and reduces

TEST LUK

30 PKT

W każdą z luk należy wpisać po JEDNYM słowie. Wyrazy gramatyczne, takie jak "the", "a", "n't", "ve", etc są uważane za osobne wyrazy i mogą być wpisywane tylko **samodzielnie**. Jeśli podana została litera, jest to ZAWSZE trzecia litera brakującego słowa. Napisanie tego testu będzie łatwiejsze, jeśli rozpocznesz od przeczytania całego tekstu.

On a sunny August morning of 2001, in a quiet English country town, the long, long life of Bertie Felstead finally came to an end. And when the old man died, a small, surviving fragment of the 19th century died with him. Born on October 28th, 1894, Mr. Felstead was ancient enough to have seen the imperial spectacle of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, sufficiently young to have outlived the Clinton presidency. It was an astonishing achievement, made all the more remarkable by the fact that, in his youth, Mr. Felstead was to participate in an event that characterized, more than most, the last moments of the world into which he was born.

Historians like to tell us that the European 19th century did not end at the moment dictated by the calendar. Its optimistic bourgeois 1/___i___, its almost naïve belief in 2/___o___, continued to flourish for more than another 3/_____. It took the First World War to 4/_____ that "long 19th century," and so much 5/___s___, to a close. Spiritually and physically, 6/_____ Europe that emerged from that conflict 7/___r___ very little resemblance to the seemingly stable 8/___l___ that had existed only four years before. In August 1914, totalitarian hecatombs were the 9/___u___ of nightmare, believable, perhaps, by 10/___d___ or in the dark of night, 11/___i___ in the reassuring light of an Edwardian morning. Forty months 12/_____ Lenin was already ordering his first mass 13/___e_____.

The men that went off to fight that summer were still the soldiers of the older era, still the sort of men who believed that war could be a bit of a lark. With 14/___c___, they thought, it would be 15/_____ by Christmas. In Britain, poignantly, the 16/___o___ were all volunteers, professional soldiers, "Territorials" (National Guardsmen) 17/___r___, or the first wave of that trustingly patriotic civilian army that was 18/___o___ to die in the killing 19/_____ of Flanders and of France.

20/_____ 1914, of course, eventually arrived, but 21/___a___ did not. Despite this, up and down the line the holiday was marked by informal cease-fires, the sound of 22/___r___, and, surprisingly often, even 23/___r_____. The opposing armies 24/_____ meals, drinks, and cigarettes. There were contests, peaceful 25/_____ once, a shooting match, card games, some soccer. The generals did not approve, but to see these 26/___c___ as an early pacifist spasm is to 27/_____ hindsight's myth. Those sentiments would come, but only later, after the disillusion brought by countless battles over scraps of Belgian mud. In that first, almost innocent Christmas of the war the troops were 28/___l___ a truce, not a mutiny, a day off, not a desertion, and, yes, they were pleased to do so with their 29/___u___ in the opposite trench. The enemy was still the 30/_____, certainly, but that word had not yet come to bear its full, modern significance. There could be room for a break in a war that was still, just, being fought according to the rules of a dissolving, shared civility.

A year later, the orders went out. There was to be no repetition of such disgraceful scenes. Christmas fraternization was a crime, a desertion, a betrayal of the glorious dead. In the event, these instructions were largely superfluous. The sporting contest of 1914 was no more. The war had become an abattoir struggle that stretched the length of a continent

Adapted from *End of a Century* by Andrew Stuttaford

KULTURA

25 PKT

Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

1. The South Sea Bubble occurred after...
A/ 1649 B/ 1689 C/ 1711 D/ 1743
2. The term “the Land of Song” refers to...
A/ England B/ Wales C/ Scotland D/ Ireland
3. Which of them is a “Bible Belt” state?
A/ Vermont B/ Washington C/ Tennessee D/ Utah
4. Apart from writing novels, Vladimir Nabokov occupied himself with...
A/ entomology B/ astronomy C/ history of diplomacy D/ genealogy
5. The language spoken by the most important of the American Indian code talkers used by the US Army in WWII was...
A/ Choctaw B/ Guarani C/ Navajo D/ Comanche
6. Orson Welles did NOT direct...
A/ *Citizen Kane* B/ *12 Angry Men*
C/ *The Lady from Shanghai* D/ *Touch of Evil*
7. Stephen Hawking will be remembered as a...
A/ cosmologist B/ geneticist C/ psychologist D/ economist
8. The poet Wordsworth danced with the...
A/ lilies B/ roses C/ camellias D/ daffodils
9. The key concept in John Rawls’s philosophy is ...
A/ solidarity B/ fairness C/ empathy D/ responsibility
10. Which of them was a sculptor?
A/ Mark Rothko B/ Lloyd Wright C/ Walter Gropius D/ Alexander Calder
11. The Prime Minister who signed Britain’s accession to the EEC was...
A/ Harold Wilson B/ Edward Heath C/ James Callaghan D/ Margaret Thatcher
12. The Cenotaph on Whitehall was erected in...
A/ 1857 B/ 1902 C/ 1920 D/ 1946
13. The American politician who did the most for Poland was...
A/ Herbert Hoover B/ Franklin Delano Roosevelt
C/ Theodore Roosevelt D/ John Foster Dulles

14. The population of New Zealand is about...
A/ five million B/ nine million C/ seventeen million D/ twenty-five million
15. The OED is associated with...
A/ the media B/ classical music C/ medicine D/ lexicography
16. Last year's Oscar for the best actor went to...
A/ Tom Hanks B/ Gary Oldman C/ Andrew Garfield D/ Hugh Laurie
17. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by a/n/...
A/ Muslim extremist B/ Sikh militant C/ insane Hindu D/ Hindu extremist
18. Which of these songs was written by Johnny Cash?
A/ *Folsom Prison Blues* B/ *Red Headed Stranger*
C/ *Georgia on my Mind* D/ *Love Me Tender*
19. The "Underground Railway" is associated with...
A/ prohibition B/ slavery C/ tax evasion D/ pacifism
20. Which of them was a Roman-Catholic?
A/ Bertrand Russel B/ Agatha Christie C/ H.G. Wells D/ G.K. Chesterton
21. When the United States entered WWII, George Bush enlisted in the US...
A/ Navy B/ Army C/ Marine Corps D/ Air Force
22. Which British royal had to learn English in his adulthood?
A/ James I B/ Charles I
C/ George I D/ Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh
23. Ellis Island can be associated with...
A/ draft dodging B/ nuclear weapons C/ immigration D/ high society
24. The Founding Father who was the US Minister to France during the French Revolution was...
A/ George Washington B/ Benjamin Franklin
C/ John Adams D/ Thomas Jefferson
25. Who wrote: "The fog comes on little cat feet" ?
A/ Carl Sandburg B/ Sylvia Plath C/ Allen Ginsberg D/ Ogden Nash