

East European University 2016

Master's Degree Programme Entrance Examination

Test (A) in the English language

Level: B2

SECTION 1: Structure and Vocabulary

- 1. In the following passage *one* word has been omitted from each line. Mark the place where you think it has been omitted (✓). Write, in the spaces provided, the words you think have been omitted (15 points).**

You should fly with a severe cold in the head. If you are (1) _____
 unable to relieve the changes of pressure caused a climb or a descent, (2) _____
 you may seriously damage your ears. Apart having slower reactions (3) _____
 and feeling ill, there is a real risk of bursting eardrum or (4) _____
 developing a very painful inner ear infection. If have a cold (5) _____
 but feel well, you must not fly you are able to clear your ears. (6) _____
 As you climb, you feel the change atmospheric pressure in your (7) _____
 ears. The air pressure outside your ear dropped and the air (8) _____
 inside it has caused the drum swell outwards. If the difference in (9) _____
 pressure becomes great the drum will perforate or burst. You can (10) _____
 relieve the pressure difference in only ways – by swallowing (11) _____
 hard several times, by moving the jaw backwards and forwards by (12) _____
 pinching the nose and blowing gently. If you are wondering you (13) _____
 can safely fly your ears are blocked, you should try to clear (14) _____
 your ears by of these methods. If you cannot, stay on the ground. (15) _____

- 2. Choose the most suitable word or phrase underlined in each sentence and write them in the spaces provided (6 points).**

- a) Many people feel nervous about flying, and worry about the possibility of an accident. **(1) Furthermore/However**, according to statistics, flying is actually safer than walking down the street.
- b) **(2) Owing to/Since** the increased demand for parking spaces, the company has decided to enlarge the car park behind the main building. **(3) Consequently/Nevertheless** the exit road on the west side of the car park will be closed from Monday 5th November to allow building work to begin.
- c) We conducted a survey of accommodation in the town, and came up with some interesting results. The hotels we saw were rather expensive, and **(4) consequently/moreover** the actual facilities on offer were not always impressive. **(5) Besides this/In contrast**, there were many guest houses, offering just bed and breakfast, which were not only good value but also had much better rooms than the hotels did. **(6) Finally/Personally**, I would recommend 'The Oaks', a particularly impressive guest house in Long Harbour Road.

1 _____ / 2 _____ / 3 _____ /

4 _____ / 5 _____ / 6 _____ /

3. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense and write them in the spaces provided below (5 points).

1. I **(wait)** for you for the past hour! What **(you do)** all this time?
2. While I **(walk)** to the bus stop, I realized I **(leave)** the cooker on.
3. Hello, Pat. I **(phone)** to ask if you **(do)** anything this Saturday.
4. By the time Big Jim **(become)** heavyweight boxing champion he **(win)** over thirty fights.
5. I **(not see)** you for ages. What **(you do)**?

1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

4. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words (5 points).

- a) A year ago we hadn't even met!
last
This _____ hadn't even met.
- b) Without your help, I wouldn't have passed the exam.
for
If it _____ I wouldn't have passed the exam.
- c) Nobody knows anything about the whereabouts of the President.
about

Nothing _____ the whereabouts of the President.

d) My teachers made me work hard at school.

was

I _____ hard at school.

e) 'I'm awfully sorry, Carol, but I've broken your watch,' said Jim.

to

Jim _____ her watch.

f) Please see that you close the door when you go.

open

Please don't _____ when you go.

g) Your hair needs cutting.

had

It's _____ cut.

h) Do you own these two fields?

belong

Do _____ you?

i) Business hasn't been so bad for a long time.

has

Rarely _____ been so bad.

j) I won't sell the painting, no matter how much you offer me.

price

Whatever _____ the painting, I won't sell it.

5. Use the words in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the same line. Write the words in the spaces provided below (10 points).

How to become Prime Minister

Jack had never wanted to be a (1)... . First of all, he suffered from terrible (2) and blushed violently when he had to make a speech. He also (3) with people who refused to vote. After all, what difference did it make? As a speaker, he was slow and (4) and never knew what to say. He began his career as a last-minute (5) for a speaker who failed to turn up. Later he learned to (6) his tie, give a big smile, and read the speech which had been prepared by his (7) speech-writer. People liked him. 'He has a kind of (8)', they said. They did not mind that he had no (9) , and seemed quite (10) in what he was saying. They applauded him and then made him Prime Minister.

POLITICS
SHY
SYMPATHY

ORGINISE

PLACE
STRAIGHT
PERSON
INNOCENT
IMAGINE
INTEREST

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

6. Complete each sentence with *one* suitable word (6 points)

- a) The little boy who had lost his parents was tears.
- b) I met Jack at the airport completely chance.
- c) This was not an accident! You did it purpose.
- d) We have similar tastes, and a lot of other things common.
- e) Don't worry! Everything is control.
- f) I'm going to study much harder now on.

7. In sentences 1 to 15 there are three underlined words or phrases, marked (A), (B) and (C). Circle the word or phrase that is grammatically incorrect (30 points).

1. That painting (A) will be worth a fortune in (B) those years (C) to come.
2. What (A) might you do after you (B) have had the baby; will you (C) be taking any maternity leave?
3. Yesterday I (A) was going out of (B) the mind because I thought I (C) had lost J500.
4. I can't think of (A) somewhere I (B) have lived where I (C) have been so happy.
5. (A) Over the years I have kept (B) plenty too much stuff in my attic, and now I have to (C) get rid of it all!
6. A man, (A) whose wife (B) had apparently been giving birth in the car, knocked on our front door and asked us to quickly call (C) an ambulance.
7. If I (A) didn't need to speak English for my job I probably (B) would have stopped (C) to go to lessons a long time ago.
8. He (A) mustn't have been at home. Otherwise, he (B) would have picked up the phone when I (C) rang.
9. She's (A) rather unpopular, to be honest. (B) Whereas, her brother is liked (C) wherever he goes.
10. It's time you (A) thought about your future and (B) look for a job. (C) After all, you are nearly thirty.
11. When I explained (A) what was happening (B) to him he seemed unhappy, and insisted (C) to phone his lawyer.

12. It (A) has been rumoured that the President (B) about to make a major announcement about the state of (C) the nation.
13. Mary had her fortune (A) been told last week and (B) ever since then she (C) has been really moody and depressed.
14. He's (A) very perfect for you Jasmine; none of your other boyfriends (B) have been so level-headed, so caring, and (C) so utterly gorgeous!
15. She (A) must have been at home because there wasn't (B) any reply when I (C) knocked on the door.

SECTION 2: READING

1. a) Read the following text about the use of foreign words in advertising. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to questions 1 to 7 (7 points).

When people are faced with a foreign-language barrier, the usual way round it is to find someone to interpret or translate for them. It is sometimes said that there is no task more complex than translation. Translators not only need to know their source language well, they must also have a thorough understanding of the field of knowledge covered by the source text.

Sometimes it pays not to translate, as the business world has long known. Sales can benefit if a product is given a foreign name. In 1960 a Finnish firm distributed canned coffee for the home market using Finnish labels. Sales were poor. The firm then had new labels made with a text in English on the same cans, and sales rocketed. Similarly, English marketing firms and other businesses make use of foreign languages to convey special effects – such as the use of French for the names of restaurants, nightclubs, and perfumes.

The culture that seems to make the most use of foreign languages as a part of business enterprise is Japanese. Here, a wide variety of foreign names is used, depending on the particular quality of the product the manufacturer wishes to stress. In the field of car names, for example, English is used in order to convey an impression of good quality and reliability. If elegance is to be stressed, a French name is chosen. A sports car often has an Italian name.

The linguistic effects are most noticeable in television commercials, where appropriate American, French, or other settings are used along with the foreign language (without translation). Japan is the only monolingual country to make frequent use of foreign languages (primarily English) in its commercials. The viewer does not understand **them**, but the **connotations** of prestige associated with these languages are enough to warrant their use. The purpose of the language is not to communicate ideas, but to appeal to the sensibilities of the Japanese viewer, who the manufacturers believe is greatly influenced by the values of modern cosmopolitan society.

- (1) Translators must have a good knowledge...
- a) of the people that they are translating for.
 - b) of the topic of the text that they are translating.
 - c) of the foreign-language barrier.
- (2) The business world...
- a) does not pay much for translation work.

- b) uses foreign languages as a marketing tool.
- c) often makes more money from foreign products.

(3) The Japanese...

- a) generally speak good English.
- b) use English as the only foreign language in their commercials.
- c) like to use foreign names for their products.

(4) **them** refers to:

- a) foreign languages
- b) commercials
- c) foreign languages or commercials

(5) **connotations** is closest in meaning to:

- a) ideas
- b) sounds
- c) success

(6) According to the text, Japanese viewers are...

- a) sensible.
- b) usually monolingual.
- c) easily influenced.

(7) Choose the most appropriate title for the passage:

- a) The Foreign-Language Barrier.
- b) When Foreign is Best.
- c) Selling to the Japanese.

b) For questions 8 to 12, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C, D) fills the gap (10 points).

I now live a (8) _____ existence in a small cottage at the side of a lake.

I used to have a(n) (9) _____ position in a legal firm in the city. But two years ago I noticed I was becoming (10) _____ towards my junior colleagues, and I was starting to have (11) _____ sleeping. I went to the doctor, who told me I was showing the classic signs of (12) _____. Cutting down on my hours wasn't going to solve this. 'It won't work,' said the doctor. The only alternative was early retirement.

- | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| (8) | A) solo | B) solitary | C) individual | D) isolated |
| (9) | A) chief | B) conspicuous | C) noticeable | D) prominent |
| (10) | A) unacceptable | B) aggressive | C) hateful | D) difficult |
| (11) | A) difficulty | B) disturbance | C) bother | D) agitation |
| (12) | A) demand | B) oppression | C) stress | D) force |

c) Read the following text about health and choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to questions 13 to 18 (6 points).

A study likely to encourage middle-aged men to indulge in a little more of what they like because it might do them good concludes that moderate drinking at least three or four times a week significantly lowers the threat

from heart disease. Consuming alcohol moderately and often seems to cut the risk of suffering heart attacks by a third, according to researchers who tracked the drinking habits of more than 38,000 men over 12 years.

The study was one of the biggest to suggest drinking can have preventive qualities. It mattered little what type of alcohol: beer, spirits or wine appear to produce similar results. Studies of thousands of health professionals aged 40–75, including dentists, doctors and vets, suggested **those** who had three to seven drinks a week had a 32%–37% reduced risk of heart disease, compared with **abstainers**. The study is also among the first to suggest a reduced risk of heart attacks for men who increased their consumption **over time**.

Another study suggested that older men who drank might have a reduced risk of heart attack, but greater risk of premature death from diseases such as cancer. Alison Shaw, a cardiac nurse, said: 'In the short term, the good news is that we can all enjoy the odd drink... In the long term, alcohol should not be used to protect the heart. The best way to reduce the risk of developing coronary heart disease is still to stop smoking, increase levels of physical activity and cut down saturated fats.'

(13) In which part of a newspaper would you find this article?

- a) in the food section
- b) in the sports section
- c) in the health section

(14) When you drink alcohol in moderation...

- a) you lower your risk of a heart attack.
- b) you age less quickly.
- c) you are less likely to stop smoking.

(15) *those* refers to:

- a) vets
- b) studies
- c) health professionals

(16) The word *abstainers* is closest in meaning to:

- a) non-professionals
- b) non-drinkers
- c) middle-aged women

(17) The phrase *over time* is closest in meaning to:

- a) too late
- b) in middle age
- c) gradually

(18) Choose the most appropriate title for the passage:

- a) A Little of What You Fancy Does You Good
- b) Alcoholics Anonymous
- c) Staying Young