

Państwowa Szkoła Wyższa

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Konkurs "GRA O INDEKS"

na kierunek Neofilologia,

specjalność: Filologia Angielska

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS ONTO A SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET

I. READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-8, CHOOSING A, B, C OR D.

On the very last day of a bad year, I was leaning against a pillar in the Baltimore railway station, waiting to catch the 10.10 to Philadelphia. There were a lot more people waiting than I had expected. That airy, light, clean, polished feeling I generally got in the station had been lost. Elderly couples with matching luggage stuffed the benches, and swarms of college kids littered the floor with their bags.

A grey-haired man was walking around speaking to different strangers one by one. Well-off, you could tell: tanned skin, nice sweater, soft, beige car-coat. He went up to a woman sitting alone and asked her a question. Then he came over to a girl standing near me. She had long blond hair, and I had been thinking I wouldn't mind talking to her myself. The man said, 'Would you by any chance be travelling to Philadelphia?'

'Well, northbound, yes,' she said.

'But to Philadelphia?'

'No, New York, but I'll be ...'

'Thanks, anyway,' he said, and he moved toward the next bench.

Now he had my full attention. 'Ma'am,' I heard him ask an old lady, 'are you travelling to Philadelphia?' When the woman told him, 'Wilmington,' he didn't say a thing, just marched on down the row to one of the matched-luggage couples. I straightened up from my pillar and drifted closer, looking toward the platform as if I had my mind on the train.

Well, *I* was going to Philadelphia. He could have asked me. I understood why he didn't, of course. No doubt, I struck him as unreliable. He just glanced quickly at me and then swerved off toward the bench at the other end of the waiting area. By now he was looking seriously stressed. 'Please!' he said to a woman reading a book. 'Tell me you're going to Philadelphia!'

She lowered her book. She was thirtyish, maybe thirty-five – older than I was, anyhow. A school-teacher sort. 'Philadelphia?' she said. 'Why, yes, I am.'

'Then could I ask you a favour?'

I stopped several feet away and frowned down at my left wrist. (Never mind that I don't own a watch.) Even without looking, I could sense how she went on guard. The man must have sensed it too, because he said, 'Nothing too difficult, I promise!'

They were announcing my train now. People started moving toward Gate E, the older couples hauling their wheeled bags behind them like big pets on leashes. Next I heard the man talking. 'My daughter's flying out this afternoon for a study year abroad, leaving from Philadelphia. So I put her on a train this morning, stopping for groceries afterward, and came home to find my wife in a state. She hardly said "hello" to me. You see my daughter'd forgotten her passport. She'd telephoned home from the station in Philadelphia; didn't know what to do next.'

The woman clucked sympathetically. I'd have kept quiet myself. Waited to find out where he was heading with this.

'So I told her to stay put. Stay right there in the station, I said, and I would get somebody here to carry up her passport.'

A likely story! Why didn't he go himself, if this was such an emergency?

'Why don't you go yourself?' the woman asked him.

'I can't leave my wife alone for that long. She's in a wheelchair.'

This seemed like a pretty poor excuse, if you want my honest opinion. Also, it exceeded the amount of bad luck that one family could expect. I let my eyes wander toward the two of them. The man was holding a packet, not a plain envelope, which would have been the logical choice, but one of those padded envelopes the size of a paperback book. Aha! Padded! So you couldn't feel the contents! And from where I stood, it looked to be stapled shut besides. Watch yourself, lady, I said silently.

line 27

line 36

1	What was the narrator's impression of the station that morning?
	A People were making too much noise.
	B It was unusually busy.C There was a lot of rubbish on the ground.
	D The seating was inadequate.
2	Why does the narrator show an interest in the grey-haired stranger?
	A He was fascinated by the stranger's questions.
	B He was anxious about the stranger's destination.C He was jealous of the stranger's appearance.
	D He was impressed by the stranger's skill with people.
3	What does the writer mean by 'she went on guard' in line 27?
	A The woman was employed by the railway company.
	B The woman was ready to call the police.C The woman was surprised by the man's attitude.
	D The woman was cautious in her response.
4	According to the stranger, how was his wife feeling when he got home?
	A relieved to see him B annoyed by their daughter's phone call
	B annoyed by their daughter's phone callC upset about their daughter's situation
	D worried about planning the best course of action
5	What does 'this' refer to in line 36?
	A the story
	B the passportC the station
	D the telephone call
6	When the narrator had heard the stranger's explanation, he felt
	A sympathetic towards the stranger's daughter.
	B willing to offer his assistance.C doubtful about the combination of events.
	D confused by the story the stranger told.
7	When the narrator sees the packet, he thinks that the woman should
	A remain on the platform.
	B proceed carefully. C ask to check the contents.
	D co-operate with the man.
8	What do we learn about the narrator's character from reading this extract?
	A He enjoys talking to strangers.B He has a strong sense of curiosity.
	B He has a strong sense of curiosity.C He has a kind-hearted attitude to people.
	D He interferes in the affairs of others.
	/8
	<u></u>
II. Fo	R QUESTIONS 9-13, CHOOSE FIVE WORDS FROM THE TEXT THAT BEST MATCH
THE I	DEFINITIONS GIVEN.
Note	E* THE DIALOGUES DON'T COUNT AS PARAGRAPHS HERE.
9.	
1.	filled (PARAGRAPH 1)
10.	
2.	a great number of (PARAGRAPH 1)
11.	
3.	very rich (PARAGRAPH 2)
4.	got shifted to a vertical position (PARAGRAPH 3)
13.	got silited to a vertical position (17110101011113)
	had a quick look in one's direction (PARAGRAPH 4)

Onto a winner

Two brothers are finding that their childhood game is very good for business.



Dave and Norm Lagasse, two bushy-bearded brothers in their forties, are sitting in their modest home in Santa Fe in New Mexico, USA, and reliving their childhood. In front of them lies a wooden board covered in round plastic pieces. They are playing the ancient game of pichenotte, one which, they insist, is unlike any other.

Their grandfather, Lucien Rajotte, a grocer originally from Quebec, Canada, brought the game into the USA and introduced it to his family. It wasn't long before, on just about every weekend and holiday, the family were playing the game and, as Dave says, 'having the best time ever'. Eventually, the family moved to New Mexico.

14 If visitors dropped by they were often fascinated, for the game was completely unknown in southern USA.

One day, three years ago, Dave set up the ancient pichenotte board and, realising how cracked and battered it had become, decided to make a new one. This turned out to be a beauty. A relative noticed and wanted one. Then a friend wanted another.

15 'People there started to watch,' says Dave, 'and say, "No way I'm playing that silly game." Then they'd sit down, and pretty soon you couldn't get them up from the table!'

The roots, he discovered, were probably in India, where a similar game called 'carroms' exists. That was adapted into a game called 'squails' which was played in pubs in Britain and, a century ago, British people emigrating to Canada

brought the game with them. Pichenotte is the name of the French-Canadian version of the game that developed in Quebec.

Each competitor gets 12 pieces or 'pucks'. These are 'flicked' across a wheel-like board using the middle or index finger of one hand. Flicking a puck into a small hole is worth 20 points. Three concentric rings around the hole are worth 15, 10 and 5, respectively. Eight tiny posts present obstacles. The game usually lasts just two minutes.

When they saw how popular the game was at the Santa Fe bar, the Lagasses made a couple more boards and took them to markets and craft fairs. Crowds gathered, money changed hands and the game's popularity grew. 18 With word spreading more widely, the boards began to sell as fast as the brothers could make them. Eventually, they decided to go into the pichenotte business full-time.

They set up a workshop in the garage of their house and started turning out boards. More than 450 have been produced to date.

19 As Norm explains, 'They're very durable, as they have to stand up to lots of wear.' They are available, at \$595 each, from the brothers' website.

As yet, there are no professional pichenotte players or TV coverage to produce pichenotte celebrities.

20 Until then, they're happy to spend their off-duty hours playing the game they hope will make their fortune.

- A This idea always brings a smile to the face of Mrs Lagasse, at 70 still an excellent player herself.
- **B** Made of birchwood and mahogany, each weighs 12kg and is 1cm thick.
- C Pichenotte, which can be played by two to four people, is clearly a game of skill.
- D But Grandpa's pichenotte board, which he'd made out of old wooden food crates, was not forgotten and they continued to play regularly.
- **E** When people started asking about the origins of the game, Dave decided to do some research.

- F So much so that championships began to take place and a trophy called the 'Lord Pichenotte Cup' was created.
- G Nonetheless, the day is not far off when the brothers' garage will be home to a luxury Mercedes rather than a saw and piles of wood.
- H Curious as to how great the interest might be, one night the brothers took one of Dave's new game boards to a sports bar in Santa Fe.

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IV. FOR QUESTIONS 21-35, READ THE TEXT BELOW AND THINK OF THE WORD WHICH BEST FITS EACH SPACE. USE <u>ONLY ONE</u> WORD IN EACH SPACE. THERE IS AN EXAMPLE AT THE BEGINNING.

Pollution

With 0) the con	nbination of deadly car	r fumes and an alarmin	g amount of
industrial toxins, Mexico Ci	ty is by 21) the	e most polluted city in	the world. It is so
polluted in fact 22)	t has broken the World	d Health Organisation	s safety levels.
23) to lack o	f pollution control, litt	le has 24) don	e to improve the air
quality of Mexico City. The	30,000 industrial factor	ories that operate withi	n the city have 25)
regulations whatsoe	ver regarding the relea	se of toxic waste 26).	the
atmosphere. This, combined	27) the one m	nillion barrels of leaded	d petrol used 28)
day, has caused poll	ution levels to sky-roc	ket.	
The city's dilemma i	s made 29) by	its high altitude. Situa	ted on a 7,000 foot
high plateau and surrounded	30) mountain	s and volcanoes, the p	ollution has no 31)
of escaping and become	omes trapped.		
Mexico's governmen	nt is worried about the	pollution, but sadly, th	ne efforts that have
been 32) so far, such	n 33) only allo	wing cars to operate for	or six 34) of
seven days, are simply 35).	enough.		
			/ 15
V. FOR QUESTIONS 36-0.O. There was no wine left, sa. make up with		. beer.	d . make do with
36 . One of the major enviro a. warnings	nmental that need b. laws	s to be considered is d c. issues	eforestation. d. measures
37. Wildlife is threat in a. in	many parts of the wor	ld. c. under	d. over
38. Jane's teacher told her the in the class.	nat she would have to v	-	th the other students
a. pick	b. catch	c. get	d. Stand
39. The soldiers were exhau	isted and couldn't mov	ve back any further, so	they had no choice
a. surrender	b. conquer	c. invade	d. retreat
40. Very occasionally, an ou a. course	tstanding person come b. route	es along who changes c. path	the of history. d. way
41. She's a bit plump, but sha. flatter	b. enhance	her shape so she alw c. develop	ays looks good. d. correct
42. When she told me she w believe it!	as going to live in Aus	stralia, I was taken	. I just couldn't
a. back	b. aback	c. behind	d. under

43. The shopping central and affordable	tre is easily from b. accountable	•	d. accessible	
44. Don't wash that swa. unless	weater in hot water, b. if	it will shrink. c. moreover	d. otherwise	
45. This house is so old now. When it rains, the windows leak and the roof needs to be replaced soon, we love it and would never move to another. a. nevertheless b. although c. though d. despite				
46. Why are you blam a. strongly	ning your sister? In my b. dominantly		to blame for this accident! d. freely	
47. You must be exha	usted – you for tw b. are running		d. have been running	
	eautiful thing that anyo b. had ever said	one to him in his lift c. was ever saying	e. d. had ever been saying	
49. They to bed by the time we get there. a. will go b. are going to go c. will be going d. will have gone				
50. He is considering a. buying	a new house. b. buy	c. to buy	d. will buy	
51. I wish shewha a. know	at she was doing! b. knew	c. known	d. would know	
52. She woke with a band a. must've bee		something she'd eato been c. would've be		
	a great time at the b. 'd had		d. 's had	
54. He wouldn't be ve a. heard	ery happy if he his b. hear	s daughter had been in t c. 'd hear	rouble again. d. 'd heard	
55. I heard the police dozens of people before they made an arrest. a. were interviewed b. have been interviewing c. had interviewed d. interview				
56. They should start thinking (o sobie) not just about their children. (CHOOSE THE BEST TRANSLATION)				
a. about ourselves57. The tickets for the	b. about oneself c.		d. about themselves ox office across the hall.	
(CHOOSE THE BES' a. are being sold			d. are to sell	
58. Jeff's uncle suggested (żeby poszukał) another place to practice the drums. (CHOOSE THE BEST TRANSLATION)				
a. him to look for	· . · . · . · . · . · . · . · . · . · .	c. for him to lo	ook d. to look for	

	u (niepotrzebni SLATION)	e) worried about Fred	, he is all right. (C	CHOOSE TH	HE BEST	
a. shou	ıldn't have	b. couldn't have	c. didn't 1	need to	d. needn't have	
	_	ed (do wstawania) at 6 b. to getting up	a.m. (CHOOSE c. get up		TRANSLATION) d. getting up	
					/25	
VI. FOR QUESTIONS 61-70, COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS A SIMILAR MEANING TO THE FIRST SENTENCE, USING THE WORD GIVEN. <u>DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN</u> . YOU MUST USE BETWEEN TWO AND FIVE WORDS, INCLUDING THE WORD GIVEN. THERE IS AN EXAMPLE AT THE BEGINNING (0).						
0.	Airlines don't PROHIBITE	allow smoking on plan	nes.			
	_	d to smoke on airplane	es.			
61	EXPECTED	doesn't provide tents.		own tents.		
62	The weather w DESPITE	as terrible, but we still	l went sailing.			
63	You needn't w HAVE				<u>-</u> ·	
64		he books by courier.		_ for me.		
65	The books The film was s	so boring I fell asleep.		you	by courier.	
		t that company. It was	t	hat I fell asl	eep.	
66	ONLY				ny. It was a mistake.	
67	I failed becaus IF	e I was so tired.		i une compui	ij. ie was a mistake.	
68		such a bad meal.		I	hadn't been so tired.	
	EVER It is the			ha	ad.	
69	'Don't do that WARNED	again,' she told me.				
	She			_ that again.		
70	I've only got a HARDLY	little money left.				
			le	eft.		

VII. FOR QUESTIONS 71-80, READ THE TEXT BELOW. USE THE WORD GIVEN IN CAPITALS AT THE END OF EACH LINE TO FORM A WORD THAT FITS IN THE SPACE IN THE SAME LINE. THERE IS AN EXAMPLE AT THE BEGINNING (0).

George Lucas's Star Wars transformed 20th century (0) ENTERTAINMENT and	ENTERTAIN
raised audience (71) to alarming heights for film producers.	EXPECT
Since Star Wars was made in 1977 special effects have become (72)	INCREASE
important in selling a film. The script of Jurassic Park, for example, was rather	
(73) but the film was a box office success because the dinosaurs	DISAPPOINT
were amazingly (74) However, special effects do not always	REAL
guarantee success. (75), when Lost World came out the	INTERESTING
technology was far superior, but people had become tired of dinosaurs and were	
simply not 76) enough to want to go and see them any more. The	MOTIVATE
film was not nearly as 77) as its predecessor. But who is not	SUCCEED
impressed when they see Jar Jar Binks in <i>The Phantom Menace</i> , the first ever 3D	
interactive (78) character seen on film? Computer-generated actors	DIGIT
are certainly the way ahead, but you may be surprised to discover that the most	
expensive special effect was filmed in 1956. The parting of the Red Sea in Cecille	
DeMille's <i>The Ten</i> (79) cost an astonishing £ 2 million. But	COMMAND
what does the future hold? It is (80) to think that with	FASCINATE
computer-generated imagery filmmakers may be able to recreate deceased movie	
stars, such as James Dean and Marylyn Monroe.	

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