

**MIĘDZYNARODOWA SZKOŁA DOKTORSKA UM W ŁODZI - EGZAMIN KWALIFIKACYJNY Z JĘZYKA OBCEGO**

Egzamin z języka obcego - angielskiego , jest sprawdzeniem kompetencji językowej kandydatów na studentów Szkoły Doktorskiej W UM na poziomie co najmniej B2. Celem egzaminu jest sprawdzenie w szczególności znajomości języka akademickiego . Egzamin jest w formie testu pisemnego i składa się z 3 części.

Czas trwania testu – 1,5 h ( 2 h lekcyjne)

**CZEŚĆ I****ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU PISANEGO - 10pkt**

Cześć ta obejmuje tekst z języka obcego ( profil ogólny / akademicki) . Możliwe zadania oceniające rozumienie tekstu mogą obejmować :

- zadanie z luką do uzupełnienia zgodnie z podanym wyborem. Liczba wyborów większa od liczby luk.
- odpowiedzi na pytania (np. prawda /fałsz).

**CZĘŚĆ II****ZNAJOMOŚĆ STRUKTUR LEKSYKALNO GRAMATYCZNYCH -45 pkt**

Znajomość struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych jest sprawdzana w formie test wyboru obejmującego 45 zadań . Do wyboru podane są 4 odpowiedzi, z czego tylko 1 jest poprawna.

**CZĘŚĆ III****SŁOWOTWÓRSTWO 22, 5 pkt**

Zadanie polega na utworzeniu 15 wyrazów pochodnych poprzez zmianę formy gramatycznej, stosowanie przyrostków, przedrostków i formantów wewnętrznych. Wyrazy do utworzenia podane są w kontekście pojedynczego zdania lub krótkiego tekstu/ tekstów.

## PRZYKŁADOWE ZADANIA

### Część I READING COMPREHENSION

#### "Deep sleep may act as fountain of youth in old age"

*Adapted from: Science Daily, April 5, 2017*

As we grow old, our nights are frequently plagued by bouts of sleeplessness, bathroom trips and other nuisances as we lose our ability to generate the deep, **1)** \_\_\_\_. But does that mean older people just need less sleep? Not according to UC Berkeley researchers, who argue that the unmet sleep needs of the elderly elevate their risk of memory loss and **2)** \_\_\_\_. They claim that nearly every disease killing us in later life has a causal link to lack of sleep.

Unlike other markers of aging, such as wrinkles and gray hair, sleep deterioration has been linked to such conditions as Alzheimer's disease, heart disease, obesity, diabetes and stroke. Though older people are more likely than younger **3)** \_\_\_\_ and other symptoms of sleep deprivation, numerous brain studies reveal how poor sleep also affects cognitive function in those in mid-twenties or early thirties. And, while the pharmaceutical industry is making billions by **4)** \_\_\_\_, researchers warn that the pills designed to help us doze off are a poor substitute for the natural sleep cycles that the brain needs in order to function well.

The review of sleep research shows that the aging brain has trouble **5)** \_\_\_\_ that promote deep curative sleep, as well as the neurochemicals that help us switch stably from sleep to wakefulness. The parts of the brain deteriorating earliest are the same regions that give us deep sleep. Aging typically results **6)** \_\_\_\_ or "slow wave sleep," and the characteristic brain waves associated with it, including both slow waves and faster bursts of brain waves known as "sleep spindles". Youthful, healthy slow waves and spindles help transfer memories and information from the hippocampus, which provides the brain's short-term storage and consolidates the information, acting as the brain's long-term memory bank. Sadly, both these types of sleep brain waves diminish markedly as we grow old.

Another deficiency in later life is **7)** \_\_\_\_ the transition from sleep to waking states. A disruption to the sleep-wake rhythm commonly leaves older adults fatigued during the day but frustratingly restless at night. Of course, not everyone is vulnerable to sleep changes in later life. Meanwhile, non-pharmaceutical interventions are **8)** \_\_\_\_, such as electrical stimulation to amplify brain waves during sleep and acoustic tones that help slow brain rhythms. However, promoting alternatives to prescription and over-the-counter sleep medication is a challenging task. The American College of Physicians has acknowledged that sleeping pills should not be **9)** \_\_\_\_. Sleeping pills sedate the brain, rather than help it sleep naturally. We must find better treatments for restoring healthy sleep in older adults, and that is now one of our dedicated research missions. Also important **10)** \_\_\_\_ is the question of quantity versus quality. Previously, the conversation has focused on how

**A** catering for the needs of insomniacs

**B** responsible for sleep-related interferences

**C** the inability to regulate neurochemicals stabilizing our sleep and helping

**D** the method of choice to solve sleep problems

**E** restorative nocturnal rest we enjoyed in youth

**F** being explored to boost the quality of sleep

**G** associating relevant bits of information

**H** generating the kind of slow brain waves

**I** to consider in changing the culture of sleep

**J** numerous mental and physical disorders

**K** in a decline in deep non-rapid eye movement

**L** study participants to benefit from improved rates of sleep

**M** cohorts to report mental fog

## CZĘŚĆ II Struktury gramatyczno-leksykalne

For years, he had to struggle with a forever increasing work ....., which led to his nervous breakdown.

- A deal                      B stock                      C pile                      D load

In my ..... opinion, this research fellow's paper is the best of all.

- A concerned                      B humble                      C certain                      D informed

He ..... hard because he answered all the questions in the exam.

- A must have studied    B had to study                      C should have studied                      D ought to study

Stalin ..... be long dead, but Stalinist policies and practices aren't.

- A should                      B may                      C will                      D would

The researchers ..... finished their report by tomorrow.

- A have                      B won't be                      C will have                      D would

Would you approve if I had this article .....?

- A to be copied                      B to copy                      C been copied                      D copied

He recommended ..... an operation.

- A that she have                      B she has                      C that she will have                      D her have

A: Have you passed the test? B: ..... .

- A I don't doubt                      B Yes, I doubt it                      C I doubt                      D I doubt it

I'd like to take ..... of this opportunity to thank you all for your cooperation.

- A profit                      B benefit                      C advantage                      D occasion

## CZĘŚĆ III SŁOWOTWÓRSTWO

<p>Brain fog is not a 1. ___ recognized term. It is rather a common-use phrase which sums up feelings of 2. ___, 3. ___, lack of focus and mental 4. ___ The problem seems to be even more complex due to the fact that sufferers quite often remain 5. ___ of its severity, at least at first. They tend to think of themselves as being a little bit 6. ___ from life and society, which makes them somewhat 7. ___ to what is going on around them.</p>	<p>1. <b>MEDICAL</b> 2. <b>CONFUSE</b> 3. <b>FORGET</b> 4. <b>CLEAR</b> 5. <b>AWARENESS</b> 6. <b>CONNECT</b> 7. <b>DIFFER</b></p>
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<p>Since acupuncture is known to be 1. ___ against pain, it is not surprising that many sportspeople have experimented with acupuncture when fighting injury. Martina Hingis, the famous tennis 2. ___, had a wrist injury cured through this 3. ___, and English Premier Division football club Bolton Wanderers employ an acupuncturist to keep their squad in good physical condition. The Queen of England is also interested in acupuncture, although she doesn't use it herself – she and her 4. ___ rely on homeopathy, to keep them 5. ___.</p>	<p>1. <b>EFFECT</b> 2. <b>PLAY</b> 3. <b>TREAT</b> 4. <b>RELATE</b> 5. <b>HEALTH</b></p>
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