

Egzamin pisemny z języka angielskiego na certyfikat dla studentów geografii kończących cykl kształcenia specjalistycznego. Egzamin sprawdza umiejętność analizy tekstów geograficznych oraz opisywania zjawisk geograficznych i swobodnego posługiwania się słownictwem specjalistycznym na poziomie B2 z elementami C1.

UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH FOR GEOGRAPHERS - INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

I. *Read the text and answer the questions.*

The Composition and Structure of the Earth

We can divide the lithosphere into two main divisions. This conception has been born of the new knowledge derived from recent studies of volcanic activity. Gravity measurements and radioactivity. Examination of the lavas extruded from fissure-eruptions show that they are more basic in character than are the lavas from the more normal cone-volcanoes. Fissure-eruptions are those in which the lava reaches the surface, riot from the central pipes characteristic of ordinary volcanoes, but along extended fissures or cracks in the outer crust.

These eruptions are the result of activity which is deeperseated in the crust than are ordinary volcanic eruptions, and they therefore afford some evidence respecting the nature of the lower layers of the lithosphere. The suggestion, therefore, is that there is a lower layer of basic, darker and more dense matter which underlies the upper, less dense and more acid layer.

Confirmation of this idea of a two-layered lithosphere comes from the new knowledge of isostatic equilibrium. Dutton, an American geologist, in 1889 gave the name of isostasy to "that condition of equilibrium of figure to which gravity tends to reduce a planetary body, irrespective of whether it is homogeneous or not"; that is the heights of the mountain masses and the depths of the ocean floors are controlled by this equilibrium in accordance with the densities of the matter that forms them.

Only one possible explanation will fit the facts — namely, that the density of the mountains and the crustal rocks under them must be relatively low. During the years 1909-1912, Hayford and Bowie made many measurements of gravity in the United States, and they found that gravity differences die out at definite depth, about 76 miles below sea-level. They called this depth the level of compensation. Above this level a block of the crust of any given surface area weighs the same as any other block of the same surface area, irrespective of the height of the surface of the blocks above sea-level. This implies that (and explains why) mountainous regions are composed of lighter materials than those in plains, or in the areas beneath the sea. This difference in density of the materials may not be obvious on the immediate surface, the rocks of the mountains and of the adjoining plains may be similar, it is the deeper levels that are involved.

1. How do we know that the lithosphere consists of two different layers?

.....
.....

2. What evidence do the fissure — eruptions afford?

.....
.....

3. What does Dutton's definition of "isostasy" mean?

.....
.....

4. What is the level of compensation?

.....
.....

5. What does this conception imply?

.....
.....

II. Translate into English:

1. Zbocza dolin są na ogół bardziej zróżnicowane niż wzgórza.

.....
.....

2. Poszczególne strefy charakteryzują się nie tylko odrębnymi właściwościami fizycznymi i chemicznymi lecz także posiadają odmienną faunę i florę.

.....
.....

3. Największy wzrost temperatury zaobserwowano w strefie podbiegunowej.

.....
.....

4. Na wschodzie i na południu rozciąga się pas falistego i pagórkowatego łądu.

.....
.....

5. Tempo przepływu lodowca zależy od trzech czynników: stopnia nachylenia doliny, grubości lodu i temperatury.

.....

.....

III. Fill up the blanks with the suitable words given in brackets.

1. Thick sequences of red - coloured.....conglomerates, sands, and
.....free from marine fossils are all over the world.
These are generally believed to bein origin. The geomorphology,
hydrology and sedimentology of Recent rivers are well known from.....
observational and experimental studies.

(alluvial, common, both, shales, interbedded)

2. A.....shelf is a.....part of the earth's crust which can be a
..... of erosion or deposition. Sedimentation may take place in various
environments ranging from.....through.....to open marine.
A shelf sedimentary environment occurs on sub-marine tectonic shelves.

(continental, tectonic, site, stable, shorelines)

3. A stream of ice does not.....to minor irregularities of the sides of
the channel. A glacier several hundred feet thick may move.....the end
of a.....valley without flowing into the.....to.....
the general ice-level. In this respect, glacier movement is very different from that of water.

(latter, past, conform, seek, tributary)

4. Warping and folding processes are attended by.....of strata along
the.....line. Hence motion along fault lines may.....
to the sinking of a part of a valley and the creation of a.....basin. The best
example of this is the Great Rift Valley, which extends from the valley
of the Jordan in Palestine, south to Mozambique in southeast Africa.

(fault, lake, lead, displacement, phenomenon)

5. In a cool moist climate, the higher areas may be excessively.....and
the lower areas may be swampy, since they receive the.....of surface water
and of.....water. In a hot moist climate, the higher areas may be
.....of valuable bases which have been removed in.....by
drainage water.

(seepage, leached, solution, inflow, drained)

IV. Complete the text with ONE suitable word. Do not use the verb "be".

The Solar System is (1).....of the Sun and the nine major planets, some of which have (2).....Apart from that, the Solar System includes planetoids or (3)..... meteors, comets, and other (4).....such as artificial satellites, space laboratories etc.

The largest planet in the Solar System is Jupiter, whose mass is (5).....than the masses of all the other planets taken together including their satellites. The smallest planet is (6)..... whose mass is only about 5 per cent that of the Earth.

The planets (7).....in density- the most dense are Mercury and the Earth, Saturn being the (8).....dense. The density of Saturn is only about one eighth that of the Earth. We may conclude, therefore, that Saturn is largely made up of (9).....and/or (10).....matter. Some(11).....believe, however, that the planet's surface is made up of a thick (12).....of ice.

The Earth is the only (13).....planet in the Solar System. No other planet appears capable of (14)highly organized forms of (15)

V. Translate the verbs into English and give the nouns, adjectives and adverbs corresponding to them:

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1.parować				
2.tworzyć				
3.zmniejszyć				
4.osadzać				
5.niszczyć				
6. działać				
7.zależec				
8.dzielić				
9.różnić				
10.zestalić				

VI. Arrange the words equivalent in meaning in three member groups.

I	apparent	1. location	a. coat	I
II	tremendous	2. identify	b. rough	II
III	vener	3. corresponding	c. relative	III
IV	fall	4. slope	d. incline	IV
V	scratchy	5. dump	e. huge	V
VI	dispose	6. regular	f. position	VI
VII	respective	7. vast	g. recognize	VII
VIII	place	8. drop	h. obvious	VIII
IX	tilt	9. cover	i. decrease	IX
X	distinguish	10. evident	j. deposit	X
XI	even	11. coarse	k. uniform	XI

VII. Give words and word combinations opposite in meaning to the following:

1. inshore	
2. sterile	
3. to weaken	
4. renewed weathering	
5. bury	
6. tropical	
7. bulged	
8. move ponderously	
9. descend to sea level	
10. hasten	
11. unfavourable conditions	
12. thaw	
13. rugged rocks	
14. marginal	
15. complex theories	