



KONKURS JĘZYKOWY DLA STUDENTÓW KUL JĘZYK ANGIELSKI SAMPLE

Nazwisko i imię: _____

Całkowita
liczba
punktów:

Task 1 *Gauchos in Argentina*

You are going to watch a film about gauchos in Argentina. In the task you will have to answer some questions, or complete sentences with suitable words or expressions. You will see the film twice.

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1. The word 'gaucho' means _____ .
2. Gauchos live on the soft flat pampas of Corrientes, the windswept _____ of Patagonia and the wooded _____ of Salta.
3. What helps a gaucho to keep life in its purest form? _____
4. What do you have to do with a wild horse before you can ride it?

5. What are the two principles of the gauchos' code of ethics?
_____ and _____ for others.
6. The goal of every gaucho is to be _____. Gauchos rely on using and reusing everything they have available.
7. What is a rhea? _____
8. What are 'chaps' made of? _____

Task 2

Read the following text carefully and choose the correct answer referring to the texts.

The World of Parkour

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In 1902, a volcano in the Caribbean island of Martinique blew up. A French naval officer on the scene, Lt. George Hébert managed to coordinate the rescue of over 700 people, both indigenous and European. He noticed, as he did so, how people moved, some well, some badly, around the obstacles in their path, and how this affected their chances of survival. Hébert had travelled widely and was well aware of skills many indigenous people exhibited in being able to traverse the natural environment. From these experiences, Hébert developed a training discipline which he called 'the natural method' in which climbing, jumping and running techniques were used to negotiate obstacles. His method was adopted by the French military and became the basis for all their training. In time, it became known as *parcours du combattant* – the path of the warrior.

Raymond Belle was a practitioner of parkour in Vietnam in the 1950s. He had great athletic ability, and the skills and agility he had learnt through parour earned him a reputation as an agile and elite soldier. In later life, he returned to France and passed on his skills to his son, David, who combined what he had learnt from his father with his own knowledge of martial arts and gymnastics, and in time, the sport of parkour was born.

Parkour involves a range of 'moves', although none are official. They involve vaulting, jumping and landing accurately on small and narrow features, catching ledges, traversing high wall and landing with a rolling impact to absorb impacts.

Belle formed a group of *traceurs* called the Yamikasi, meaning 'strong man, strong spirit', which included his friend, Sebastian Foucan. In time, the two of them started to follow different paths. Belle concentrated on the art of getting from place to place in the most efficient way possible, while Foucan developed his own style which involved more self expression. This he termed *freerunning*.

From the late 1990s, the art and sport of parkour spread worldwide. Both Belle and Foucan gave interviews and appeared on television. In 2003, filmmaker Mike Christie made the film *Jump London*, and urban freerunning, or freeflow, began to dominate the London scene. But it was the arrival of YouTube in 2005 that really brought freerunning to a global audience. People around the world began to post their videos online, making freerunning a mainstream sport, and in 2007, the first major freerunning and parkour competition was held in Vienna.

Since parkour values freedom, there are few facilities dedicated to the practice. *Traceurs* use both rural and urban areas, typically parks, offices and abandoned buildings. *Traceurs* generally respect the environment they practice in, and since part of their philosophy is 'leave no trace', there have been few concerns over damage to property. However, law enforcement and fire and rescue teams argue that freerunners are risking their lives needlessly, especially when they practice at height. However, practitioners argue that injuries are rare, because they rely on their own hands and feet rather than things out of their immediate control, such as ice and wheels, as is the case with skiing and race-driving.

1. George Hebert developed *parkour du combattant* because ____

- a) he saw native people doing it in Martinique.
- b) he saw how it could save lives.
- c) he saw how the French were poor at negotiating obstacles.

2. The natural method ____

- a) was replaced by Hebert's new discipline.
- b) was taught to Hebert by indigenous people.
- c) was widely practiced by the French military.

3. Raymond Belle ____

- a) was trained by George Hebert.
- b) gave the discipline its new name.
- c) was a notable practitioner of the natural method.

4. David Belle ____

- a) brought in moves from other disciplines
- b) also learnt parkour while in the French military
- c) learnt parkour from his father in Vietnam.

5. A *traceur* is ____

- a) a parkour move.
- b) someone who practices parkour
- c) an obstacle in a parkour course.

6. Freerunning differs from parkour in that ____

- a) it is faster.
- b) it is more creative.
- c) it is more efficient.

7. What brought parkour and freerunning to an international audience?

- a) TV appearances and interviews.
- b) A British documentary.
- c) A video sharing website.

8. According to practitioners, where is the best place to do parkour or free-running?

- a) In cities.
- b) In safe facilities.
- c) Wherever you like.

9. Which of the following is NOT true about freerunning?

- a) There are a large number of reported injuries.
- b) There are now international competitions.
- c) Practitioners often cause damage to public property.

10. Parkour and freerunning practitioners ____

- a) require a lot of equipment.
- b) rely on their own bodies.
- c) avoid taking risks.

Task 3

Complete the text below with **twenty** missing phrasal verbs in their right form (right tense). **Five** of them are to appear **twice** in the text and **one** of them appears **three times**. The list of the missing phrasal verbs is provided below. Next to each phrasal there is a number indicating how many times a given verb can be found in the text.

Example

Sherlock : Sorry I'm late. My car _____. I _____ petrol. So, what's _____ (0)?

Inspector: Someone has stolen the Sword of King Arthur. Here is the Museum guard.

List of phrasal verbs: **go on** (1)

Your answer:

Sherlock : Sorry I'm late. My car _____. I _____ petrol. So, what's **going on** (0) ?

Inspector: Someone has stolen the Sword of King Arthur. Here is the Museum guard.

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Sherlock Holmes and the Sword of King Arthur: Part 1

Sherlock Holmes, Doctor Watson, Inspector Lestrade, Mrs Hudson, Museum guard, Professor Moriarty

Scene 1

221 Baker Street, London, England.

Sherlock Holmes is sleeping on the sofa.

Mrs Hudson: _____ (1) , Mr Holmes, _____ (2)!

Sherlock: What! What is it!

Mrs Hudson: I have your morning newspaper. It says there was a robbery at the Egyptian Museum last night.

Sherlock: Thank you, Mrs Hudson.

Mrs Hudson: Oh, and Doctor Watson rang. He said he will _____ you _____ (3).

Telephone: *Ring, ring, ring, ring*

Sherlock : Hello, this is Sherlock Holmes.

Watson: This is(*mumble mumble mumble*)

Sherlock: Pardon? Can you _____ (4) ? I can't hear you.

Watson: I'm at the museum, there is a problem. Listen, here's the address.

Sherlock: Let me _____ it _____ (5). Ok, I'm coming.

Scene 2

At the British Museum

Sherlock: Sorry I'm late. My car _____ (6). I _____ (7) of petrol.
So, what's **going on** (0) ?



Inspector: Someone has stolen the Sword of King Arthur. Here is the Museum guard.

Sherlock: Hello, can you describe your typical day? Watson, _____ (8)
what he says.

Guard: Every day I _____ (9) at seven o'clock. I _____ (10)
and I get dressed. I have breakfast and I _____ (11).
Then I go to work.

Inspector: Do you drive to work?

Guard: No, my car always _____ (12) so I go by bus. I open the Museum
at eight o'clock. Today when I opened the Museum, the Sword of King
Arthur was gone!

Watson: Was the museum locked?

Guard: Yes.

Sherlock: I think the robber is still in the museum. _____ (13), we have
to _____ (14) the robber.

Moriarty: _____ (15) Sherlock Holmes!

Guard: What! Who are you?

Moriarty: I am Professor Moriarty. You cannot stop me!

Sherlock: I have a gun, Professor!

Moriarty: Yes, but I have the Sword of King Arthur.

Sherlock : It's only a sword, Professor.

Moriarty: No, Sherlock Holmes. This is a *magic* sword.

Inspector: A magic sword! Don't be silly, you're _____ it _____ (16)!

Moriarty: I am not _____ it _____ (17), Sherlock Holmes!
This sword is very powerful. _____ (18) or die! Sword of
King Arthur! Stop them!

Sherlock, Watson, Guard: Ahhhhhhh!

Moriarty escapes, running.

Inspector: _____ (19), we have to stop him.

Watson: Look, he dropped a piece of paper. There is an address on it.

Sherlock: This is a clue. _____ (20), *there's no time to lose.*

List of phrasal verbs:

- a. wash up (1) b. come on (1) c. look for (1) d. hurry up (2) e. speak up (1)
f. wake up (3) g. call back (1) h. break down (2) i. get up (1) j. give up (2)
k. make up (2) l. write down (2) m. run out (1) n. go on (1) – example



Task 4

Fill the gaps with the correct idioms

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Part A

Look at these five common idioms. Read the idioms (on the left) and **match** to the meanings (on the right.). You **will not be marked** for this part of the task.

piece of cake

- Without any hesitation; instantly.

can't judge a book by its cover

- When something is done badly, often to save money.

at the drop of a hat

- Something current which many people are talking about and which is usually disagreed on.

cut corners

- A job, task or other activity that is easy or simple.

a hot potato

- Cannot judge something primarily on appearance.

Read through this short paragraph, then read again and fill the gaps with the idioms above. You **will be marked** for this part of the task.

It just goes to show that you _____ (1). We all thought that my brother John was bad at maths, but recently it seems like he is a genius.

He always used to _____ (2) when it came to studying and never got the answers right in class.

But last week, he answered every question _____ (3) just like it was a _____ (4) . We couldn't believe it.

John's change is really _____ (5) right now!

Part B

Look at these five common idioms. Read the idioms (on the left) and **match** to the meanings (on the right.) You **will not be marked** for this part of the task.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| speaking of the devil | - When you would never do something. |
| seeing eye to eye | - When you're talking about someone just as they arrive – sometimes negative. |
| wouldn't be caught dead | - Avoid talking about something, not being direct. |
| beating around the bush | - Very different from. |
| far cry from | - Agree on something. |

Read through this short paragraph, then read again and fill the gaps with the idioms above. You **will be marked** for this part of the task.

When it comes to my new colleague Tim, I won't _____ (1) concerning how I feel about him. We just don't _____ (2) on anything – we always disagree. He's a _____ (3) my old colleague who I liked a lot. Honestly, I _____ (4) with Tim outside of work. Oh look, _____ (5) , here he comes now!

Task 5

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. Then, use your answers to solve the criss-cross puzzle.

The numbers of the gaps in the texts correspond to the number of the boxes in the puzzle.

PART A

Cornwall

The _____ 14 _____ Cornish peninsula, on Britain's south-western tip, is one of county's most popular areas as far as _____ 4 _____ is concerned. Thousands of years ago, Cornwall was a centre of _____ 16 _____ culture. The Romans tried without _____ 12 _____ to conquer the region, and it managed to keep its _____ 8 _____ way of life and its own language. One of the area's main tourist _____ 3 _____ is the now ruined castle of Tintagel, where the _____ 17 _____ King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table are said to have lived. _____ 1 _____ can still see the remains of the hall, which is largely intact.

Cornwall is also _____ 7 _____ for its beaches on the English Channel to the south-east, and its spectacular scenery on the Atlantic coast on north-west side. The _____ 18 _____ of a rich history and outstanding natural beauty make this area well worth visiting.

BEAUTY
TOURIST
CELT
SUCCEED
TRADITION
ATTRACT
LEGEND
VISIT

FAME

COMBINE

PART B

The Tundra

The tundra is a cold, dry, treeless region with very cold temperatures and little rain.

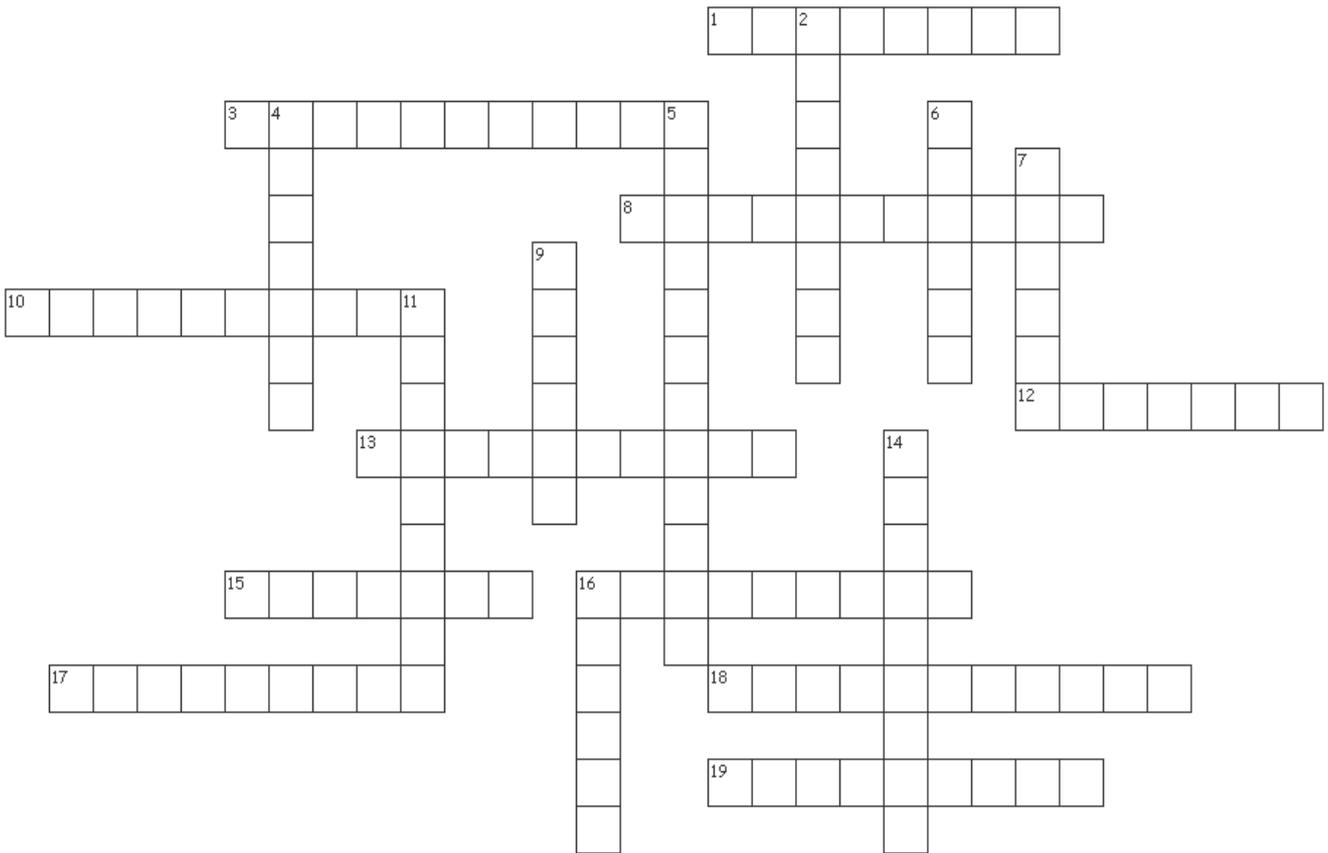
One of its most distinctive characteristics is the permanently _____ 6 _____ layer of ground called *permafrost*. _____ 5 _____, these extreme conditions can support a wide _____ 15 _____ of wildlife. In fact, several groups of Inuit people live there, relying on hunting and fishing for their _____ 2 _____. The animal life includes such species as arctic foxes, caribou, _____ 9 _____ and seals.

In spring, _____ 16 _____ flowers cover the ground. The snow offers _____ 13 _____ to such small plants, allowing them to resist the cold temperatures. However, it is _____ 10 _____ for trees and larger plants to live in this environment.

The tundra is _____ 11 _____ fragile, so any changes caused by increasing temperatures and high _____ 19 _____ levels will have a considerable effect on the environment. We need to safeguard this delicate environment for the future.

FREEZE
SURPRISING
VARY
SURVIVE
WOLF
COLOUR
PROTECT
POSSIBLE
EXTREME
POLLUTE

CRISS-CROSS PUZZLE



Task 6

How much do you know about Britain and other English-speaking countries?

Choose 10 out of 18 questions. Put in the number of the question you have chosen in the brackets below and provide your brief answer next to it.

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1. What political party does the current President of the US represent?
2. What does the name “Ivy League” refer to?
3. What is Stonehenge?
4. Which novel by George Orwell is an allegory of the Bolshevik revolution?
5. Who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2016?
6. What does DC in the name Washington DC stand for?
7. How many states make the United States of America?
8. What is the name of the current Prime Minister of the UK?
9. What does the abbreviation BBC stand for?
10. What is the Tate Gallery in London famous for?
11. Who is the head of the Church of England?
12. Which movie received Oscar for the Best Picture in 2017?
13. What country or city are the following words associated with: Wellington, Maoris, kakapo?
14. What is the name of the oldest university in the U.S.?
15. Who does the name “Aussie” refer to?
16. When and how do Americans celebrate Thanksgiving?
17. What is the difference between the British and the English?
18. If you wanted to buy 1 kilo of apples in England, how many pounds would that be?

Your answers:

1.[]

2.[]

3.[]

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4.[]

5.[]

6.[]

7.[]

8.[]

9.[]

10.[]

END OF WRITTEN PART – THANK YOU !

KEY

Task 1 FILM – 10 points (10 x 1p.)

1. outcast
2. plains / hills
3. solitude
4. break it
5. hospitality / respect
6. self-reliant
7. a small flightless bird
8. leather

Task 2 – 10 points (10 x 1p.)

1B 2C 3C 4A 5B 6B 7C 8C 9A 10B

Task 3 – 10 points (20 x 0,5p.)

1 Wake up ; 2 wake up; 3 call back; 4. speak up; 5. write it down; 6. broke down;
7. ran out; 8. write down.; 9. wake up; 10. get up; 11. wash up; 12. breaks down;
13. Hurry up; 14. look for; 15. Give up; 16. making up; 17. making up; 18. Give up;
19. Hurry up; 20. Come on

Task 4 – 10 points (10 x 1p.)

Part A:

1. can't judge a book by its cover
2. cut corners
3. at the drop of a hat
4. piece of cake
5. a hot potato

Part B:

1. beat about the bush
2. see eye to eye
3. far cry from
4. wouldn't be caught dead
5. speak of the devil

Task 5 – Word formation criss-cross puzzle 10 points (0,5p x 20)

Across:

1. visitors
3. attractions
8. traditional
10. impossible
12. success
13. protection
15. variety
16. colourful
17. legendary
18. combination
19. pollution

Down:

2. survival
4. tourism
5. surprisingly
6. frozen
7. famous
9. wolves
11. extremely
14. beautiful
16. Celtic

Task 6 – Culture Quiz (suggested answers) 10 points (10 x 1p.)

1. The Republican party
2. The most prestigious and oldest universities in the US (Harvard, Yale, Princeton...), situated in the North-east
3. Prehistoric stone circle located near Salisbury in England
4. "Animal Farm"
5. Bob Dylan
6. District of Columbia
7. 50
8. Theresa May
9. The British Broadcasting Corporation
10. For national collections of British art, especially works by Turner, and international modern art
11. British Monarch, now Queen Elizabeth II
12. Moonlight
13. New Zealand
14. Harvard
15. A person from Australia
16. In November, eating a dinner together (turkey, cranberry juice, pumpkin pie)
17. The British refers to inhabitants of the UK, i.e England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, while the English are only people living in England
18. About 2 pounds