



13.03.2019, Biała Podlaska

**Państwowa Szkoła Wyższa
im. Papieża Jana Pawła II w Białej Podlaskiej
Konkurs “GRA O INDEKS”
na kierunek: Filologia,
specjalność: Filologia angielska**

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS ONTO A SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET

- I. You are going to read an article about the indoor sport of snooker. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-8) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.**

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. A great spectator sport | F. Military origins |
| B. The name of the game | G. Necessary skills |
| C. Outside to inside | H. Variations on a traditional game |
| D. Traditional materials | I. Overtaking its rival |
| E. Champions and prizes | |

Snooker

1) _____

The three main sports played with a stick, or cue – billiards, snooker and pool – all derive from an outdoor game similar to croquet which was played with a mace, a stick which had a flattened end. Louis XI of France (1461-83) decided that the game should be played indoors and he had a special table built. For 300 years billiards, as the new indoor game was called, flourished. The cue, invented in the 19th century, allowed for a greater variety of shots and the mace fell out of favour.

2) _____

Towards the end of the 19th century, a number of new games were played on billiards tables, including life pool and black pool. In life pool, several players each had a ball of a different colour and when their ball was potted (fell into one of the pockets round the table) they lost their ‘life’ and were out of the

game. Black pool was rather different: there were 15 red and one black ball on the table. When a player potted a red he had the chance to pot the black, which was worth more points.

3) _____

Both these games were played in the various colonies of the British Empire and, in 1875, a certain Neville Chamberlain, a junior army officer stationed in India, decided to make things more interesting by combining the two games to form one, with characteristics of both.

4) _____

At the time, a new officer in the army was known in military slang as a snooker. Playing his new game one evening, Chamberlain called his partner a snooker because he had shown his inexperience by missing an easy shot. The term caught on and the game has been known as snooker ever since.

5) _____

Snooker was brought to England in due course but did not outdo billiards in popularity because it was considered a simple potting game with little skill. In the 1920s, Joe Davis, a champion at both games, proved that this was not the case and snooker gradually became the more popular sport.

6) _____

However, it was not until the advent of colour television that snooker really took off. Today it is one of the most popular of all sports televised in Britain. Extended coverage of major tournaments regularly tops the TV popularity charts and leading snooker players have the same celebrity status as soccer and cricket stars.

7) _____

Snooker requires a quick brain as well as co-ordination between hand and eye. The aim of the game is to acquire points either by potting balls or by forcing an opponent into making foul shots: missing completely, for example, or potting colours in the wrong order. To do this effectively, a player needs to be able to calculate angles and place the balls accurately, all with a long thin stick.

8) _____

Snooker cues have always been made of wood. Experiments with aluminium have been unsuccessful. The shaft, or thinner end, is usually made of polished ash or maple, with a heavier wood such as ebony being used to form the butt, or thick end. The leather tip on the shaft is usually stuck on and can be replaced. All players prepare the tip with special chalk before they make a shot to prevent the tip from slipping off the ball.

II. You are going to read a newspaper article about gorillas. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences a-j the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A. You have to kneel down so that you don't frighten them.
- B. Gorillas aren't always in the mood for that.
- C. And it's not just about gorillas.
- D. You can then study them as if you weren't there.
- E. After all, humans are primates too, so we are really studying our relatives.
- F. Because if you don't know about something, you won't care about it.
- G. If you're not careful, they'll playfully jump all over you!
- H. However, gorillas won't let just anyone near them.

Ape man!

'Big, exciting and spectacular' – that's how Ian Redmond describes the mountain gorillas of central Africa. And he should know, he spent several years studying these beautiful apes in the wild. Ian loves all animals, but it was the primate family, which includes gorillas, monkeys and lemurs, that grabbed his attention. 'They are one of the most interesting groups of animals to study because they are so much like us. 9) _____'

Despite this, we haven't been very caring towards them. 'Many primates are forest-dwelling animals,' explains Ian, 'and cousin Homo sapiens (that's us!) has been chopping down the forests for a very long time. I. We are destroying their environment.

Mountain gorillas are among the rarest primates and there are now only 600 left. They live in the cold, wet, mountainous rain-forests of Uganda, Zaire and Rwanda in Africa. Ian says, 'They're green and lush, with lots of prickly brambles, sharp thorns and stinging nettles – of which the vegetarian gorillas eat up to 30 kg a day.

Ian remembers the first time he met mountain gorillas in the wild. 'It was very calm and quiet – a bit like joining a family picnic! The adult male group leader was just sitting there relaxing after the meal and the baby gorillas ran around chasing each other up trees.' 10) _____ They have to trust you, so scientists like Ian sit near the gorillas until they have got used to them. 'It's called habituation,' he explains. 'You get to the point where, as far as the animals are concerned, you are part of the furniture. 11) _____ They don't notice you.'

'To begin with, though, gorillas are frightened. Later, they become curious. 12) _____' Ian laughs. But, says Ian, '13) _____ Sometimes they just want to be left alone. And as a mature silverback can weigh more than 200 kg and grow to over 1.8m tall, it's best to pay attention to what they want!' 'When a gorilla shouts at you, you know about it!' explains Ian. 'They have very loud voices and it's like a very loud bark going 'Wraagh'. That means 'Get lost!' 14) _____ Then, make gorilla noises to reassure them that you are harmless.'

Unfortunately, not everyone is so gorilla-friendly. Some people hunt gorillas for food, while cruel poachers kill mothers so that they can sell their babies to animal collectors. Ian spends much of his time making people aware of the problems gorillas face today. He reckons the best way to help primates is to learn about them. '15) _____'

A really good place to start is a great new book written by Ian himself. Called *Gorilla*, it's full of fascinating facts and brilliant pictures.

III. For questions 16-25, read the text below and think of ONE word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Blog reading explodes

There are those that (0)...do... and those that don't. Millions of us have one and many more (16) still asking the question, 'What is a blog exactly?' Well, for those (17) you still wondering, blogs, or web logs, are online spaces in (18) people can publish their thoughts, opinions or spread news events in (19) own words. However, reading blogs still remains far (20) popular than writing them. And what we really want to read about is news, apparently.

The huge rise in the number of blogs (21) given birth to a new desire for immediate news and information. Whatever (22) event – a natural disaster, for example – local bloggers can post pictures and write their observations with instant effect. Needless (23) say, the traditional newspapers or TV channels just can't compete with this, (24) journalists aren't happy. 'People reading blogs should (25) careful', said one journalist. 'After all, no one checks a blog's sources so don't believe everything you read.'

IV. For questions 26-45, choose the correct answer. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. There was no wine left, so they had tod..... beer.
a. make up with b. do away with c. do up with d. make do with
26. When you your destination, your tour guide will meet you at the airport.
a. arrive b. reach c. get d. achieve
27. Why don't you a go? It's not difficult.
a. have b. make c. set d. do
28. After a hard match, United managed to with City, 1-1.
a. equal b. exact c. score d. draw
29. During the 17th century, people began to realise they could test their scientific ideas by designing a relevant and seeing what happened.
a. experiment b. research c. attempt d. analysis
30. Let's face – we are destroying the environment and we need to do something now.
a. truth b. things c. facts d. information
31. I saw the interview while I was through a magazine at the hairdresser's.
a. clicking b. flicking c. ticking d. picking
32. This fascinating book covers some of the most crimes of the twentieth century.
a. unknown b. hidden c. covered d. infamous
33. The boy that he had had anything to do with the break-in.
a. denied b. refused c. rejected d. objected
34. I lifted my shirt so the doctor could my chest.
a. investigate b. examine c. test d. try
35. You should try to an alternative to all those sugary snacks you eat.
a. make b. take c. find d. do

36. As towns grow, they tend to destroy the surrounding areas.
 a. urban b. commercial c. land d. rural
37. I've got a/an for the school play tomorrow. I really hope I get the main part.
 a. rehearsal b. audition c. practice d. performance
38. Everyone complimented Helen her new outfit.
 a. to b. on c. in d. from
39. If they know the cause of the problem, they might be able to how to prevent it happening again..
 a. bring out b. take out c. figure out d. set out
40. Actually, I a cup of tea first thing every morning but then I switch to coffee.
 a. do drink b. am drinking c. have drunk d. have been drinking
41. The government is trying to convince people the need for higher taxes.
 a. of b. with c. for d. that
42. We're out of coffee, so could you get some from the supermarket?
 a. a b. some c. the d. –
43. She could in the garage when we came round, which would explain why she didn't hear the bell.
 a. work b. be working
 c. have worked d. have been working
44. It was the first time I a live match.
 a. was ever seeing b. had ever seen
 c. had ever been seeing d. have ever seen
45. We while we were on holiday.
 a. were burgled our house b. had burgled our house
 c. had our house burgled d. got burgled our house

V. For questions 46-50, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals in the brackets to form a word that fits in the space in the given line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

What happens when bigger animals come into our cities? Are they welcome or are they considered a danger or a pest? Often wild animals come into cities to look for food. In Cape Town, South Africa, baboons have started coming into **46.** _____ (RESIDENT) areas on the edge of the city to feed. They open rubbish bins and eat fruit from gardens and orchards. Some brave baboons have even come into people's houses and taken food from kitchen cupboards and fridges! Baboons can be aggressive and have attacked a lot of pet animals, so understandably, many city residents don't welcome their **47.** _____ (PRESENT). The city can be a **48.** _____ (DANGER) place for baboons, too. Some have been injured or killed in car accidents and others have been electrocuted as they played with electric cables. Baboons are an **49.** _____ (ENDANGER) species and to save them and minimise conflicts between humans and baboons, the city council has employed a team of Baboon Monitors. The monitors' job is to chase baboons out of urban areas or catch them and release them in the countryside. This policy has been quite **50.** _____ (SUCCESS), though it is proving hard to stop baboons from coming back to the city once they see it as a source of easy food.



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13 marzec 2019

ANSWER SHEET

STUDENT'S NAME: _____
STUDENT'S SCHOOL: _____
CLASS _____
TEACHER'S NAME: _____

I. Text 1 Snooker

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |
|----|----|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|

II. Text 2 Ape man!

| | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

III. Gap-filling

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 16. | 21. |
| 17. | 22. |
| 18. | 23. |
| 19. | 24. |
| 20. | 25. |

IV. Multiple choice

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 26 | 31 | 36 | 41 |
| 27 | 32 | 37 | 42 |
| 28 | 33 | 38 | 43 |
| 29 | 34 | 39 | 44 |
| 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |

V. Word formation

| |
|-----|
| 46. |
| 47. |
| 48. |
| 49. |
| 50. |