

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. → **KEEPS**
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 **WIELKIMI LITERAMI**, 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 lukę. 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**?