

Egzamin wstępny na studia stacjonarne II stopnia na kierunku Filologia Angielska  
Wybrane fragmenty testu - przykłady zadań

Read the instructions and follow them carefully. Answer all the questions and write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Total: 100 points

**Part 1 Grammar & Vocabulary \_\_\_\_\_/25 (1 point for each correct answer)**

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. A special committee was set up to ..... on the problem of vandalism in the cities of the northern part of the country.  
A. investigate      B. inform      C. research      D. report
2. Jenkins was ..... from hospital after having been tested for TB.  
A. discharged      B. expelled      C. evicted      D. released
3. Apart from the ..... cough and cold, Jane has been remarkably healthy all her life.  
A. opportune      B. timely      C. odd      D. irregular
4. Will you ..... the baby for a minute, while I hang the washing?  
A. control      B. settle      C. attend      D. mind
5. She was able to ..... my argument effectively by quoting statistics.  
A. retaliate      B. counter      C. reciprocate      D. confront

**Part 2 Error Spotting \_\_\_\_\_/30 (2 points for each correct answer)**

Read the text below. Choose the fragment which contains a mistake in the selected sentences. The mistakes are of different nature, e.g. grammar, spelling, wrong word, missing word, etc. Do not correct the mistakes.

Early to bed, early to rise — **26/27**) A. fine plan for a dairy farmer who has to get up long before dawn to milk the cows. But if you're someone **B. who works all day with stocks and clients** and may want to enjoy **C. an evening out now and then**, it would be better not to be getting up at 2 a.m. and **D. having to struggle to stay awake through dinner or a show**.

Such is the challenge **28/29**) A. faced by a friend who has what sleep specialists call an advanced sleep phase. **B. Her biological sleep-wake cycle**, or circadian rhythm, **C. is of sync with** the demands of **D. the modern world**.

My friend, **30/31**) A. that asked to remain anonymous, has always been an early riser, **B. even as a teenager**. Getting up at 5 was an advantage in high school — **C. she never had to worry about being late**. **D. But as she aged, her nights kept getting shorter**. Now at age 63, she's ready to go to sleep before 9 p.m., but that rarely fits with the demands of her life.

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**Part 3 Cloze \_\_\_\_\_/15 (1 point for each correct answer)**

*Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.*

At first sight a zebra may look like a(n) **56)** \_\_\_\_\_ of nature, an unlikely survivor in an environment of fierce predators. After all, what can be more definite, as a fashion **57)** \_\_\_\_\_, than black and white stripes, so totally unlike the brown, grey or khaki of creatures that blend with their background to escape being another animal's next meal? The fact that the zebra hasn't been wiped out means that such **58)** \_\_\_\_\_ must give the animal some sort of advantage.

Although the earliest identifiable ancestor of the zebra appeared on earth about 54 million years ago, it took 52 million years for the equus genus, **59)** \_\_\_\_\_ the modern zebra is a variety, to arrive. With environmental conditions changing as herds migrated, populations became separated from each other and gradually **60)** \_\_\_\_\_ into the distinct species we have today – horses, donkeys and zebras.

- |                  |                |                |                 |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 56. A. hoax      | B. oddity      | C. prank       | D. quirk        |
| 57. A. sentence  | B. statement   | C. claim       | D. victim       |
| 58. A. spots     | B. patches     | C. flaws       | D. markings     |
| 59. A. of which  | B. of whom     | C. that        | D. which of     |
| 60. A. converted | B. refurbished | C. diversified | D. transgressed |

**Part 4 Idioms \_\_\_\_\_/10 (1 point for each correct answer)**

*Choose the option that best explains the meaning of the phrase.*

61. He got the wrong end of the stick.

- A. He was punished for what he hadn't done.
- B. He got extremely angry.
- C. He understood something completely wrongly.
- D. He was misinformed on purpose.

62. She heard about it on the grapevine.

- A. She learnt about something from official sources.
- B. She learnt about something through unofficial conversation.
- C. The piece of information wasn't meant for her.
- D. She eavesdropped to learn about something.

**Part 5 Reading \_\_\_\_\_/20**

*Read the following two texts and choose the best answer for each of the questions.*

**Text A Sweat, sawdust & surrealism /1 point for each correct answer \_\_\_\_\_/6**

There was a time in the not-too-distant past when everyone, it seemed, loved a circus. Up and down the land, children would anticipate the annual visit of the big top to their locality with feverish excitement. Entire families would troop along and thrill to the sight of elephants jumping through hoops and scantily-clad ladies being fired from cannons. Long after the last tent pegs had been pulled up from the village greens, children would gather to fantasize about a make-believe world of becoming trapeze artists and running off to join the greatest show on earth.

However, the circus has suffered dramatic fall from grace in the last twenty years. There are many reasons for this sudden decline: not only have there been spiralling costs, but punitive levels of taxes

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on entertainment have also played their part. Without doubt, though, the biggest reason for the circus's decline has been increasing public indifference. Animal rights protests against the use of animals for entertainment, along with tabloid headlines exposing ill-treatment of circus animals, created a climate that was at first unsympathetic and then openly hostile. At the same time, the circus found itself competing with videos and computer games for the attention of youngsters.

81. In the past, after the circus had finished its performances, local children would

- A. help the circus folk to take down the big top.
- B. gather to wave the circus folk goodbye.
- C. dream of becoming performers themselves.
- D. create their own shows on village greens.

82. The decline of the circus can be largely attributed to

- A. the prohibitive prices of tickets.
- B. the rise of the high-tech cinema.
- C. unsuccessful advertising campaigns.
- D. the disapproval of potential audiences.

**Text B The weaponisation of information /2 points for each correct answer \_\_\_\_\_/14**

As countries and companies line up to enter the disinformation business, privacy has to be reclaimed. Communication has been weaponised, used to provoke, mislead and influence the public in numerous insidious ways. Disinformation was just the first stage of an evolving trend of using information to subvert democracy, confuse rival states, define the narrative and control public opinion. Using the large, unregulated, open environments that tech companies once promised would “empower” ordinary people, disinformation has spread rapidly across the globe. The power that tech companies offered us has become a priceless tool in propagandists’ hands, who were right in thinking that a confused, rapidly globalising world is more vulnerable to the malleable beast of disinformation than straightforward propaganda. Whatever we do, however many fact-checking initiatives we undertake, disinformation shows no sign of abating. It just mutates.

While initially countries that were seasoned propagandists, such as Russia and North Korea, were identified as the main culprits, the list of states employing disinformation is growing. China is apparently using disinformation to portray Hong Kong protesters as proxies of nefarious western powers and violent rioters, potentially to prepare the ground for more violent intervention to suppress the movement. India has been the host of constant disinformation campaigns, either ahead of the most recent elections or during the current standoff with Pakistan over Kashmir. Lobbying and PR firms have now professionalised online disinformation, as the cases of Sir Lynton Crosby’s CTF Partners in the UK and the troll farms in the Philippines indicate.

87/88. The underlying message of the first paragraph is that nowadays

- A. propaganda is hardly ever used in the public domain.
- B. plain propaganda is nowhere near as effective as disinformation.
- C. the main goal of communication is propaganda.
- D. ordinary people have become empowered thanks to the rapidly globalizing world.

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- 89/90. The examples presented in the second paragraph indicate that
- A. Asian countries are the key information manipulators.
  - B. protests in Hong Kong are a direct result of disinformation.
  - C. disinformation tactics have now become highly specialized.
  - D. Russia and North Korea have taken a back seat when it comes to propaganda.

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