



Burmistrz
dzielnicy
Ursynów

OLIMPIADA JEZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO AIM HIGH

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Kategoria wiekowa - klasy VII-VIII

ETAP POWIATOWY – 17 KWIETNIA 2023

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Klasa: _____

Nazwa szkoły: _____

INSTRUKCJA

Uczennico/Uczniu:

1. Arkusz liczy 7 stron i zawiera 6 zadań, na których rozwiązanie masz 60 minut.
2. Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy Twój test jest kompletny. Jeżeli zauważysz usterki, zgłoś je Komisji Konkursowej.
3. Zadania czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
4. Pisz długopisem/piórem - dozwolony czarny lub niebieski kolor tuszu.
5. Nie używaj ołówka ani korektora. Jeżeli się pomylisz, przekreśl błąd i napisz inną odpowiedź.
6. Pisz czytelnie i zamieszczaj odpowiedzi w miejscu do tego przeznaczonym.

Życzymy powodzenia !

Maksymalna liczba punktów	50 pkt	100 %
Uzyskana liczba punktów		
Podpis nauczyciela sprawdzającego		

Zadanie 1. (0-5 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Wpisz w każdą lukę (1-5) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A-G) tak, aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

THE STORY OF COCA-COLA

What is the most recognizable object in the world? Could it be a football? Or a Big- Mac?

1. _____ The famous Coca-Cola bottle is almost 100 years old! Footballs and big macs are certainly part of life for lots of people; but Coca-Cola is now a permanent part of world culture. People know and drink Coca-Cola all over the world. It is said that the Coca-Cola bottle is the most recognised object in the world. Hundreds of millions of people can recognise a Coke bottle by its shape, even if they cannot see it! And the famous Coca-Cola logo is the most famous logo in the world.

2. _____ But the story of Coca-Cola is even older than that. It was in 1886 that John Pemberton, a druggist in Atlanta, Georgia, invented a new type of syrup, using coca leaves, sugar and cola nuts, plus a few other secret ingredients! Pemberton sold it as a medicine; and with its coca (the source of cocaine), it must have made people feel good! 3. _____ Candler was interested, because he had another idea; he thought that Pemberton's "medicine" would be much better if it was mixed with soda. Candler was thus the man who really invented the drink Coca-Cola.

4. _____ Candler also advertised his new drink, and soon people were going to drugstores just to get a drink of Coca-Cola. Before long, other people became interested in the product, including a couple of businessmen who wanted to sell it in bottles. Candler sold them a licence to bottle the drink, and very quickly the men became millionaires. The famous bottle, with its very distinctive shape, was designed in 1916. During the First World War, American soldiers in Europe began asking for Coca-Cola, so the Coca-Cola company began to export to Europe. It was so popular with soldiers that they then had to start bottling the drink in Europe. Today, Coca-Cola is made in countries all over the world, including Russia and China; it is the world's most popular drink. 5. _____ The exact ingredients for making Coca-Cola are only known to a handful of people. And as for the "coca" that was in the original drink, that was eliminated in 1903. It was a drug, and too dangerous. Today's Coca-Cola contains caffeine, but not cocaine!

Adopted from <https://linguapress.com>

- A. At first he sold it in his drugstore; then he began selling the syrup to other drugstores.
- B. However, the future of Coca-Cola looks really bright.
- C. No, the answer is a Coca-Cola bottle.
- D. Nevertheless, Pemberton's medicine was not very successful, so he sold his secret formula to another druggist, Asa Candler.
- E. As for the famous formula, it is probably the world's most valuable secret!
- F. Unlike any other famous commercial logo, it has not changed in 100 years!
- G. The Coca-Cola recipe has already been revealed to companies in Europe

Zadanie 2. (0-8 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Zdecyduj, które zdania (1-8) są zgodne z treścią tekstu (T – True), które są niezgodne (F – False) oraz które zawierają informacje niepodane w tekście (NI – No Information).

'IT IS THE CLOSEST THING TO THE MOON'

“I think I wanted to be an astronaut. It’s the elemental childhood fantasy, isn’t it? And then that enthusiasm got replaced by other things,” says photographer Robert Ormerod. “But there are those people who never lose it, and I’m interested in what they do with that passion. Such a small fraction of the population will ever go into space – how do those people live their dream?”

It’s a question that in recent years has led Ormerod all over the world in pursuit of space enthusiasts, shooting UFO hunters in America and amateur rocket builders at a festival in the highlands of Scotland. His latest expedition took him to Iceland. He wanted to track down the aurora hunters, people who spend their nights chasing the northern lights. Then there was the opportunity to capture the country’s unique topography, its weird and wonderful lunar landscapes.

If you have watched a sci-fi blockbuster at the cinema over the last few years, you will have seen a fair bit of Iceland without realising it. From the Vatnajökull glacier to the Krafla volcano, it is the perfect stand-in whenever a vast, otherworldly set is required. All the celluloid exposure has not done the tourist industry any harm. In 2010, Iceland was emerging from the country’s banks’ financial crash. The number of international tourists was then around 490,000, but jumped to almost 1.8 million in 2016. Tourism has now overtaken fishing and aluminium smelting as the main source of income. Visitors flock to cultural events such as the Reykjavik International Literary festival. As a matter of fact, Iceland prides itself on being a nation of storytellers, claiming that one in ten Icelanders is a published author.

But for many, the landscape is the real attraction. Hiring a car for a 190-mile round trip to hit the Golden Circle is increasingly popular. However, Ormerod took the path less travelled in search of moonscapes. And he was not disappointed. “It’s an incredible place. I could drive for hours without seeing another person, which added to the surrealism. It’s primal, as if the core of the Earth is pouring out.”

Ormerod had already met Örlygur Örlygsson, a founder of the Exploration Museum in Húsavík, who was born there, but moved away as a teenager. He left a small fishing village and returned 10 years later to a town that had become a tourist destination. Like Ormerod, Örlygur was interested in space exploration as a child, but the passion had faded. Then a few years ago, he found an old newspaper from 1965 with a headline that read: “Apollo astronauts training for moon arrive in Iceland today.” It turned out that American astronauts made two training expeditions to Iceland – in 1965 and 1967, when Neil Armstrong visited. “A lot of people think they trained here because the

landscape looks a bit like the moon, but that’s not the real reason. It was the rocks,” Örlygur reveals. “Iceland has a diverse geology, so it was a good way for them to learn about selecting the best samples to bring back from the moon.”

Örlygur got in touch with a number of the astronauts who had worked here in the 60s, six of whom have now visited the museum and toured their old training grounds. This week, astronaut Charlie Duke paid a visit and broke fresh ground on what Örlygur hopes will be the site of a replica lunar module. He is aware of the impact his passion for space can have on the younger generation, so he has got the local schools involved. He is not sure the children know just how lucky they are. “In the US it is quite a big deal if an astronaut visits your school. But here the kids are starting to take it for granted that you get to meet someone who has walked on the moon,” he says.

The local community has also renewed its interest in the great space race of the 60s. Ormerod was very grateful to Örlyguar for introducing him to the residents who are into it – including a couple of local aurora hunters. After a week in Iceland in terrible weather, the photographer had almost given up on seeing the northern lights, but the brothers picked him up in their huge 4x4, with tyres the size of 5 a person, and drove to a beach just out of town. “I was still fiddling with my head torch when they headed off down this rocky cliff – and then all of a sudden, there were the lights. It was insane. Like an alien invasion. I’m not sure you can ever shoot it properly in a picture,” he explains.

Adapted form: www.theguardian.com

		T	F	NI
1	The initial aim of Ormerod’s trip to Iceland was to capture the country’s extraordinary moonscapes.			
2	The tourism sector has expanded vastly in Iceland’s economy in recent years.			
3	Fisheries and aluminium production used to be Iceland’s top industries.			
4	The majority of Icelandic writers are well-known in their country.			
5	Örlygur’s hometown has undergone many changes over a decade.			
6	American astronauts brought home the best samples of the Icelandic rocks.			
7	In the 60’s six American astronauts made training expeditions to Iceland.			
8	Astronaut Charlie Duke visited children at a local school.			

Zadanie 3. (0-10 pkt)

Przeczytaj zdania (1–10). Wykorzystując wyrazy podane wielkimi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, aby precyzyjnie oddać sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyraz już podany. Formy skrócone (np. needn't, they're) są liczone jako dwa wyrazy.

1. Lily is so good at swimming that she is going to train for the Olympics. **SUCH**

Lilythat she is going to train for the Olympics.

2. I wasn't invited to the party and feel sad about that. **WISH**

Iinvited to the party.

3. When did you buy this silver bracelet? **HAVE**

How long.....this silver bracelet?

4. Oh, no! I haven't made enough for all the guests! **THERE**

Oh, no!enough food for all the guests!

5. Did you enjoy playing boardgames when you were a child? **KEEN**

.....on playing boardgames when you were a child?

6. I came to Paris on Thursday. **IN**

I have beenThursday.

7. I can't send her a text because I don't know her number. **IF**

I would send her a text.....her number.

8. My phone works fine since I took it to be fixed. **BEEN**

My phone.....and it works fine now.

9. I think the guests had a good time. **ENJOYED**

I think the guests.....

10. I need to be seventeen to join that drama club- I'm too young. **ENOUGH**

I'm.....to join that drama club. I need to be seventeen.

Zadanie 4. (0-12 pkt)

Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań (1-10) jednym pasującym przyimkiem.

1. Do these headphones belongyou?
2. The bus will be leavinga few minutes.
3. We usually go outSaturday evenings.
4. Every yearIndependence Day the Smiths take part in a parade.
5. Who like spending their time counting the starsthe sky.
6. There's someone.....the door.
7. She's very proudher achievements.
8. She asked me whether I was interestedworking for her.
9. I had certainly never been fondhim.
10. Jack's plane is takingright now.
11. Why did you insistleaving early?
12. She sufferedmigraines all day.

Zadanie 5. (0-10 pkt)

Uzupełnij poniższe zdania (1-10), wybierając spośród podanych wariantów. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

1. Susanon the coach journey because she hadn't taken a travel sickness pill.

A) threw up B) get over C) passed out D) looked after

2. I was absent form school yesterday, so I have to..... the material I missed.

A) fall behind B) catch up with C) hand in D) find out

3. I hope my sister and brother will.....after this argument.

A) speak up B) talk with C) look for D) make up

4. My father is on a diet, so he is trying to.....on sugary products.

A) cut down B) cut up C) put down D) get off

5. My dog doesn't wear....., it feels too uncomfortable.

A) a collar B) tights C) a bow tie D) an anorak

6. I'm really sorry to.....you, but I need to have a word with you right now.

A) mess B) prevent C) occupy D) bother

7. Use asuch as Chrome, Safari, or Edge to surf the Internet.
A) software **B) browser** **C)hardware** **D) router**
8. Let's take on someone else. A girl will not be.....of carrying this heavy box.
A) capable **B) able** **C) suitable** **D) fit**
9. It's always good to.....close attention to what your teachers say.
A) admit **B) hear** **C) pay** **D) keep**
10. I can never remember people's names. I don't have.....for them.
A)a thought **B)memory** **C)mind** **D) a brain**

Zadanie 6. (0-5 pkt).

Odpowiedz na pytania (1-5), zakreślając literę A, B, C albo D.

1. William Shakespeare DID NOT write:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Romeo and Juliet | B. Hamlet |
| C. Gulliver's Travels | D. King Lear |

2. The official house of the British monarch is:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Buckingham Palace | B. Westminster Abbey |
| C. Windsor Castle | D. The Tower of London |

3. Big Ben refers to:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. the clock | B. the tower |
| C. the museum | D. the bell |

4. What is the capital city of Wales?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Cardiff | B. Edinburgh |
| C. Belfast | D. Liverpool |

5. Which is the largest state in the USA?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. Alaska | B. Texas |
| C. Ohio | D. Alabama |