

POLIGLOTA 2003

V KONKURS JEZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO DLA KANDYDATÓW DO LICEUM

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1. Wysłuchaj dwukrotnie tekstu, następnie napisz czy podane niżej zdania są prawdziwe (T) czy fałszywe (F).

- a) 2000 years ago only one million people spoke English.
- b) 18 % of e-mails on the Internet are in English.
- c) Some people think that English will break up into many languages.
- d) It is possible that over 6000 languages will die out.
- e) Australian English may be difficult to understand for a British English speaker.

2. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst, następnie napisz czy podane pod tekstem zdania są prawdziwe (T) czy fałszywe (F).

There is truth in George Bernard Shaw's statement that England and America are separated by the same language. For example, the phrase *to table a proposal* means one thing in Britain, while in the United States it means just the opposite. When Parliament wishes to discuss a problem, it votes *to table it*. On the other hand, when the U.S. Senate or House of Representatives votes *to table* a proposal, it has decided to put it aside, to delay or postpone discussion of it, perhaps to kill it altogether.

Shortly after the United States entered the war against Nazi Germany, this difference created misunderstandings. As the Americans and the British began to develop joint military plans, the expression *to table* needed clearer explanation. There were some British proposals that the American leaders were strongly opposed to. They did not even want to discuss them. Politely, they said, "*let's table them*". The British were happy to hear it. They thought the Americans were ready to give their proposals serious consideration.

For a time, the misunderstanding was troublesome. But the British and Americans in time understood what each other meant by the expression *to table*. Communications between them improved and so did their military situation.

- a) G. B. Shaw suggested that British English and American English have a lot in common.
- b) British Parliament votes to table a problem in order to have a debate about it.
- c) U.S. Senate tables the proposal to get more votes.
- d) British and U.S. forces fought together against Germany.
- e) British and American soldiers did not always understand each side's intentions.

3. Uzupełnij luki w poniższych zdaniach, wstawiając zawsze tylko JEDNO słowo. Liczba kresek odpowiada ilości liter w brakującym wyrazie.

- a) He drank almost all the wine. There was a little left at the _____ of the bottle.
- b) If you do not _____ the speed to 30 miles p. h. we might have an accident.
- c) If you wear a false beard no one will _____ you.
- d) Everybody is kindly requested to leave their coats in the _____.
- e) If you _____ these two pictures you will see they are identical.
- f) Do not tell me you do not read books only because you cannot afford to buy them. After all you can borrow them from your local _____.
- g) I am quite sure that Mike did not say anything to her. She must have heard our _____, that is why she knows our plans.
- h) These flowers are not real. They are _____, made of plastic.
- i) I know I should not have bought this expensive dress. Now I _____ buying it.
- j) Ten _____ by two equals five.

4. Przekształć zdania tak, aby nie zmienić ich znaczenia.

- a) I don't know where he lives.
I have no idea _____
- b) How old are you?
What _____?
- c) My dad always does the shopping.
The shopping _____
- d) We will not buy it if we don't get the money by tomorrow.
Unless _____
- e) We could do nothing to help her.
There was _____
- f) I travelled from Manchester to Nottingham in three hours.
It took _____
- g) Where is my husband?
She asked _____
- h) You shouldn't drive so fast.
He warned me _____
- i) They are building a new kindergarten here.
A new kindergarten _____
- j) He is unhappy because he doesn't have a girlfriend.
If he _____

5. Uzupełnij zdania wstawiając podane w nawiasach czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie.

- a) We (move) to Israel just after the Second World War.
- b) She(not know) anything about love until she met Henry.
- c) It is so good to meet you here! We (not see) each other for years.
- d) Shakira is a very popular Colombian singer. She(record) many interesting songs.
- e) I can't go to the theatre tonight. I(see) my old friend.
- f) She didn't want to go to the gallery with us because she.....(see) that exhibition before.
- g) Do you think the plane(take) off on time? It's foggy.
- h) He promised he(help) me the following day.
- i) Why.....(you wear) a coat? It is warm.
- j) She was about to leave when someone(knock) at the door.

6. Przetłumacz zdania na język angielski.

- a) Nie mam z kim porozmawiać. _____
- b) Moja siostra ma bardzo niewielu przyjaciół. _____
- c) Interesujesz się historią Anglii? _____
- d) On nigdy nie lubił Mozarta. _____
- e) Byłem zmęczony bo nie spałem w nocy. _____

7. Przetłumacz zdania na język polski.

- a) I'm in a hurry, could you give me a lift? _____
- b) My wife went down with flu. _____
- c) I have to learn this poem by heart. _____
- d) He looks after my money. _____
- e) Stop pulling my leg! _____

Klucz

Za każdy przykład przyznajemy JEDEN punkt, połówek nie przyznajemy!

1.a) F b) F c) T d) T e) T

2.a) F b) T c) F d) T e) T

3.

- a) bottom
- b) reduce
- c) recognise
- d) cloakroom
- e) compare
- f) library
- g) conversation
- h) artificial
- i) regret
- j) divided

4.

- a) I have no idea where he lives.
- b) What is your age?
- c) The shopping is always done by my father.
- d) Unless we get the money by tomorrow we will not buy it.
- e) There was nothing we could do to help her.
- f) It took me three hours to travel from ...
- g) She asked where her husband was.
- h) He warned me not to drive so fast.
- i) A new kindergarten is being built.
- j) If he had a girlfriend he would be happier.

5.

- a) moved
- b) hadn't known
- c) haven't seen
- d) has recorded
- e) am seeing
- f) had seen
- g) will take off
- h) would help
- i) are you wearing
- j) knocked

6.

- 1. I have nobody to talk to. / I don't have anybody to talk to.
- 2. My sister has (got) very few friends.
- 3. Are you interested in the history of England?
- 4. He has never liked Mozart. / He never liked Mozart.
- 5. I was tired because I hadn't slept at night.

7.

- a) Spieszę się, mógłbyś mnie podwieźć?
- b) Moja żona zachorowała na grypę.
- c) Muszę nauczyć się tego wiersza na pamięć.
- d) On zajmuje się / opiekuje moimi pieniędzmi.
- e) Przestań mnie okłamywać / oszukiwać / bajerować itp.