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**KONKURS JĘZYKOWY
DLA STUDENTÓW KUL
JĘZYK ANGIELSKI
SAMPLE 2020**

Nazwisko i imię: _____

Całkowita
liczba
punktów:

<p>Task 1 <i>An Island Paradise</i></p> <p>You are going to watch a film about an island paradise. In the task you will have to answer some questions or complete sentences with suitable words or expressions. You will see the film twice.</p>	<p>FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY</p>
<p>1. What is the exact location of the Tuamotus?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>2. On the islands 'paradise' means coconuts, _____ , _____ and camping on the beach.</p> <p>3. What is the biggest tension of the paradise? The level of the sea is _____ because of the global warming.</p> <p>4. Scientists predict that the living reefs and the _____ sea life will disappear in the next 50 to 100 years.</p> <p>5. Fishing is a _____ source of food and income in the Tuamotus.</p> <p>6. What are the two other sources of income in the Tuamotus? _____ and _____ .</p> <p>7. Why are the boxes of oysters closed tightly? _____ .</p> <p>8. How long does it take an oyster to produce a pearl? _____ .</p>	

Task 2

Read the text about social networks and choose the correct answer.

Social networks

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Business applications

Social networks connect people at low cost; this can be beneficial for entrepreneurs and small businesses looking to expand their contact base. These networks often act as a customer relationship management tool for companies selling products and services. Companies can also use social networks for advertising in the form of banners and text ads. Since businesses operate globally, social networks can make it easier to keep in touch with contacts around the world.

Medical applications

Social networks are beginning to be adopted by healthcare professionals as a means to manage institutional knowledge, disseminate peer to peer knowledge and to highlight individual physicians and institutions. The advantage of using a dedicated medical social networking site is that all the members are screened against the state licensing board list of practitioners. The role of social networks is especially of interest to pharmaceutical companies who spend approximately "32 percent of their marketing dollars" attempting to influence the opinion leaders of social networks.

Languages, nationalities and academia

Various social networking sites have sprung up catering to different languages and countries. The popular site Facebook has been cloned for various countries and languages and some specializing in connecting students and faculty.

Social networks for social good

Several websites are beginning to tap into the power of the social networking model for social good. Such models may be highly successful for connecting otherwise fragmented industries and small organizations without the resources to reach a broader audience with interested and passionate users. Users benefit by interacting with a like-minded community and finding a channel for their energy and giving.

Business model

Few social networks currently charge money for membership. In part, this may be because social networking is a relatively new service, and the value of using them has not been firmly established in customers' minds. Companies such as MySpace and Facebook sell online advertising on their site. Hence, they are seeking large memberships, and charging for membership would be counter productive. Some believe that the deeper information that the sites have on each user will allow much better targeted advertising than any other site can currently provide. Sites are also seeking other ways to make money, such as by creating an online marketplace or by selling professional information and social connections to businesses.

Privacy issues

On large social networking services, there have been growing concerns about users giving out too much personal information and the threat of sexual predators. Users of these services need to be aware of data theft or viruses. However, large services, such as MySpace, often work with law enforcement to try to prevent such incidents. In addition, there is a perceived privacy threat in relation to placing too much personal information in the hands of large corporations or governmental bodies, allowing a profile to be produced on an individual's behavior on which decisions, detrimental to an individual, may be taken.

Investigations

Social network services are increasingly being used in legal and criminal investigations. Information posted on sites such as MySpace and Facebook, has been used by police, probation, and university officials to prosecute users of said sites. In some situations, content posted on MySpace has been used in court.

1. According to the text, social networks _____

- a) are being used by businesses for marketing.
- b) are about friendships.
- c) can damage business reputations.
- d) advertise on business web sites.

<p>2. What does the expression '<u>sprung up</u>' in paragraph 3 mean?</p> <p>a) the development of social networking is unplanned</p> <p>b) there has been rapid development of social networking sites</p> <p>c) everybody is trying to copy Facebook</p> <p>d) social networking works in all languages</p> <p>3. What should users not do on social networks?</p> <p>a) be too free with their personal information</p> <p>b) download viruses</p> <p>c) contact predators</p> <p>d) upload copyrighted music</p> <p>4. Personal information on social network sites _____</p> <p>a) is translated into many languages</p> <p>b) gives a good description of the user's personality</p> <p>c) is sold to the government</p> <p>d) can be used in court</p> <p>5. Social networking is great for _____</p> <p>a) groups of people separated over wide areas</p> <p>b) academic organisations</p> <p>c) people who write too much information about themselves</p> <p>d) the law enforcement agencies</p>	<p>FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY</p>
<p>Task 3</p> <p>Read the text and choose the correct answer.</p>	
<p>She knew the street backwards, of course. How many times had she been dragged up it as a child by the wrist, whining and snivelling, always wishing she were somewhere else? Now she had no desire to be anywhere but here. This bustling traffic, these fuming buses, these chipped paving stones and boarded-up shop fronts, they were <i>hers</i>. Here, she would grow from defiant teenager to independent woman. When she was an old woman, she would gaze out over the lawns and say 'Ah, Knox Road, that's where I really came into my own'.</p> <p>Number 126 was only a short walk from the bus stop, and she heaved her multiple bags onto her shoulders and trudged off, trying to maintain the elation as the straps dug into the flesh of her neck and fingers. Number 126 was set back slightly from the main road, with a concrete path and weed-patch at the front. The window frames were rotten and the paint chipped. Holly tried not to mind. It was what was <i>inside</i> that counted, after all. The coming-together of six individuals from diverse backgrounds. discussing politics, culture and art late into the night, sharing ideas, recipes, milk, shower gel and lovers – that would be what she'd look back on of course, not the paintwork. In the absence of either a bell or knocker, she rapped firmly on the door.</p> <p>There was no reply. Holly peered through gap in curtains in the downstairs window, but there was nothing but gloom within. She could hear a faint thudding of a bass beat, but was not sure which house it belonged to. She rapped more firmly, and was searching for a pebble to throw to the upstairs window when the door opened. A shirtless, overweight twenty-something, with bleary eyes and greasy hair stood in the doorway wearing boxer shorts and mismatched socks.</p> <p>"I've come for the upstairs room, I'm the new tenant," said Holly brightly.</p> <p>The man grunted slightly and moved aside. He gestured up the dim, uncarpeted stairway and began to</p>	

shuffle along the dark hallway to the rear of the house.

"Top floor, is that right? I guess I just follow my nose!" Holly gave a high laugh, and received another grunt in reply. Then the man was gone.

Not to worry, he must be the quiet moody type, thought Holly, too caught up in his own profound thoughts for inane chit-chat. One day she would penetrate his hard outer shell and release the free spirit inside. Anyway, now for the stairs.

The four flights of stairs would be worth it, she'd decided when she picked out the flat, even if it did mean her going downstairs to get to the bathroom, because the room faced the front, and she could watch the world scurry by as she sipped her morning coffee. Kicking one bag in front and dragging the others behind, she finally made it up the four flights and flung open the door to her new room, her new haven, her new adult life.

Peeling beige wallpaper, a lumpy mattress on a chipboard bedframe, a bare light bulb, a flat-pack wardrobe inexpertly put together. All this, Holly could just about put up with, but when she saw the view from her window – a dull patch of grey sky, invariable whatever the angle, she finally had to admit to herself that her adult life was not getting off to a great start.

1. Which word best describes 126 Knox Road?

- a) austere
- b) run-down
- c) quaint
- d) pristine

2. What can be inferred about the character of Holly?

- a) She is a daydreamer.
- b) She is ambitious.
- c) She is prejudiced.
- d) She is reckless.

3. Which one is NOT true of 126 Knox Road?

- a) There isn't a front garden.
- b) The window frames need painting.
- c) There isn't a doorbell or a door knocker.
- d) The downstairs curtains are drawn.

4. What can be inferred about the man who opened the door?

- a) He owns the property.
- b) He had not expected Holly.
- c) He lives in the front, ground floor room.
- d) He had been asleep.

5. Which best describes the change in Holly's emotions?

- a) nervous → optimistic
- b) optimistic → disillusioned
- c) disappointed → resigned
- d) eager → nervous

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Task 4

Complete these sentences with **the correct form of the right phrasal verbs**.

Use the prompts as well as the key verb provided next to each sentence.

Example:

0. I finally _____ [completely repaid] *my student loans. (pay)*

Your answer:

*I finally **paid off** my student loans.*

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1. The old lady _____ [reprimanded me] for not giving up my seat when she boarded the bus. (tell)

2. Ford isn't doing too well. They just _____ [dismissed 2,000 workers from employment] 2,000 workers. (lay)

3. Our plans to open a restaurant _____ [failed to happen]. (fall)

4. I will _____ [take care of] your cat while you're gone. (look)

5. Sorry, I can't _____ [maintain the same pace/speed as you] with you. You're too fast for me! (keep)

6. They _____ [cancelled] the meeting because one of the managers couldn't make it. (call)

7. My alarm clock _____ [started ringing] at 5:00 AM this morning. (go)

8. The rotten apples were _____ [causing] a really bad smell. (give)

9. I can't _____ [decipher] what he wrote. (make)

10. I like _____ [spending time] with my friends at the mall. (hang)

Task 5

Complete the texts with the missing idiomatic expressions (make sure their form fits the grammar of a particular sentence). After each text you will find a hint rephrasing the missing expression.

The idioms you need are provided below.

*bite one's tongue, see red, it's not rocket science,
go bananas, pig out, breathe down one's neck,
spill the beans, pull a few strings, out of the blue,
not one's cup of tea*

0. Parental property has become _____ between the siblings.

cause of quarrel (a paraphrase of the missing expression)

You choose:

'a bone of contention'

Your answer:

Parental property has become a bone of contention between the siblings.

1. In the workplace, we are expected to control our emotions; we should _____, especially when we are angry with a colleague or boss. Yet, new research shows that restraining our emotions this way can cause stress and, in turn, health problems.

Stop saying something you shouldn't

2. Especially with the new 'open office' system, my boss is always _____. I feel I can't even quickly check the Internet for the weather any more.

Keeping close watch on someone (which is uncomfortable or annoying for the one being watched)

3. I hope she doesn't _____ about the surprise party.

Reveal a secret

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4. I really dislike 'all you can eat' restaurants because I think the idea of paying one price to eat as much as you want encourages people to

_____.

Eat a lot

5. Getting a visa usually takes several weeks, but I'll check if my chief can

_____ to help you get one faster.

Exert influence to get what you want (often by contacting someone you know and asking for a special favour)

6. Classical music really is _____, but I'll go to the concert if that's what everyone else wants to do.

Not something one enjoys very much

7. Last week, completely _____, I received a Facebook invitation from a friend I hadn't seen in more than 20 years.

Happening suddenly and unexpectedly

8. Why it's so difficult to spell my name correctly – I sent the correct spelling three times, but he misspelled it in the database again. All he had to do is 'cut and paste' – _____.

Something not difficult to understand or do

9. After our chief saw the report, he just _____. He told us that no one was going home until all the errors were corrected.

Become very excited or behave in a crazy way.

10. When I saw the bill, I _____. They had charged me more than double than the estimate I had received before the job was done.

To become very angry

Task 6

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From the list of four words *in italics*, choose **one** word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Then write the missing word in the gaps. Here is an example:

0. *right* *dangerous* *fair* *decent*

- I think it's fair to say that you've done less of the work than I have.
- The referee's job in a football match is to see that there is fair play.
- I've got a fair complexion, so I've got to be careful not to stay out in the sun.

1. *benefit* *sign* *use* *sense*

- It was dark, he had no GPS and he completely lost his _____ of direction.
- Would it make _____ for the city authorities to further restrict parking?
- She seemed to have a sixth _____ for knowing when her twin sister was in trouble.

2. *taken* *involved* *engaged* *occupied*

- As the business expanded and more staff were required, the company _____ the services of a recruitment agency.
- I've been trying to call her all evening, but I keep getting the _____ signal.
- When my brother and his new girlfriend announced that they were _____, it took the whole family by surprise.

3. *bright* *dull* *blunt* *grey*

- The first few days of our holiday were _____; the sun was overcast and we gave up on going to the beach.
- He is such a _____ person with his boring little job and his boring little wife.
- Your knives have _____ blades – they need sharpening!

4. *begun* *run* *entered* *launched*

- The organization has _____ a campaign to raise \$150,000.
- A test satellite was _____ from Cape Canaveral.
- Tom double-clicked on the icon and _____ the application.

5. *control cost charge accusation*

- Prof. Jacobs is in _____ of the research.
- Is there any _____ for having the pizza delivered?
- He was arrested on a _____ of murder.

6. *doing getting going growing*

- The number of smartphone users is dramatically _____ up.
- The building work is not completed and, to our disappointment, the firm is _____ bankrupt.
- I feel very encouraged by the way things are _____.

7. *shift movement transition change*

- At this time, there was a _____ towards naturalism in art.
- The thought of working night _____ put her off becoming a nurse.
- Any cyclist can climb a difficult hill; you just change _____ gears.

8. *simple possible easy pleasant*

- It's _____ enough to see why the town is popular with tourists.
- They say the new councillor is a lovely person and very _____ to talk to.
- My neighbours have not had a very _____ life, but they always seem cheerful.

9. *dot point item agenda*

- One kilogram equals two _____ two pounds.
- I can't see the _____ of all those formalities, can you?
- Now, let's move on to the final _____ for discussion at this meeting.

10. *strange weird odd bizarre*

- That's _____ ! I'm sure I put my keys in this drawer and yet they're not here.
- Guess which word of the following sequence is the _____ one out.
- The houses on this side of the street have all got _____ numbers and on the other side they've got even numbers.

Task 7

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 text correspond to the number of the boxes in the puzzle.

In For a Penny – In For a Pound

The national currency of England – the pound sterling – has enjoyed a long and _____ 12 _____ **INTERRUPT**
history of over 900 years. Its origins go even _____ 6 _____ back, to Anglo-Saxon times. **FAR**

The fact that in almost a thousand years it has never needed to be replaced contrasts it strongly
with many European currencies. So, today the pound is the fourth most powerful currency in
the _____ 10 _____ market, competing with the US dollar, the euro and the Japanese yen. **NATION**
_____ 16 _____ activity in the very earliest civilisations had to do with trading or 'bartering'. **ECONOMY**

Services were traded to meet individual needs. The next step was the common _____ 1 _____ **AGREE**
on a set value for specific items which were then used as units of currency. The ancient Britons
used sword blades as currency before they started minting coins. The designs of the earliest coins,
dating back to 125 BC, were _____ 17 _____ of Macedonia's pure gold coins. As their experience of **IMITATE**
minting grew, the designs became more original. Coins continued to be used in Britain while
it was part of the Roman Empire. However, the Roman Empire collapsed in the 5th century
and Britain was invaded by the Anglo-Saxons. Not _____ 3 _____ during these troubled times, **SURPRISING**
minting ceased and coins went out of use for the following 200 years or so. With the Viking
invasions of England came an enormous increase in the _____ 4 _____ of coins. **PRODUCE**

King Alfred the Great, who prevented the Vikings from conquering all of England, had eight
mints to have enough money to pay his soldiers and to build forts and ships. The kings who
came after Alfred had to keep increasing the number of mints in order to pay for the _____ 8 _____ **DEFEND**
of the country. It became so complicated, and the coins were so _____ 18 _____, that in 928 AD **VARY**
King Athelstan decreed that England was to have a single standard form of currency. There has
been one ever since. This occurred many centuries before other major _____ 15 _____ countries **EUROPE**
such as France, Germany and Italy had their _____ 13 _____ currency. **NATION**

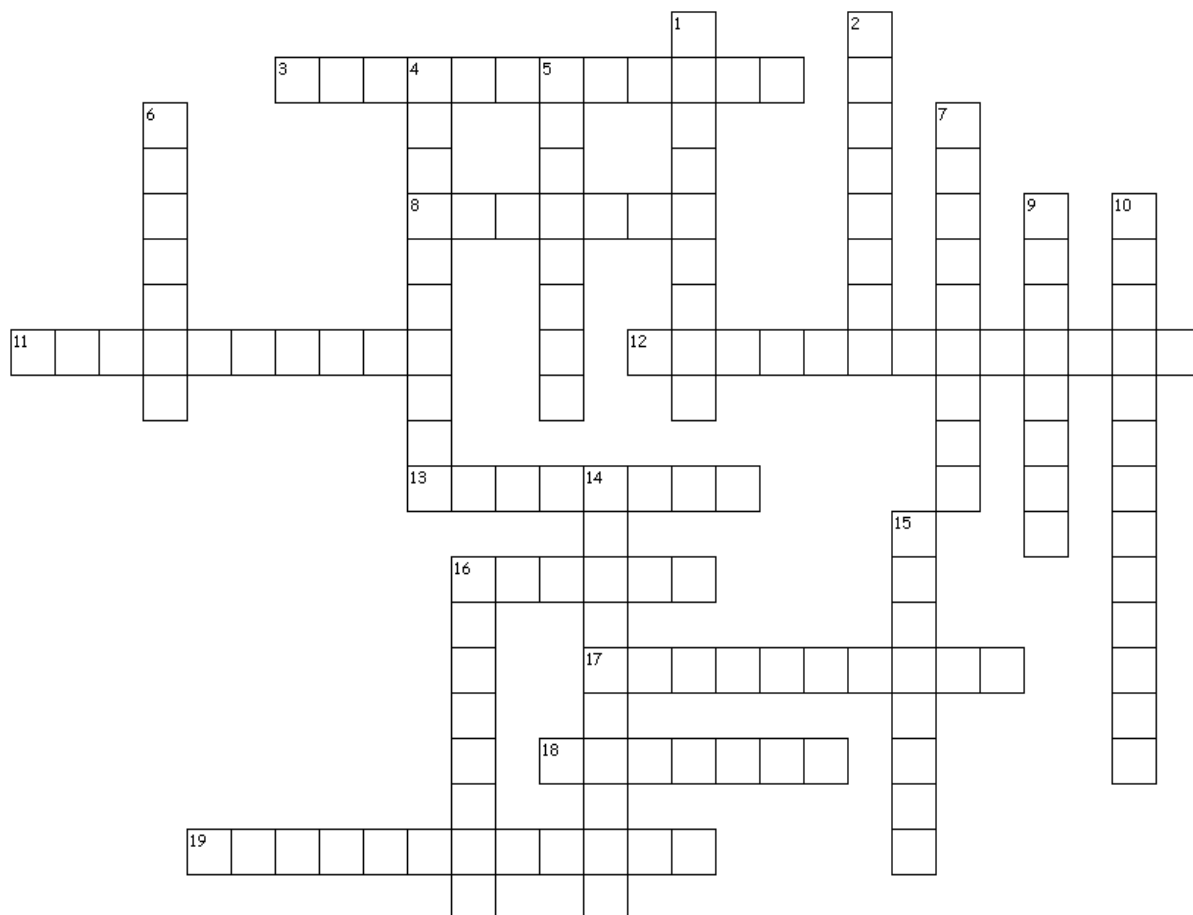
The pound was introduced into England by the Normans even before William I conquered
and united England in 1066. It was _____ 14 _____ an amount of silver weighing a pound and **ORIGIN**
became the basis of the monetary systems throughout the British colonies. Not only that,
but it was also to become the world's most important currency. A number of factors
contributed to the _____ 5 _____ of the pound sterling. **STRONG**

Britain's military _____ 7 _____ and the spread of the British Empire during the 19th century **VICTORY**
also played their part. In 1816 the standard of value for sterling changed from silver to gold and
other countries followed the British example. During the worldwide economic crisis in the 1930s,
Britain was forced to abandon the gold standard. This was to _____ 19 _____ reduce its value. **DRAMA**

The US dollar replaced the pound sterling as the key global currency. Other countries then fixed
their _____ 2 _____ rates against the dollar. **CHANGE**

After the Norman Conquest, the pound was divided into twenty shillings. The shillings were made of silver and the weight of twenty shillings was exactly that of one pound. The shillings were then divided into twelve pence or pennies. The pennies were made of copper, and the weight of twelve pennies was exactly the weight of one shilling. The time came, however, when the British 11 **GOVERN** decided to 9 things. On 15th February, 1971 it introduced the decimal system. **SIMPLE** This meant that the pound (£) was equal to 100 pence (p), which made it much 16→ to use. **EASY**

In For a Penny – In For a Pound



<p>Task 8</p> <p><i>How much do you know about Britain and other English-speaking countries?</i> <i>Choose <u>10 out of 18 questions</u>. Put in the number of the question you have chosen in the brackets below and provide your brief answer next to it.</i></p>	<p>FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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? <p>Your answers:</p> <p>1.[] _____</p> <p>_____</p>	

2.[] _____ _____	FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY
3.[] _____ _____	
4.[] _____ _____	
5.[] _____ _____	
6.[] _____ _____	
7.[] _____ _____	
8.[] _____ _____	
9.[] _____ _____	
10.[] _____ _____	

END OF WRITTEN PART – THANK YOU !

COMPETITION SAMPLE 2019 - KEY

Written part – 70 points

Task 1 FILM – 1p x 10 - 10 points

1. in the vast Pacific, 320 km northeast of the Tahiti
2. digging for clams / spear-fishing
3. rising
4. diverse
5. primary
6. gathering and drying copra (the white meat of the coconuts) / pearl growing (business)
7. to protect them from natural predators
8. a year and a half

Task 2 – 1p x 5 - 5 points

1. a, 2. b, 3. a, 4. d, 5. a

Task 3 – 1p x 5 - 5 points

1. b, 2. a, 3. a, 4. d, 5. b

Task 4 – 1p x 10 - 10 points

1. told me off
2. laid off
3. fell through
4. look after
5. keep up
6. called off
7. went off
8. giving off
9. make out
10. hanging out

Task 5 – 1p x 10 - 10 points

1. bite our tongues
2. breathing down my neck
3. spill the beans
4. pig out
5. pull a few strings
6. not my cup of tea
7. out of the blue
8. it isn't rocket science
9. went bananas
10. saw red

Task 6 – 1p x 10 - 10 points

1. sense
2. engaged
3. dull
4. launched
5. charge
6. going
7. shift
8. easy
9. point
10. odd

Task 7 – Word formation criss-cross puzzle 0,5p x 20 - 10 points

Across

3. SURPRISINGLY
8. DEFENCE
11. GOVERNMENT
12. UNINTERRUPTED
13. NATIONAL
16. EASIER
17. IMITATIONS
18. VARIOUS
19. DRAMATICALLY

Down

1. AGREEMENT
2. EXCHANGE
4. PRODUCTION
5. STRENGTH
6. FURTHER
7. VICTORIES
9. SIMPLIFY
10. INTERNATIONAL
14. ORIGINALLY
15. EUROPEAN
16. ECONOMIC

Task 8 – 1p. 10 - 10 points Culture Quiz (suggested/sample answers)

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