

Konkurs ENCJO dla szkół średnich – etap I

Zadanie A (10 punktów)

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

PRZYKŁAD: Who - - - h - - you physics? **teaches**

1. We need to - - **R** - - - a meeting for next week. →**ARRANGE**
2. He felt completely - - **H** - - - - after the long journey. →**EXHAUSTED**
3. The guidebook **R** - - - - - visiting the old castle. →**RECOMMENDS**
4. She managed to - - - **C** - - her fear of public speaking. →**OVERCOME**
5. This hotel can **A** - - - - - up to 300 guests. →**ACCOMMODATE**
6. He always - - - **P** - his promises, no matter what. →**KEEPES**
7. The report - - - **H** - - - - the importance of healthy eating. →**HIGHLIGHTS**
8. They were - - - **G** - - - to hear the good news. →**DELIGHTED**
9. If you want to - **U** - - - , you must persevere in spite of difficulties. →**SUCCEED/SURVIVE**
10. The two sisters don't - - - - **B** - - each other at all. →**RESEMBLE**

Zadanie B (10 punktów)

Uzupełnij każde zdanie **WIELKIMILITERAMI**, przekształcając słowo podane w nawiasie tak, aby pasowało gramatycznie i logicznie do kontekstu. **Obowiązuje całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.**

1. The student showed great **CONFIDENCE** during the exam. (CONFIDENT)
2. It was very **THOUGHTLESS** of you to forget her birthday. (THOUGHT)
3. His sudden **ARRIVAL** surprised all of us. (ARRIVE)
4. The children were running around the garden **NOISILY**. (NOISE)
5. The shop assistant was extremely **IMPOLITE**, which made me angry. (POLITE)
6. We were deeply moved by the **TRAGEDY** that she had experienced. (TRAGIC)
7. Our city needs more **ADVERTISING / ADVERTISEMENTS** to attract tourists. (ADVERTISE)
8. He is such a **CARELESS** driver that I don't want to travel with him again. (CARE)
9. The manager listened to her employees with great **PATIENCE**. (PATIENT)
10. Their friendship has remained strong despite many **DIFFICULTIES**. (DIFFICULT)

Zadanie C (10 punktów)

Wykorzystując podane słowa w nawiasach, wyróżnione pogrubionym drukiem, uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Można wpisać do **5 (pięciu)** słów, wliczając w to wyraz wymagany. Słów podanych nie wolno w żaden sposób zmieniać. Formy skrócone (*isn't*, *won't*, *didn't*) liczy się za dwa słowa. Konieczna jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fraz.

1. I only realized the mistake when I checked the figures again. (REALIZE)
Not until I checked the figures again **DID I REALIZE** the mistake.
2. This café is cheaper than all the others in town. (CHEAP)
No café in town is **AS CHEAP AS** this one.
3. It's possible that Jane forgot about the meeting. (MAY)
Jane **MAY HAVE FORGOTTEN** about the meeting.
4. “Why don't we visit Anna this weekend?” said John. (SUGGESTED)
John **SUGGESTED VISITING** Anna that weekend.
5. I wish I hadn't told him my secret. (REGRET)
I REGRET TELLING him my secret.
6. The book was so interesting that I read it in one day. (SUCH)
It was **SUCH AN INTERESTING BOOK** that I read it in one day.
7. We watched TV all evening. (SPENT)
We SPENT ALL EVENING WATCHING TV.
8. Not many people attended the concert. (VERY)
VERY FEW PEOPLE attended the concert.
9. She has never eaten sushi before. (FIRST)
It's the **FIRST TIME SHE HAS EATEN** sushi.
10. Everyone says that she is a talented pianist. (SAID)
She **IS SAID TO BE** a talented pianist.

Zadanie D (10 punktów)

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

1. When I arrived, they _____ dinner so their plates were empty.
A. **had had** B. used to have C. had D. were having
2. She said she _____ to London the following week.
A. went B. had gone C. **would go** D. is going
3. If you heat ice, it _____.
A. has melted B. is melting C. melted D. **melts**
4. They _____ each other for over ten years when they finally got married.
A. know B. **had known** C. have known D. knew
5. Don't worry, I _____ you as soon as I arrive.
A. called B. am calling C. **will call** D. call
6. The documents _____ to the manager yesterday.
A. had given B. have been given C. **were given** D. are given
7. At dusk she looked tired because she _____ all day.
A. was working B. **had been working** C. has been working D. worked
8. I wish I _____ more time to finish this project.
A. am having B. would have C. **had** D. have
9. While I _____ TV, my sister will be playing a game.
A. will be watching B. was watching C. **am watching** D. watch
10. He _____ it. He had only wasted time.
A. **needn't have done** B. didn't need to do C. can't have done D. shouldn't do

Zadanie E (10 punktów)

Wstaw odpowiednią formę czasownika podanego w nawiasie.

1. By the time she gets home, her children _____ (fall) asleep. **WILL HAVE FALLEN**
2. I wish you _____ (tell) me about the change earlier. **HAD TOLD**
3. The train _____ (leave; already) when we reached the platform. **HAD ALREADY LEFT**
4. She asked _____ (I; look for) her keys. **ME TO LOOK FOR**
5. We managed to get there without _____ (spend) too much money. **SPENDING**
6. I insist that the project _____ (finish) as soon as possible. **(SHOULD) BE FINISHED**
7. He admitted _____ (cheat) in the exam. **(TO) CHEATING**
8. If they had invited us, we _____ (go) to the party. **WOULD HAVE GONE**
9. The new bridge _____ (build) at the moment. **IS BEING BUILT**
10. I don't think I can afford _____ (buy) a new car right now. **TO BUY**

Zadanie F (10 punktów)

Wyróżnione grupy wyrazów zastąp odpowiednim czasownikiem frazowym (tzw. *Phrasal Verb*), tak by nie zmienić treści całego zdania.

1. I **met** an old friend **unexpectedly** in the park. (RAN)

I **ran into** an old friend in the park.

2. He **became responsible** for the team after the manager left. (TOOK)

He **took over** the team after the manager left.

3. I'll **visit** you when I'm in your town. (DROP)

I'll **drop in on** you when I'm in your town.

4. She **recovered from** her illness very quickly. (GOT)

She **got over** her illness very quickly

5. I can't **tolerate** this noise **any longer**. (PUT)

I can't **put up with** this noise.

6. We should **investigate** the matter **carefully**. (LOOK)

We should **look into** the matter.

7. The bomb **exploded** in the city centre. (WENT)

The bomb **went off** in the city centre.

8. He **invented** the whole story. (MADE)

He **made up** the whole story.

9. George has **reduced** his chocolate consumption this year. (CUT)

George has **cut down** on eating chocolate this year.

10. Do you know why he **lost consciousness**? (PASSED)

Do you know why he **passed out**?