

Certyfikat Uniwersytecki z języka ogólnego jest przeznaczony dla studentów wszystkich wydziałów poza Wydziałem Ekonomiczno – Socjologicznym i Zarządzania oraz Wydziałem Prawa. Sprawdza biegłość w posługiwaniu się językiem angielskim na poziomie B2 z elementami C1.

UNIVERSITY OF LODZ ENGLISH CERTIFICATE INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

I. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Przeczytaj tekst i zaznacz czy odpowiedź jest prawdziwa (T) czy fałszywa (F).

(punktacja: 10 x 1 = 10)

Where do new words come from?

New words have several sources. Most new English words are derived from other English words. In fact, two thirds of all new English words come about by joining existing words in a new combination. Words such as *website*, *airport* and *football* are everyday examples of this.

The second most popular method of acquiring new words is to take them from other languages. This is euphemistically known as 'borrowing'. Borrowing occurs primarily when the concept is supposedly alien and therefore not easily expressed in homespun English. Examples of this are *loiter* (to hang around with bad intent) from Dutch, and *shampoo*, *veranda* and *pyjamas* from Hindi.

A third method is to load new meaning onto an existing word. These days a *desktop* is at the same time both on your computer and the surface your computer sits on. And a *mouse* is attached to your computer while a *virus* damages it. Today's young describe something they do not like as *pants* and something very good as *wicked*. A presumably similar process a few hundred years ago resulted in *brave*, which originally meant cowardly, taking on the opposite meaning it has today. Another common method of coinage is the shortening of existing words. These days we take *exams*, work out at the *gym*, spend the evening in front of the *telly*, surf the *Net* and send *emails*. The latter is an example of a word which has very rapidly come about as the result of both shortening and compounding.

Once a word has been coined, speakers familiar with it start adapting its forms by adding an affix, and using it as a different part of speech. Eventually, any new word will either survive or disappear without trace. And there is usually no telling which words will suffer which fate. After all, who would have thought four hundred years ago that *monumental*, *majestic* and *excellent* would be among the fifteen hundred or so words that Shakespeare invented that are in use today, while his equally descriptive and fabulous *tortive* and *vastidity* have passed into oblivion.

adopted from Macmillan English Dictionary

1. Few new English words come from other English words.
2. New words in English are never taken from French or German.
3. Most borrowed words come from Hindi.
4. There are different ways of acquiring new words.
5. Desktop has at least two meanings.
6. Wicked means wrong or cruel.
7. Brave once had a completely different meaning.
8. Exams, gym and emails are all examples of both shortening and compounding.
9. All speakers start adopting new words by adding affixes.
10. Shakespeare invented a lot of words that are in use today.

B. Znajdź w tekście synonimy następujących słów i wyrażeń. (punktacja 10 x 1 = 10)

the beginning of something

becoming one of the group
gradually learning something
simple, not learnt from books
joined or fixed to something
sth you think is true, but you aren't certain
not frightened, courageous
happening quickly
well known, easily recognized
things that happen to us, usually unpleasant

II. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Przetłumacz na angielski. (punktacja 10 x 2 = 20)

- Dzieciom nie wolno dotykać video.
.....
- Nie kupiliśmy niczego do jedzenia.
.....
- To był najgorszy film, jaki widziałam.
.....
- Pacjent został zabrany do szpitala po południu.
.....
- Betty chciała wiedzieć, dlaczego zgubiłam klucze.
.....
- Kiedy biegła po schodach, upadła i złamała nogę.
.....
- Wolałabym, żeby pożyczył mi swój rower.
.....
- Kiedy mieszkałam w Anglii przyzwyczaiałam się do jedzenia bekonu.
.....
- Nikt nie wie, że ja to zrobiłam, więc nie mów nikomu.
.....
- Żałuję, że ci powiedziałam o jej odwiedzinach.
.....

B. Przekształć słowa napisane dużymi literami. (punktacja 10 x 1 = 10)

- Finnish have discovered a substance that helps hair growth. SCIENCE
- It is important to protect your teeth. PARTICULAR
- is not enough, who you are is much more important. KNOW
- The say the new model would be less expensive. MANUFACTURE
- The statues were first put up by in the 18th century. COLONY
- The pearl her father gave her was beautiful. NECK
- Rose had a rather difficult with her father. RELATION
- I came to the that the theory was incorrect. CONCLUDE
- Don't forget to switch on a video RECORD

10. I strongly of his behaviour.

APPROVAL

C. Wybierz właściwe słowo lub zwrot. (10 x 1 = 10)

1. He got a £50 for speeding in the centre yesterday.
a. sentence b. charge c. arrest d. fine
2. He suffers from heart
a. infection b. attack c. disease d. pain
3. Tom going for a picnic.
a. invited b. offered c. suggested d. asked
4. John his car serviced last month.
a. has b. had c. will have d. had had
5. If he the report on time, he wouldn't have to do overtime.
a. finished b. had finished c. had had finished d. would have finished
6. I will appreciate your me in hospital.
a. visiting b. visit c. to visit d. to visiting
7. The dog made much noise that we couldn't sleep.
a. such b. so c. such d. too
8. I wish I better in last week's test.
a. had done b. would do c. did d. will do
9. It is time I my summer holiday.
a. will organize b. organize c. have organized d. organized
10. I prefer classical music popular.
a. rather b. to c. than d. from

D. Dokończ zdania używając więcej niż jedno słowo. (punktacja 5 x 1 = 5)

- a/ There is no point.....
- b/ You'd better.....
- c/ Would you mind.....
- d/ Neither.....
- e/ I wish she.....

E. Przekształć zdania tak, aby znaczyły to samo. (punktacja 5 x 1 = 5)

- a/ Despite her bad behaviour she managed to be good at school.
Although.....
- b/ She was ugly and poor.
Not only
- c/ You mustn't eat sweets.
He forbade
- d/ It isn't necessary to make an appointment.
You don't
- e/ She didn't say goodbye last night.

She left

III. WRITING

A. Wyraż swoją opinię w około 5 zdaniach na temat:

(punktacja: max. 10 pkt.)

How to live a long and healthy life?

B. Napisz 12 do 15 zdań na temat:

(punktacja: max. 20 pkt.)

We live in the age of the internet. Do you agree ? Why? Why not?

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UNIVERSITY OF LODZ ENGLISH CERTIFICATE UPPER-INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

I READING COMPREHENSION

A. Przeczytaj tekst i odpowiedz, czy zdania są prawdziwe (T) czy fałszywe (F).

(punktacja: 10 x 1 = 10)

WHY THE MONARCHY MUST GO – it is anti-democratic.

More and more people become convinced that Britain will not get some big questions right unless it dumps monarchy. Republican sentiments rose in Britain during the monarchy's awful 1990's and a few more giddy antics from Chuck, Di and the gang will convince most Britons that they are better off without the whole lot. The harsh reality is that the young royals have done the monarchy immeasurable harm. The royal family should be "a mirror to our better selves". As it is today, the situation is just opposite. The family's reputation is not their private concern – scandals connected with them shatter the image of Britain all over the world.

The financial matters cannot be ignored, either. The royals cost their nation a lot. They are a dysfunctional family, doing the country more harm than good. The money spent on them proves to be wasted on nightclubs, lovers or useless games. All of this could be used on reforms, help for the poor and other important issues.

From a political point of view monarchy as a system is unacceptable. In a democracy, it is inappropriate for the head of state to be determined by heredity. Positions of public authority should be acquired on merit and confirmed by a democratic mandate. This authority must be earned, not inherited. A foolish king can ruin any country; an intelligent monarch can do the same by influencing and spoiling the democratic procedures.

Democracy and monarchy can never coexist. Monarchy should be abolished to enable the Britons to become a truly modern nation. Instead of demanding deference, it should prepare for its dignified but inevitable end.

1. Rising number of the Brits think, they will not get their problems solved until they get rid of the monarchy.
2. Scandals connected with the royal family do not have an effect on the image of Britain overseas.
3. Royal family gives financial support to reforms in the country.
4. In the U.K., the Prime Minister's position is determined by heredity.
5. The end of the monarchy can be avoided.
6. Lady Diana contributed to a good image of the monarchy.
7. The royal family demands respect.
8. The royal family should set the British subjects a good example.
9. Only the continuation of the monarchy will enable the Britons to become a modern society.
10. The Prime Minister should have a clear democratic mandate.

B. Znajdź w tekście synonimy następujących słów i zwrotów. (punktacja: 10 x 1 = 10)

1. anti-monarchical	
2. abnormal	
3. eliminate	
4. respect	
5. received from your family	
6. turn out to be	
7. to give sb opportunity	
8. to do away with sth	
9. severe, cruel	
10. destroy the reputation someone has	

II USE OF ENGLISH

A. Przetłumacz na angielski. (punktacja: 10 x 2 = 20).

1. Nie jestem przyzwyczajona do wstawania tak wcześnie rano

2. Jestem twoim najlepszym przyjacielem, czyż nie?

3. Gdybym wiedział to wcześniej, nie zostawiłbym cię bez pomocy.

4. Lepiej się pośpiesz, jeżeli nie chcesz spóźnić się na wykład.

5. Mylisz się. Kobieta, którą wtedy widziałeś nie mogła być Marią.

6. Jeżeli podgrzewa się lód, (on) topnieje.

7. Jest tak okropnym człowiekiem, że niewiele osób może znieść jego zachowanie.

8. Mówi się, że był najbogatszym człowiekiem w całym mieście.

9. Muszę przyznać, że nigdy nie lubiłem dotrzymywać im towarzystwa.

10. Dzieci zostały wreszcie zmuszone do posprzątania pokoju.

B. Wybierz właściwe słowo lub zwrot. (punktacja: 10 x 0,5 = 5)

- I would rather you to strangers.
a. don't talk b. not talk c. didn't talk d. had spoken
- You dislike coffee and I do not like it
a. too b. either c. as well d. neither
- It's high time you working.
a. start b. started c. would start d. would have started
- Suppose he on time, shall we wait for him?
a. arrives b. will arrive c. won't arrive d. doesn't arrive

5. Do they wish they to that horrible boarding school in Wiltshire?
a. had sent b. hadn't sent c. have been sent d. hadn't been sent
6. It's the first time I prawns.
a. eat b. have eaten c. ate d. will eat
7. We're whether to sell the house or not.
a. minding b. in two minds about it c. out of our mind d. change our mind
8. He suffers from insomnia worries his wife.
a. that b. what c. which d. and
9. They are both although they come from completely different backgrounds.
a. alike b. same c. themselves d. difference
10. The dog is on a tight leash so it won't do you any
a. hurt b. pain c. harm d. damage

C. Zakończ zdania używając więcej niż jedno słowo. (punktacja: 5 x 1 = 5)

1. Would you risk _____?
2. Hardly _____
3. He suggested _____
4. It was time _____
5. They seem _____

D. Przekształć słowa napisane dużymi literami tak, aby pasowały do zdań. (punktacja: 10x0,5=5)

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. He got into a business _____ with his brother but it wasn't very successful. | PARTNER |
| 2. Due to difficult road conditions _____ accidents have occurred. | NUMBER |
| 3. The directions you gave me were rather _____ as we got lost | HELP |
| 4. _____ in two languages is essential if you want to get this job. | FLUENT |
| 5. We are sorry about the _____ you've experienced. | CONVENIENT |
| 6. All workers must comply with the safety _____. | REGULATE |
| 7. It is _____ to wear a protective uniform. | ADVICE |
| 8. Many students _____ of the amount of homework they are given. | APPROVE |
| 9. She is upset because her son started to _____. | BEHAVE |
| 10. It would be _____ to try and persuade him. He wouldn't listen anyway. | POINT |

E. Przekształć zdania używając podanych wyrazów, tak aby zdania przekształcone znaczyły dokładnie to samo, co pierwowzory. (punktacja: 5x1=5)

1. Paying in cash entitles you to a special discount.

provided

You are entitled to a special discount _____ in cash.

2. He only decided to study law because his father wanted him to.

been

If it _____ his father, he wouldn't have decided to study law.

3. Someone stole Tom's laptop computer yesterday.

stolen

Tom _____ yesterday.

4. I am sure that they did not refuse such a good offer.

refuse

