OLIMPIADA 2023 – etap szkolny – klucz odpowiedzi	24 marca 2023

Task 1. Listening comprehension 1 / 10 p.

Adapted from: https://ieltscuecard.trendinggyan.com/2021/05/ielts-listening-practice-test-pdf-online-2.html; 20:27-25:38.

1.	9 (nine) % (per cent / percent)	2.	carbon dioxide / CO_2	3.	landfill sites	4.	broken umbrellas	5.	500,000 (five hundred thousand) tons (t / tonnes)
6.	water filtration	7.	South London	8.	different (various) types (kinds)	9.	containers	10.	business cards

Task 2. Listening Comprehension 2 / 5 p.

Adapted from: *Cambridge English for Scientists*

1.	**F**	2.	**T**	3.	**F**	4.	**F**	5.	**T**

Task 3. Reading comprehension 1 / 5 p.

Adapted from: https://www.studocu.com/latam/document/universidad-centroamericana/ensenanza-del-ingles/reading-workshop-in-the-name-of-beauty/38081342

1.	**F**	2.	**A**	3.	**E**	4.	**B**	5.	**C**

Task 4. Reading comprehension 2 / 5 p.

Adapted from: https://blog.p.lodz.pl/index.php/en/science-and-research/second-life-fruit-and-vegetable-waste

1.	**b**	2.	**c**	3.	**a**	4.	**b**	5.	**a**

Task 5. Working with words 1 / 5 p.

1.	for/in
2.	up
3.	into
4.	to
5.	after

Task 6. Working with words 2 / 10 p.

1.	ambient	6.	properties
2.	prime	7.	advertise
3.	sweat	8.	affect
4.	outermost	9.	pollutants
5.	retain	10.	demand

Task 7. Language at work / 10 p.

Adapted from: *Ready for Advanced Workbook with Key* p. 57

1.	**c**
2.	**b**
3.	**c**
4.	**b**
5.	**c**
6.	**a**
7.	**b**
8.	**a**
9.	**c**
10.	**a**

Task 8. Word formation / 10 p.

1.	knowledge
2.	(en)forced
3.	scientific
4.	equation
5.	advancement(s)
6.	activists
7.	vaporize/vaporise/evaporate
8.	mistreated/untreated
9.	awareness
10.	periodic

Task 9. Transformations / 10 p.

1.	to get my licence renewed
2.	are being drawn (up) to
3.	should have carried
4.	inquired whether/if I had developed
5.	(completely) lost track of
6.	placed the blame for
7.	no intention of giving
8.	put up with (any) rudeness
9.	how I would have reacted
10.	everyone/everybody (else) had already gone

Transcripts

Listening comprehension 1

Well, my group has been doing a project on how household waste is recycled in Britain. We were quite shocked to discover that only nine percent of people here in the UK make an effort to recycle their household waste. This is a lower figure than in most other European countries and needs to increase dramatically in the next few years if the government is going to meet its recycling targets. The agreed targets for the UK mean that by 2008 we must reduce our carbon dioxide emissions by 12.5 percent compared with 1990 and recycling can help to achieve that goal in two main ways. The production of recycled glass and paper uses much less energy than producing them from virgin materials and also recycling reduces greenhouse gas emissions from landfill sites and incineration plants. As part of our project, we carried out a survey of people in the street and the thing that came up over and over again is that people don't think it's easy enough to recycle their waste. One problem is that there aren't enough drop-off sites, that is the places where the public are supposed to take their waste. We also discovered that waste that's collected from householders is taken to places called bring banks for sorting and baling into loads. One problem here is taking out everything that shouldn't have been placed in the recycling containers. People put all sorts of things into bottle banks, like plastic bags and even broken umbrellas. All this has to be removed by hand. Another difficulty is that toughened glass used for cooking doesn't fully melt at the temperature required for other glass, and so that also has to be picked out by hand. Glass is easy to recycle because it can be reused over and over again, without becoming weaker. 2 million tons of glass is thrown away each year, that is 7 billion bottles and jars, but only five hundred thousand tons of that is collected and recycled. Oddly enough, half the glass that's collected is green and a lot of that is imported. So, more green glass is recycled than the UK needs. As a result, new uses are being developed for recycled glass, particularly green glass, for example in fiberglass manufacture and water filtration. A company called CLF Aggregates makes a product for roads and thirty percent of the material is crushed glass. For recycling paper, Britain comes second in Europe with forty percent, behind Germany's amazing seventy percent. When recycling started, there were quality problems, so it was difficult to use recycled paper in office printers, but these problems have now been solved and Martin's based in South London produces a range of office stationery which is one hundred percent recycled. Costs the same as normal paper and is of equally high quality. But this high quality comes at a cost in terms of the waste produced during the process. Over a third of the waste paper that comes in can't be used in the recycled paper, leaving the question of what to do with it. One firm, Paper Save, currently sells this to farmers as a soil conditioner, though this practice will soon be banned because of transport costs and the smell, and the company is looking into the possibility of alternative uses. Plastic causes problems because there are so many different types of plastic in use today and each one has to be dealt with differently. Pack Right recycles all sorts of things, from bottles to car bumpers, and one of its most successful activities is recycling plastic bottles to make containers which are used all over the country to collect waste. The 'Save a Cup' scheme was set up by the vending and plastics industries to recycle as many as possible of the three and a half billion polystyrene cups used each year. At the moment, 500 million poly cups are collected, processed and sold on to other businesses such as Waterford, which turns the cups into pencils, and Johnson and Jones, a Welsh based firm, which has developed a wide variety of items including business cards. Well, to sum up, there seems to be plenty of research going on into how to reuse materials, but the biggest problem is getting people to think about recycling instead of throwing things away. At least doing the research made us much more careful.

Listening comprehension 2

Kimiko: Hi Tom. Do you have a moment?

Tom: Sure, Kimiko. What can I do for you?

Kimiko: Erm... I'm just trying to write up my paper and, erm, I wondered if you could look through it for me?

Tom: Sure. I've got a bit of time now, as it goes. Was there anything in particular that you wanted me to look at?

Kimiko: Not really. It's my first draft, so just any advice you could give me would be very helpful.

Tom: Sure. Let's have a look then. Well, the diagram's nice and clear.

Kimiko: Really? Oh, thanks.

Tom: But, first of all, you need to explain briefly what's happening, what you did in each stage.

Kimiko: Is the diagram not clear enough?

Tom: The diagram is much clearer if you know something about the process. But not everyone who reads this paper will, so you should definitely include a short description.

Kimiko: OK, I'd better do that then.

Tom: Why don't you talk me through it and make some notes as you go? Then you can write it up properly later.

Kimiko: Thanks Tom. So, the basic idea is that we can use carbon nanotubes, CNTs, to send a drug right to where it's needed. That's why some people call it a 'magic bullet'.

Tom: Uh-huh.

Kimiko: To do this, first we coat the surface of the tube with a chemical receptor. For instance, if we want to target a tumour which overexpresses folic acid, then we attach folate receptors to the surface of the nanotube.

Tom: Because folate receptors bind to folic acid?

Kimiko: Yes. And then we encapsulate the drug in the tube. This is the part I'm most interested in. Up to now, a lot of different methods to get things into the cell have been tried, but I'm looking at just one of them in my paper. OK, so if you look here at the first part of the diagram... once the drug is encapsulated, we use a cap to close the open end so the drug can't escape.

Tom: And that's when we take the capsules?

Kimiko: Yes. You could swallow them, or you could have them injected, or even inhaled.

Tom: OK. So, then they're in the body, shooting to the target.

Kimiko: Uh-huh, and if they're properly functionalised, they should arrive. After that, the capsule is internalised by the cell.

Tom: And how does that happen?

Kimiko: Through receptor-mediated endocytosis. Then the tube opens up in order to let the drug out. There are different ways of doing this, but I use biodegradable caps. The cap dissolves and then....

Tom: And then the drug can start doing its work?

Kimiko: Exactly... it's released from the tube and starts to act.

Tom: Well, that sounds fine so far, Kimiko. If I were you, I'd write that up first.

Kimiko: And then can I get you to look at the rest?

Tom: Sure, no problem.

Kimiko: Thanks, Tom. I'll see you later.