

XXXII OLIMPIADA JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

ETAP SZKOLNY – listopad 2007 © Henryk Krzyżanowski

SCORE

TEST A

Uzupełnij podane niżej tłumaczenia.

a/ Ograniczona podaż ropy wkrótce wywinduje ceny.

The limited _____ of oil will soon drive the _____

b/ Ośmioro dzieci zabrano do szpitala z zatruciem pokarmowym.

Eight children _____ with _____

c/ Jego wiara religijna jest głęboko zakorzeniona w tradycji rodzinnej.

His religious _____ is deeply _____ in family's tradition.

d/ Ich nieznacząca porażka z pewnością nie była upokorzeniem.

Their narrow _____ was certainly not a _____

e/ Próbkę zebraną na plaży zostaną zbadane przez dwa różne laboratoria.

The _____ collected at the beach will be examined by two different labs.

f/ Rosnące koszty robocizny uczynią nas mniej konkurencyjnymi.

Rising costs of labour will make us less _____

g/ Poddanie się Japonii we wrześniu 1945 zakończyło II Wojnę Światową.

The _____ of Japan in September 1945 ended _____

h/ Ich gospodarka opiera się na eksporcie surowców, takich jak węgiel czy miedź.

Their economy is based on the export of _____, such as coal or copper.

TEST B

Wyróżnione grupy wyrazów zastąp **tylko jednym** słowem, tak by nie zmienić treści całego zdania.

a/ With a job lasting only a limited time he won't get a bank loan.

With a _____ job he won't get a bank loan.

b/ He increased his vocabulary by learning the words of songs of his favourite pop groups.

He increased his vocabulary by learning the _____ to the songs of his favourite pop groups.

c/ We have Rod Stewart among the most important persons who gave money to our campaign.

We have Rod Stewart among the most important _____ to our campaign.

d/ The practice of suppressing texts which are considered to be objectionable is completely contrary to free speech.

_____ is completely contrary to free speech.

e/ Farmers in many European countries have been affected by the long period of dry weather.

Farmers in many European countries have been affected by the _____

f/ Getting older, Adrian became more and more dissatisfied with his professional life.

Name _____

School _____

Getting older, Adrian became _____ dissatisfied with his professional life.

g/ Copernicus is well known as a scientist, but few people are familiar with what he did as an administrator.

Copernicus is well known as a scientist, but few people are familiar with his _____ as an administrator.

h/ The compartment from which the pilot steers a fighter plane is full of switches, gears and display panels.

The _____ of a fighter plane is full of switches, gears and display panels.

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?

a/ In those remote areas of the globe, satellite _ _ m _ _ _ _ _ is the only option as there are no ground based transmitters.

b/ The _ _ p _ _ _ _ similarity of both tunes made some critics speak of plagiarism.

c/ The statue was buried under a thick _ _ _ e _ of clay.

d/ The Kyoto agreement was signed on the _ _ s _ _ _ _ _ that the human race can still do something to limit industrial emissions.

e/ The pattern on the fabric vaguely _ _ s _ _ _ _ _ a Scottish tartan.

f/ We are left to wild guessing, because she gave no _ _ _ s _ _ _ for her decision.

g/ The invaders destroyed the country's elite and _ _ _ o _ _ _ their laws on the rest of the population.

h/ He was under strong _ _ e _ _ _ _ from his parents to get a university degree.

TEST D

Przetłumacz na polski.

a/ It was rejected by the Bar Association _____

b/ a graphic account of the capture _____

c/ It's manned exclusively by the military. _____

d/ She is consistent in her fiction. _____

e/ spruces bordering the switchback _____

f/ the dire outcome of his recklessness _____

TEST E

Uzupełnij tłumaczenia zdań na angielski, nie zmieniając niczego we fragmentach już przetłumaczonych. Tam, gdzie w nawiasie podano, jak przetłumaczyć jakieś słowo, nie podano, w jakiej formie ma ono wystąpić w tłumaczeniu.

a/ Bardzo uważał, żeby nie zrobić niczego, co mogłoby sugerować, że jest cudzoziemcem.

He was very careful _____ suggest _____

b/ Rzecz jasna, za następne dziesięć lat Stary Rynek będzie wyglądał dokładnie tak samo.

Of course, _____ the same.

c/ Z powodu żałoby narodowej miało nie być żadnych sztucznych ogni.

_____ the national mourning, _____ fireworks.

d/ Jest faktem, że wielokrotnie nas ostrzegano. Nie udawajmy [=PRETEND], że nie słyszeliśmy.

The fact is _____

e/ Wszyscy mieli poniżej 50 lat i nie mieli pojęcia, jak się żyło bez telewizji.

They _____ idea _____

f/ Nie możemy zacząć szacowania szkód, zanim policja nie ustali [=ESTABLISH], kto kogo pierwszy uderzył [=HIT].

_____ damage assessment _____

g/ Dla dzieci rodziców z wyższym wykształceniem pójście na studia [=college] jest oczywistością, podczas gdy dla dzieci z [rodzin] robotniczych jest to nadal poważna decyzja.

For children of university educated parents, _____ obvious, _____ working class kids, _____ major _____

h/ A założmy, że w centrum będzie korek. Czy będziesz mógł przyjechać na czas?

And suppose _____ traffic jam _____

TEST F

Uzupełnij zdania wyrażające w inny sposób treść zdań wprowadzających.

PRZYKŁAD: "Hurry up, Sue," said Mother. Mother told Sue *to hurry up*.

a/ The kids will certainly refuse to sit still for an hour or so and you will have to make a portrait from a photo.

Whithout having _____ at least an hour, you can only order a portrait painted from a photograph.

b/ We don't know whether or not Diana's parents had told her of Mary. She never mentioned her twin sister in her poems.

Diana _____ or _____ existence. Either way she didn't seem to care.

c/ Joe Alex was well known for his punctuality. His colleagues cannot recall a single case of his coming late for work.

Joe _____ said _____

d/ A hundred litres of helium weighs 20 grams while the same volume of hydrogen weighs only 11 grams. But hydrogen burns too easily to be used in a balloon.

Although helium is almost _____ hydrogen, it is much better for balloons because it doesn't burn.

e/ Don't worry about the weather. The hut is insulated against cold, but, of course, not against temperatures below freezing point.

Cold nights won't be _____ falls _____

f/ Miranda: Why didn't anyone tell me admission was free on Fridays?

Miranda wishes _____

g/ Lenni's tragic death in a car crash may have been the cause of her parents' eventually divorcing.

Lenni's death in a car crash may have caused her parents to fall _____

h/ There was a police terminal at every gate. Fans with any negative records were banned from entry.

Entry to the stadium was not allowed to those _____ had intelligence suggesting they might make trouble.

TEST G

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

- a/ b/ All the evidence [show] _____ that after the Roman Empire [fall] _____, Western Europeans [keep on] _____ [live] _____ in much the same way as they always _____, except that they no longer [pay] _____ taxes to Rome. And the Roman towns [fall] _____ into ruin, because they [have + never] _____ any function other than the military administration of the Empire.
- c/ The kids are ecstatic about a real family weekend which we [have + not] _____ in a while and which, weather [permit] _____ we [spend] _____ [trek] _____ along the coast.
- d/ e/ He [return] _____ to the country in 2001. All the media [welcome] _____ him as a hero and his presence [swing] _____ public opinion in favour of the war. (Although this [be] _____ debatable.) This greatly [upset] _____ him as he never [seek] _____ popularity, always [shun] _____ the limelight.
- f/ She admitted I [have] _____ every right to [upset] _____ as I [promise] _____ [pay] _____ much more and certainly [expect + not] _____ [make] _____ [behave] _____ like an idiot.
- g/ h/ Well, if he [be] _____ aware of the danger and [do] _____ nothing [warn] _____ the customers, which undoubtedly [spare] _____ some lives, he [bring] _____ to justice now.
- i/ I don't recall ever [meet] _____ the man. But [attend] _____ Fredonia between 1980 and 1982, I [pass] _____ him many times in the campus without [think] _____ our paths [cross] _____ so dramatically one day.

TEST H

Zakreśl tę formę, która nadaje się do wstawienia w lukę. Istnieje tylko jedna możliwość poprawnego wyboru.

- a/ The fact is I'm more and more tired _____ hearing how grateful I should be to the State.
A/ with B/ of C/ at D/ by
- b/ The doctor has told me to keep indoors until I _____ a full recovery.
A/ will make B/ won't make C/ don't make D/ make
- c/ As regards next year's training, don't forget the people you'll be teaching _____ from six months' to one year's experience in crisis management.
A/ will all have B/ have all had C/ will all have had D/ all have
- d/ She doesn't want to be seen as a person who can't catch _____ the new technology.
A/ on for B/ up with C/ on with D/ out for
- e/ Her trick is _____ as possible and make other drivers fall for it.
A/ to try looking as helplessly C/ to try to look as helpless
B/ trying to look as helplessly D/ trying to look helpless

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KLUCZ**TO TEACHERS CORRECTING THE PAPERS:**

1. Please note that the *Olimpiada* is a highly competitive event whose main focus is on language accuracy, not on communicative effectiveness. We assume that virtually EVERY participant can communicate in English.
2. Even very good students can have problems with qualifying because we cannot deal with more than 600 - 700 students at the regional stage for practical reasons. Thus, do not treat failure as a mark of poor learning and/or teaching. When the test has to be very short (only 60 items), and under 3 per cent of competitors can qualify, mere luck also plays a role.
3. In open-ended questions the answers given in the KEY are not the only possibility. When marking the tests, allow your common sense to decide whether or not to accept a student's answer. However, any answer accepted must be fully correct (this includes accuracy of translation) and must meet the formal criteria (number of letters, letter given, etc).

**MAKSYMALNY WYNIK za CAŁY TEST = 60
PUNKTÓW
MAXIMUM SCORE = 60 POINTS**

**TESTY SŁOWNICTWA [A - D]
ortograficzne!**Wymagamy **pełnej poprawności****TEST A:** Punkty za słowa wyróżnione DUŻYMI LITERAMI. Nie przyznajemy połówek punktów.

a/ SUPPLY; prices up b/FOOD POISONING c/ FAITH; ROOTED d/ DEFEAT; HUMILIATION e/ SAMPLES f/ COMPETITIVE g/ SURRENDER; WWII h/RAW MATERIALS

TEST B: a/ temporary b/ lyrics c/ donors d/ censorship e/ drought f/ increasingly g/ activity h/ cockpit**TEST C:** a/ communication b/ apparent c/ layer d/ assumption e/ resembles f/ reasons g/ imposed h/ pressure**TEST D:** Chodzi o dokładne i jednoznaczne tłumaczenie, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem zaznaczonych słów:

a/ BAR– Zostało to odrzucone przez Izbę Adwokacką/Stowarzyszenie Adwokatów/. b/ GRAPHIC, CAPTURE – Drastyczna [nie wystarczy: szczegółowa, chodzi o coś nieprzyjemnego] relacja ze schwytania. c/ MAN; MILITARY – Obsadzone/obsługiwane wyłącznie przez wojsko. d/ CONSISTENT, FICTION – Jest konsekwentna w swojej beletryście. e/ SPRUCE, BORDER, SWITCHBACK – świerki rosnące wzdłuż serpentyny /ostrego zakrętu f/ DIRE, OUTCOME, RECKLESSNESS – Zgubne skutki jego brawury.

TESTY GRAMATYCZNE [E - H]:**TEST E:** O uzyskaniu punktu decyduje rozwiązanie określonego problemu(ów). Nie przyznajemy połówek punktów za jeden problem:a/ RELATIVE; MODAL – not to do ANYTHING THAT MIGHT/ COULD... he was a foreigner – Not **WHAT/ WHICH**b/ DETERMINER – ..in ANOTHER TEN years the Old Market will look exactly – Not **NEXT**

c/ BE TO – Because of THERE WERE /NOT TO BE ANY/ TO BE NO

d/ IMPERATIVE – we've been warned many times. LET'S NOT / DON'T LET'S PRETEND we didn't hear

e/ OBJECT CLAUSE/ IDIOM – were all below 50 and had no idea **WHAT IT WAS LIKE / LIFE WAS LIKE/ without TV – WORD ORDER!**f/ OBJECT CLAUSE/ TIME CLAUSE – We cannot start..BEFORE the police ESTABLISH/HAVE ESTABLISHED who hit **WHOM first**g/ CONJUNCTION / ADVERBIAL – going to college is ... **WHEREAS/WHILE** for this is **STILL** a major decisionh/ REAL CONDITION/ MODAL – THERE IS a in the centre. Will **YOU BE ABLE TO COME** on time?

TEST F: O uzyskaniu punktu decyduje rozwiązanie określonego problemu(ów). Nie przyznajemy połówek punktów za jeden problem:

- a/ VERB PATTERN – the KIDS SIT / SITTING still
- b/ MODAL + PERF INF – MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE KNOWN of her sister's existence
- c/ PASSIVE & PERF INFINITIVE – WAS/IS said TO HAVE NEVER BEEN later
- d/ COMPARISON – TWICE AS HEAVY AS – Not *TWICE HEAVIER THAN*
- e/ CONJUNCTION – won't be a problem UNLESS the temperature falls below zero
- f/ WISH – wishes she HAD BEEN TOLD/ someone HAD TOLD her admission was free on Fridays
- g/ VERB + ADVERB – APART
- h/ RELATIVE – ON / ABOUT WHOM the police – not *ON WHO*

TEST G: Nie przyznajemy połówek punktów. Tam gdzie jest kilka luk, zwracamy uwagę na ich wzajemne dopasowanie.

- a/ shows | fell/had fallen | kept on | living | b/ had | paid | fell/ were falling | had never had | c/ haven't had | permitting | will spend | trekking
 d/ returned | welcomed | may/might/could/ have swung | e/ is/ may be | upset | sought | shunning | f/ had | be upset | had been
 promised | to be paid | didn't expect | to be made | to behave | g/ was | did | to warn | h/ would have spared | should be
 brought
 i/ meeting/ having met | having attended | may/might/could have passed | thinking | would cross

TEST H: a/ [B] b/ [D] c/ [C] d/ [B] e/ [C]

**Zawody I Etapu odbywają się 12 listopada o godz. 9⁰⁰.
 Na napisanie całego testu przeznaczają się 60 minut.**