

**EGZAMIN PRZEDMIOTOWY - LICENCJAT UNIWERSYTETU WARSZAWSKIEGO
INSTYTUT ANGLISTYKI**

TEST PRZYKŁADOWY

INSTRUKCJA TESTOWA

Na karcie odpowiedzi w ramce obok numeru PESEL (w prawym górnym rogu karty) napisz **własnym** charakterem pisma (nie literami drukowanymi!) następującą informację:

Licencjat przedmiotowy Instytut Anglistyki, czerwiec 2008

Rozwiązuj egzamin (pytania 1 - 60) w następujący sposób:

- do każdego pytania podane są cztery odpowiedzi do wyboru, oznaczone literami A, B, C oraz D
- wybieraj za każdym razem jedną prawidłową odpowiedź - możesz wykorzystywać książeczkę testową do zaznaczania odpowiedzi „na brudno”
- na kartę odpowiedzi nanieś **ostateczną wersję**, zaczerpnijając **DOKŁADNIE OŁÓWKIEM CAŁY** wybrany przez siebie prostokąt

You have **80** minutes to complete the two parts of the test. Do not exceed the time limit.

I. SPECJALIZACJA BRYTYJSKA: LITERATURA I KULTURA

1. Which of the following elements does not appear in a revenge tragedy:
 - a) madness
 - b) a story within a story
 - c) murder
 - d) a play within a play
2. Blank verse is:
 - a) iambic pentameter rhymed in couplets (aa, bb, cc, etc),
 - b) unrhymed iambic pentameter,
 - c) iambic pentameter rhymed abba abba cdcdcd,
 - d) unrhymed iambic tetrameter
3. Look closely at the following quotation from the West-Saxon version of Old English poem "Caedmon's Hymn"

Nu we sculon herigan heformices Weard
Metodes miehte ond his modgedonc,
weorc wuldorfoder, swoe he wundra gehwoes

and decide which of the statements below describes alliteration in Old English/Anglo-Saxon literature:

- A) all lines begin with the same letter,
- B) all nouns in a poem begin with the same sound,
- C) all words in a line begin with the same letter,
- D) at least two stressed syllables in a line begin with the same sound

4. Which of the following statements describes the attitude towards poetic language of the Romantic poets of the first generation:
- A) they thought that the language of the common people should be used in poetry because then everybody will be able to understand it,
 - B) they thought that the language of the common people should be used because they are closest to nature and thus closest to truth,
 - C) they thought that the language of the common people should be used in order to make fun of them,
 - D) they were uneducated and could not use any other language but the most unsophisticated so they pretended it is best for poetry
5. Point to the feature which does not characterize *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens:
- a) vivid character portrayal
 - b) realism
 - c) highly poetic stream of consciousness narration
 - d) the concern with the class system of the Victorian England
6. Which is the capital city of Scotland?
- a) Belfast
 - b) Aberdeen
 - c) Glasgow
 - d) Edinburgh
7. What is the role of the Speaker of the British House of Commons?
- a) leader of the opposition party in the House
 - b) chairman of Commons debates
 - c) official spokesman of backbench members of parliament
 - d) liaison officer with Buckingham Palace
8. Public broadcasting in Britain (the BBC) is financed from:
- a) government grants
 - b) a combination of government grants and advertising revenue
 - c) a combination of government grants and fees paid by viewers
 - d) a combination of advertising revenue and fees paid by viewers
9. Which of the following European Union initiatives does Britain NOT take part in?
- A) European Monetary Agreement
 - B) Common Agricultural Policy
 - C) Common Foreign and Security Policy
 - D) Common Fisheries Policy
10. Members of Parliament are elected to the British House of Commons by an electoral system based on:
- A) proportional representation with a single transferable vote
 - B) first-past-the-post elections in constituencies with five members
 - C) indirect representation through regional electoral colleges
 - D) first-past-the-post elections in single-member constituencies

II. SPECJALIZACJA AMERYKAŃSKA: LITERATURA I KULTURA

1. Which of the following is FALSE about Edgar Allan Poe:
- a) he was the son of itinerant actors;
 - b) Gothic elements frequently appear in his texts;
 - c) his writings had a crucial influence on European symbolist poets;
 - d) there are no female characters in his stories.

2. In his poetry Whitman did NOT use:

- a) repetitions;
- b) catalogs;
- c) free verse;
- d) quatrains.

3. Which war in American history does Crane depict in his novel:

- a) The Civil War;
- b) The Great War;
- c) The Mexican War;
- d) King Philip's War.

4. The festivity described in *The Sun Also Rises* is:

- a) the carnival in Rio de Janeiro;
- b) the bull fighting in Pamplona;
- c) the Easter Sunday mass in Madrid;
- d) celebrations of the end of WWI.

5. Nick Carraway of *The Great Gatsby* grew to dislike Jordan Baker because she:

- A) stood him up;
- B) cheated;
- C) drank too much;
- D) neglected her friends.

6. The US is commonly divided into four major cultural-historical regions:

- a) North-East, South, Midwest, West
- b) North-East, South-East, Midlands, West
- c) North, South, Mountains, Deserts
- d) North, Lakes, Midlands, Valleys

7. The first ten amendments to the US Constitution are collectively known as:

- a) The Bill of Freedoms
- b) The Bill of Liberties
- c) The Bill of Federal Rights
- d) The Bill of Rights

8. The region described below is:

"It is quintessentially American, the area to which the news media refer when they speak of the "heartland". It is the only region with significant sections in which the Protestant sects most identified with the country [...] actually dominate religious affiliation."

"Making America", ed. Luther S. Luedtke

- A) New England;
- B) South;
- C) Midwest;
- D) Pacific Northwest.

9. In the context of the powers of the U.S. government, the "separation of powers" means:

- A) division of powers among three separate branches;
- B) division of powers between federal and state authorities;
- C) division of powers among fifteen separate departments;
- D) division of powers between state and local governments.

10. Common law:

- A) comes from U.S. Congress;
- B) is judge-made law;
- C) is a type of statutory law;
- D) is usually formulated by the Department of Justice.

III. SPECJALIZACJA JĘZYKOZNAWCZA

1. Which of the words below doesn't contain a derivational morpheme?

- A) doable
- B) refusal
- C) strongest
- D) quickly

2. The belief that foreign language learning is essentially a process of habit formation is reflected in:

- A) the audiolingual method
- B) the communicative approach
- C) the grammar-translation method
- D) the cognitive method

3. The words _____ all end with an alveolar sound.

- A) run, hit, gaze
- B) smoke, ring, beg
- C) sniff, leave, bathe
- D) bleed, stub, glow

4. In Samoan *manao* means (he) wishes and *mananao* (they) wish
matua means (he) is old and *matutua* (they) are old
punou means (he) bends and *punonou* (they) bend
savali means (he) travels and *savavali* (they) travel

Given *galue* "(he) works," what is the most likely form to mean "(they) work"?

- A) gagalue
- B) galulue
- C) galueue
- D) galuelue

5. Which of the phrases below has the structure represented by the rule $VP \rightarrow V NP PP$?

- A) was late for the meeting
- B) told the police officer about the murder
- C) rejected the offer yesterday
- D) bought the book on British history

6. The affective filter may prove to be an obstacle in the development of :

- A) interlanguage
- B) telegraphic speech
- C) slips of the tongue
- D) transformations

7. The process of blending is illustrated in:

- A) takeover, reprint
- B) sitcom, radar
- C) motel, telex
- D) to sculpt, to televise

8. What is the source of ambiguity in the (unintentionally humorous) newspaper headline IRAQI HEAD SEEKS ARMS?

- A) *head* and *arms* are both polysemous items
- B) *head* and *arms* are both homonymous items
- C) the meanings of *head* are related by polysemy, the meanings of *arms* are related by homonymy
- D) the meanings of *arms* are related by polysemy, the meanings of *head* are related by homonymy

9. By saying *Look, I don't really want to intrude on you if you're busy* you perform:

- A) a face-saving act that emphasizes your positive face
- B) a face-saving act that emphasizes your negative face
- C) a face-threatening act that emphasizes your positive face
- D) a face-threatening act that emphasizes your negative face

10. Consider the following first language acquisition data:

stage one: children correctly use irregular plural forms such as *feet, men*

stage two: children seem to lose that knowledge and start saying *foots, mans*

stage three: children go back to using irregular plurals correctly

What does this data suggest about the nature of L1 acquisition?

- A) it is recursive
- B) it is independent of intelligence
- C) it requires overt correction and formal tuition
- D) it is rule-governed