

Międzynarodowe Liceum Ogólnokształcące

Paderewski w Lublinie



ENTRANCE EXAM

Subject: English Language

April 2025 Session

NAME: _____

Good luck! 😊

Test result: _____ points out of 30 _____ %

Examiner's signature: _____

Date: _____

GRAMMAR - For questions 1-10 choose the correct item

/5 points (0,5 point for each correct answer)

1. I think ___ more if I want to pass this exam.

A should I study B I should studied C should have studied D I should study

2. If I ___ you I wouldn't buy such an expensive dress.

A am B were C would be D will be

3. I was angry with her because she ___ my laptop without permission.

A takes B has taken C had taken D took

4. We were watching TV while our mother ___ dinner.

A was cooking B had cooked C were cooking D cooked

5. They ___ in China twice last year.

A have been B had been C were D was

6. By the time we came to the cinema, the film ___ .

A had started B started C might started D has started

7. She was so exhausted after working for twelve hours that she went straight to bed ___ changing her clothes.

A without B unless C but for D despite

8. I will do it on my own ___ someone helps me with the task.

A so B because C if D unless

9. I have never ___ any money to my friend.

A borrowed B borrow C lended D lent

10. If it ___ sunny tomorrow, we will go to the park.

A will be B be C is D would be

Inspired by: English Grammar in Use by Raymond Murphy, Cambridge B1+ exam practice books

VOCABULARY - For questions 11-20 choose the correct item

/5 points (0,5 point for each correct answer)

11. She was too tired to continue working, so she decided to ___ a short break.

A take B do C make D have

12. The new shopping mall was built to ___ the needs of the growing population.

A provide B meet C support D fulfil

13. The teacher asked the students to ___ their homework before the next lesson.

A submit B suggest C respond D express

14. The company is planning to ___ its services to other countries next year.

A improve B increase C expand D extend

15. Before starting the project, it's important to ___ a clear plan.

A set B come up C develop D design

16. The police are trying to ___ what caused the accident.

A determine B describe C define D explain

17. The new law will help to ___ people from driving too fast in the city.

A avoid B prevent C protect D control

18. The professor used examples to ___ his point more clearly.

A demonstrate B argue C debate D suggest

19. She always tries to ___ new words when she is reading in English.

A remember B remind C recognize D realize

20. He was feeling very ___ after studying for hours without a break.

A confused B exhausted C surprised D excited

Inspired by English Vocabulary in Use (Cambridge) and Oxford Word Skills

TEXT 1 - 5 points

(0,5 point for each correct answer)

1. Read the text about the Statue of Liberty and mark the sentences (1-10) as T (true) or F (false).

The arm of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty is probably the most famous icon of the USA. It was built to celebrate the end of slavery, and later became a symbol for freedom among immigrants. The statue depicts Libertas, the Roman goddess of liberty. And the torch she carries high above her outstretched arm represents a light that guides people along the path to freedom. Interestingly, however, Liberty looks different from the way the designer first intended.

The idea for the statue came from a poet, Édouard de Laboulaye. When the American Civil war ended, he wanted to commemorate the end of the slave trade with a gift. He and other people who opposed slavery raised money and hired a sculptor, Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, to design the statue. Bartholdi later employed the French engineer, Gustave Eiffel, to devise its structure. Eiffel, who would subsequently build the famous tower in Paris, was already a well-known designer of railway bridges. So he knew how to build robust structures that are flexible and safe in strong winds. This feature was necessary because the winds in New York harbor are extremely strong. Today, the top of her torch swings over 15cm when the wind is blowing at 50 miles per hour.

Eiffel designed the statue to be built around a massive metal skeleton, similar to the Eiffel tower. Huge pieces of copper were fixed onto this to form its shape. Until recently, two copies of the plans were believed to exist. But recently, a third copy was discovered, which revealed some interesting information. In 2018, a map dealer bought some historic papers at an auction in Paris, which included original plans, calculations, and drawings of the statue. At first, the documents were too fragile to read. But after special treatment, the papers clearly showed that Eiffel's plans had been changed by Bartholdi with red ink. Liberty's arm, which was thick and vertical in Eiffel's drawing, was adjusted to be slimmer, less upright, and generally more attractive than Eiffel's design.

The changes in the plans are dated July 28, 1882, after the construction of the tower had begun. We don't know what Eiffel thought of Bartholdi's changes. By then, Eiffel was working on other projects, and only his assistants were working with Bartholdi in New York. Maybe Bartholdi thought he could make the changes because Eiffel was not there and would not complain.

However, the changes made the arm not only more attractive but also weaker, which has created problems over the years. At first, visitors could climb a ladder to the torch in Liberty's arm, but in 1916, there was an explosion on a nearby island. It damaged the statue and made it unsafe, and the stairway to the torch has been closed ever since. During restoration work in the 1980s, engineers noticed that the structure inside Liberty's head, shoulders, and arm were different from how they were shown on Eiffel's plans. They thought that the builders had made mistakes, but some historians believed that Bartholdi had changed Eiffel's design. The newly discovered papers confirm those theories.

Source: <https://test-english.com/>

1. The Statue of Liberty was constructed to welcome immigrants to the USA.
2. Édouard de Laboulaye paid for the statue with his own money.

3. Gustave Eiffel designed the Statue of Liberty before designing the Eiffel Tower.
4. Eiffel failed to consider strong winds when designing the Eiffel Tower.
5. Three known copies of Eiffel's plans of the Statue of Liberty exist today.
6. Eiffel planned for Liberty to hold her torch more vertically than it is today.
7. Eiffel worked with Bartholdi on the construction of the Statue of Liberty.
8. The new arm design is not as strong as Eiffel's original design.
9. In the 1980s, engineers noticed that the arm did not match Eiffel's plans.
10. People have not been allowed to climb the arm since 1916.

TEXT 2 – 5 points

(0,5 point for each correct answer)

1. Read the text about the 'Fear of Missing Out', and for questions 1 to 10, choose the answer a, b or c.

Fear Of Missing Out (FOMO)

We've all felt it: that uncomfortable feeling when you scroll through your social media feed and see photos of friends having a better time than you, or that sensation when you read about a friend's amazing job that you chose the wrong life path. This feeling is called FOMO, or fear of missing out.

The term was first coined in 1996 by Marketing Strategist Dr. Dan Herman. While listening to consumers in focus groups and interviews, he observed that many consumers mentioned a fear of missing out on opportunities which could bring them pleasure. Later, in 2004, Patrick McGinnis, a student at Harvard Business School, co-edited an article about the growing trend among his peers of being unable to commit to anything, even something as simple as booking a restaurant, for fear that they would miss out on something more exciting happening elsewhere.

Although people have felt FOMO for time immemorial, the growth of social media seems to have exacerbated the phenomenon. For many, it has now become habit to compare your life with others' lives – or rather the highlights of their lives; something that previous generations could not do so readily. This skews your sense of normal and brings about feelings like resentment, envy and dissatisfaction. What's more, marketers have seized on FOMO psychology as a means to drive sales. Sales that last a limited time, low stock availability notifications and pop-ups that show other people buying all tap into our FOMO.

Since the FOMO phenomenon was recognised, it has been increasingly studied by scientists eager to discover its trends and impacts. Scientists at Carleton and McGill University, for example, found that, surprisingly, traits like neuroticism and extroversion did not lead to a greater incidence of FOMO. They did, however, discover that negative FOMO feelings were experienced more often towards the end of the day and at the end of the week and that FOMO was experienced more by people carrying out obligatory work, like jobs and study.

This is not to say that people only experience FOMO when engaged in a mundane activity. In a follow-up study, researchers found that participants who specifically selected one activity over another experienced FOMO when reminded about the alternative activity, even if their chosen activity was sociable and enjoyable, and if the

alternative was unsociable. Moreover, they experienced FOMO whether they were reminded about the alternative through social media or in conversation.

Interestingly, although FOMO is widely associated with teenagers and young adults and those who use social media, research has found that people of all ages experience it, irrespective of their social media use. Researchers at Washington State University, found that it is more closely linked to factors like loneliness and low self-esteem. However, for those people, social media can exacerbate the problem.

Some psychologists recognise an upside to FOMO, saying that it can motivate you to take action, connect with others and get out of your comfort zone. More often than not, though, FOMO leads to increasing isolation and even FOJI, fear of joining in, in the belief that your own insights or contributions will not be valued.

A rising counter-culture to FOMO, though, is JOMO – the joy of missing out. This includes the pleasure and satisfaction of a night in, doing what you enjoy best, turning off your phone notifications and living in the moment, focusing not on what you lack but on what you have.

Source: <https://test-english.com/>

1. The term FOMO was first used...

- a. in a paper published by a Harvard student
- b. on social media
- c. by someone doing market research

2. It can be inferred that the meaning of FOMO now...

- a. is the same as in 2004.
- b. has changed since 2004.
- c. changed between 1996 and 2004.

3. Which of the following impacts of FOMO is NOT mentioned in the text?

- a. It can alter your perception of what 'normal' is.
- b. It can be exploited to make people spend money.
- c. It can make people fearful of normal social interactions.

4. According to the text, people in previous generations experienced FOMO less than nowadays because..

- a. marketing campaigns were less targeted towards them.
- b. they were less aware of what others were doing.
- c. their lives were more similar to those of their peers.

5. According to the research, which of these people is MOST likely to experience FOMO?

- a. an introvert doing school work on a Friday night.
- b. a neurotic person relaxing on a Sunday afternoon.
- c. an extrovert working on a Tuesday morning.

6. According to research, someone doing an activity of their own choice...

- a. will only experience FOMO if their chosen activity is unsociable.
- b. will experience FOMO if they are reminded about an alternative option.
- c. will not experience FOMO unless they see a social network feed.

7. Who is most likely to be at risk from FOMO?

- a. a young, sociable adult who uses social media widely
- b. an older adult who is insecure and has low self-worth.
- c. a confident teenager who does not use social media.

8. It can be inferred that FOJI...

- a. causes people to become more lonely and isolated.
- b. is one of the advantages of FOMO.
- c. helps people to appreciate the present moment

9. The text states that FOMO can be beneficial...

- a. if people use it to seek out opportunities.
- b. if people are suffering from FOJI.
- c. if people are feeling isolated and undervalued.

10. JOMO refers to...

- a. being motivated positively by other people's actions.
- b. commenting positively on other people's good news.
- c. being happy without the influence of other people.

Choose one of the following topics and write your response.

1. You have decided to enter a short story competition for an English-language magazine for young people. Your story must begin with this sentence: “***What have you done?, the headmaster shouted, all eyes now turned to me as I stood in front of the classroom.***” Write your story (120-180 words).
2. You are a member of an online forum for people working in offices. **Write a post giving health advice for people who have a desk job.** Write your **post** in 120-180 words.
3. You have had a **class discussion about text messaging**. Now, your teacher has asked you to write an essay presenting **arguments for and against** such a way of communication. Write an essay in 120-180 words.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA:

Content/ Message:/ 3

Organization/ Format/ Text conventions:/ 3

Range and accuracy of vocabulary & grammar structures / 4