Politechnika Łódzka
Centrum Językowe

Olimpiada

VI OLIMPIADA JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
Z ELEMENTAMI TECHNICZNYMI DLA SZKÓŁ ŚREDNICH 2025

PÓŁFINAŁ

11 kwietnia 2025

Wypełnia Uczennica/Uczeń:

IMIĘ I NAZWISKO UCZENNICY/UCZNIA: _____ **KLASA:** _____

NAZWA SZKOŁY: _____

IMIĘ I NAZWISKO NAUCZYCIELKI/NAUCZYCIELA: _____

Wypełnia osoba sprawdzająca test:

ZADANIE	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	RAZEM
PUNKTY	10	10	7	8	5	10	10	10	70
WYNIK									

Podpis osoby sprawdzającej: _____

Droga Uczennico! Drogi Uczniu!

Arkusz, który masz przed sobą, zawiera 8 zadań. Przeczytaj uważnie polecenia. Pamiętaj, żeby pisać czytelnie (długopisem lub piórem). Możesz pisać drukowanymi literami. Nie używaj korektora ani długopisu zmazywalnego. **Odpowiedzi nanieś w przeznaczone do tego puste miejsca w numerowanych tabelkach w każdym zadaniu.**

Pamiętaj, że: brak wyboru odpowiedzi, **wpisanie odpowiedzi poza przeznaczonym do tego miejscem w tabelce** lub wpisanie większej liczby odpowiedzi niż jedna będzie traktowane jako błędna odpowiedź.

Jeśli jeszcze nie wyłączyłaś/wyłączyłeś telefonu komórkowego, zrób to teraz.

Czas przeznaczony na rozwiązanie testu: **75 minut**.

Życzymy Ci powodzenia,

GOOD LUCK!

Komitet Organizacyjny Olimpiady

Patronat Honorowy, Sponsorzy i Partnerzy VI Olimpiady Języka Angielskiego z Elementami Technicznymi dla Szkół Średnich 2025

Task 1. Listening comprehension **_____ / 10 p.**

Listen to five people talking about wind power and follow the instructions below for Part 1 and Part 2. REMEMBER TO DO BOTH PARTS AT THE SAME TIME. You will hear the recording twice.

Part 1. For each speaker 1–5 choose the attitude they have towards wind power (A–H). There are three answers that you DO NOT need to choose. Write your answers A–H in the boxes. (5 p.)

A. Placing wind turbines out at sea is acceptable.	**1.**	**Speaker 1**	
B. We ought to exploit wind power.	**2.**	**Speaker 2**	
C. Wind turbines are a threat to birds.	**3.**	**Speaker 3**	
D. Wind power has created good business opportunities.	**4.**	**Speaker 4**	
E. Wind turbines are an unpleasant sight.	**5.**	**Speaker 5**	
F. It is valid not to let wind turbines be situated offshore.			
G. Wind power is flagrantly inadequate.			
H. Wind power is a practical way to generate electricity.			

Part 2. For each speaker 1–5 choose what they say about the alternatives to wind power (A–H). There are three answers that you DO NOT need to choose. Write your answers A–H in the boxes. (5 p.)

A. We should consider nuclear power, as long as it's safe.	**6.**	**Speaker 1**	
B. Hydroelectric power cannot generate enough energy.	**7.**	**Speaker 2**	
C. Other green energy schemes are costly to implement.	**8.**	**Speaker 3**	
D. It is only efficient to exploit renewables collectively.	**9.**	**Speaker 4**	
E. The best way is to utilize fossil fuels effectively.	**10.**	**Speaker 5**	
F. Wind power cannot totally replace fossil fuels.			
G. Nuclear power is the safest alternative to fossil fuels.			
H. Hydroelectric power can generate enough electricity.			

Task 2. Reading comprehension **_____ / 10 p.**

Read the article about how Ikea has been adopting the concept of a circular economy. Match each sentence A–F to one of the gaps 1–5. There is one sentence that you DO NOT need to use. Write your answers in the boxes.

The most circular thing about Ikea, the Swedish furniture retailer, has traditionally been the path that it makes customers follow through its superstores to the goods they have driven there to buy. **__1__**
The 'circular economy' now means something else: the reuse and repurposing of products in different ways. Ikea disclosed this week that it not only wants to recycle more furniture, but plans a trial in Switzerland this year to lease desks, chairs and perhaps kitchens. Instead of acquiring furniture cheaply and later throwing it away, customers might lease it for a while and then upgrade, with the old pieces being refurbished for other users.
__2__ That is not the point – like fast fashion clothing and other goods made in China, it has been cheap enough to treat as disposable rather than as an heirloom. But even Ikea shows signs of doubting whether this approach can endure.
The velocity of consumption has steadily risen, partly because companies such as Ikea make buying stuff easy. Sofas and televisions were once hefty household investments but can be bought cheaply now. About a hundred billion garments are made each year – fourteen for each person – and they are kept for only half as long as fifteen years ago, the consultancy McKinsey & Co estimates.
This causes a lot of damage. Each person in the world draws about ten tonnes of raw materials from metals to biomass annually into the economy to support consumption and production, according to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, which advocates a

circular economy. Much of it will end up as waste, given how hard it is to reuse – only 14 percent of plastic packaging is taken for recycling, and far less actually recycled.
Few companies would stay in business if they only made goods that lasted a lifetime. But plenty can do more to limit repetitive consumption. They have selfish motives to try, as Ikea and others are doing: young consumers enjoy buying things but many are environmentally conscious (at least in theory) and are repelled by waste.
More containers should be refillable, like the glass bottles brought to my door by our milkman, and SodaStream's carbon dioxide gas canisters for bubbly water.
Packaging is only one of the excesses in the way that products are marketed and consumed. Not only are things bought and disposed of rapidly, but many are used sparingly while their owners have them. **__3__**
Consumers can learn a lesson from the way companies often lease equipment and goods, paying by usage rather than for objects themselves. That applies to photocopiers made by Kyocera and Xerox™, while the flooring company Desso leases office carpets – cleaning as well as fitting.
More things could be rented by individuals, as technology has encouraged. **__4__** People also subscribe to music and other digital services rather than buying discs. People lease cars for three or four years and there is no reason why more durable goods, including furniture, cannot be rented. Not only does it limit waste, but it gives companies an incentive to make things sturdily – better materials would require fewer repairs.
The circular economy has pitfalls, notably the so-called rebound effect: the easier it is to use products, the more intensively this will happen. That is not a problem for furniture, but sharing cars can exacerbate congestion and pollution rather than curbing it. But the reuse and refurbishment of goods has enormous benefits compared with things being sold once, used for a time and then dumped. At best, recycling involves breaking things into raw materials and, in effect, discarding all the investment and labour that went into their making and marketing.
__5__ It will be difficult to reform the consumption habits of the past few decades but all of us – consumers and companies – can try.

A.	In Europe, the average car is parked 92% of the time and 31% of food is wasted, McKinsey estimates.	**1.**	
B.	Too much of it is made from complex plastics that ends up in landfill or the world's oceans.	**2.**	
C.	If Ikea aspires to become circular, there is no reason why others should not follow.	**3.**	
D.	As they wander along the displays, Ikea wants them to spot other decorations and take them home too.	**4.**	
E.	The internet makes it easier to share occupancy of cars and apartments through Uber and Airbnb.	**5.**	
F.	No one buys Ikea furniture to pass on to the next generation – it is rarely moved from the spot where it is put together.		

Task 3. Working with words **_____ / 7 p.**

Read the sentences below and fill each of the gaps with one of the words given. There are eight words you DO NOT need to use. Write your answers in the boxes.

windage	**aquifer**	**majeure**	**dredging**	**pylon**
denox	**deciduous**	**fissionable**	**coniferous**	**intermittent**
impervious	**effluent**	**sludge**	**dismantle**	**retrofit**

1.		There are vast areas of ___ forests in Poland, with the dominant *Pinus silvestris* species.
2.		Floods, draughts and earthquakes are included in the force ___ clause of the contract.
3.		At a power station, nitrogen oxides are broken down in an apparatus called a/an ___ plant.
4.		The effect of untreated sewage ___ on fish and water birds has been significant recently.
5.		In rural Africa, ___ power outages are caused by constrained and ageing infrastructure.
6.		We are planning to ___ the pharmaceutical plant in Leeds to bring it up to green standards.
7.		The ___ beneath the village provides high-quality drinking water to all of its inhabitants.

Task 4. Word-formation **_____ / 8 p.**

Read the sentences below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the given space.

1.		Genetic ___ represents genetic differences within or between populations.	**VARY**
2.		The law defines ___ as reducing carbon dioxide and other GHG emissions.	**CARBON**
3.		___ bed combustion can be used to burn solid fuels for energy production.	**FLUID**
4.		The act of withdrawing funds from coal, gas and oil companies is called ___.	**INVEST**
5.		___ justice relates to moral responsibilities between different generations.	**GENERATE**
6.		A group of ___ advocated building the plant away from the national park.	**PRESERVE**
7.		In the long run, melting glaciers will cause the ___ of costal land in Europe.	**MERGE**
8.		Environmental pollution leads to congenital ___ (birth defects) in people.	**FORM**

Task 5. Language at work **_____ / 5 p.**

Read the sentences below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the boxes on the left.

1.		_____ the sewage treatment course last year, I wouldn't be doing it now. You can always join me.			
		a) Did I take	**b)** Would I have taken	**c)** Had I taken	**d)** Have I taken
2.		**A:** Have you reviewed the company's environmental guidelines? **B:** I _____ by a consultancy by Monday.			
		a) will have it done	**b)** am going to do it	**c)** will it have been done	**d)** will have done it
3.		Experts who gathered at the Green Convention _____ the funding, but they didn't. What a shame!			
		a) should cut	**b)** should've been cut	**c)** should be cutting	**d)** should have cut
4.		Their nuclear power plant manager admitted _____ mistakes while handling the reactor last week.			
		a) to make	**b)** to having made	**c)** to have made	**d)** to be making
5.		The core cooling process _____ efficient in the past but seems to require thorough redesigning now.			
		a) is said to have been	**b)** is said to be	**c)** was said to having been	**d)** has been said to be

Task 6. Transformations **_____ / 10 p.**

For each question below complete the second sentence so that is has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use between two and six words, including the word given.

1.	We really should get someone to question our staff, regarding their overall well-being.	**HIGH**
	It's _____ questioned, regarding their overall well-being.	
2.	I succeeded in persuading John not to use the services of subcontractors without the ISO certificate.	**TALK**
	I managed _____ the services of subcontractors without the ISO certificate.	
3.	In the European Union, very few companies escape punishment for illegal waste dumping.	**AWAY**
	In the European Union, hardly _____ dumping waste illegally.	
4.	It was wrong to let people be exposed to such high levels of radiation.	**ALLOWED**
	People _____ be exposed to such high levels of radiation.	
5.	There seems little chance of biodegradable packaging becoming popular among our customers.	**ON**
	Biodegradable packaging seems unlikely _____ our customers.	

Write your answers in the boxes below (just the missing 2-6 words, not whole sentences).

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Task 7. Technical elements 1 **_____ / 10 p.**

Complete the missing words in lines 1–10 below. The first letters of the words and the number of the letters (one underscore character = one letter) are given. Write your answers (full words) in the boxes.

1.		The **S** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ principle: decisions are made as close to citizens as possible.
2.		Biogas is produced via **A** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ processes that occur in the absence of oxygen.
3.		Brominated flame **R** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ are added to plastics to reduce their flammability.
4.		Inorganic carbon dioxide is converted into organic molecules via carbon **F** _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
5.		An air **L** _ _ _ _ _ _ through a window leads to heat loss and can be sealed by caulking.
6.		Airborne pollutants may have **A** _ _ _ _ _ _ effects on human health, plants and wildlife.
7.		**B** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is the absorption of chemicals by living organisms over time.
8.		Rainwater cannot penetrate the soil here due to a layer of **I** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ rock.
9.		Mercury, also known as **Q** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _, was banned from thermometers long ago.
10.		**V** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ organic compounds (VOCs) are used to manufacture pharmaceuticals.

Task 8. Technical elements 2 **_____ / 10 p.**

Choose the best option (a, b, c, or d) for each gap in sentences 1–10 below. Write your answers in the boxes.

1.		Resources such as water, soil and forests can be ___ through naturally occurring processes.			
		a. replenished	**b.** rectified	**c.** resettled	**d.** reversed
2.		Wind turbines are machines that ___ wind power and let us convert it into electricity.			
		a. harvest	**b.** hasten	**c.** harness	**d.** hamper
3.		Dense growth of plant life in bodies of water results from ___, i.e., excessive richness of nutrients.			
		a. devitrification	**b.** decalcification	**c.** eutrophication	**d.** stratification
4.		Ants and cockroaches are among the most ___ animal species on Earth, able to withstand extreme conditions.			
		a. resistible	**b.** resemblant	**c.** rescindable	**d.** resilient
5.		The costs of environmental impact can be estimated, among others, using the ___ pricing method.			
		a. Hedonic	**b.** contingent	**c.** preventive	**d.** replacement
6.		Our company ___ large quantities of oil from its subcontractors to be able to carry out its operations.			
		a. generates	**b.** procures	**c.** phases out	**d.** depletes
7.		Repeated ___ can weaken plants to the point of their death and lead to forest depletion.			
		a. aggregation	**b.** bioremediation	**c.** halogenation	**d.** defoliation
8.		In Poland, ___ animal species include, for example, wild boar, grey wolves and the European bison.			
		a. invasive	**b.** extinct	**c.** indigenous	**d.** foreign
9.		Municipal ___ refers to a thick and soft mixture of liquid and solid components, including human waste.			
		a. sludge	**b.** slag	**c.** sprat	**d.** slate
10.		Rocks and minerals break down into soils by means of the ___ process, which affects their properties.			
		a. abatement	**b.** weathering	**c.** composting	**d.** evapotranspiration