



Department of English and American Studies

Entrance Examination

Bachelor's Degree Programme: English Language and Literature (2017)



Surname First Name

Signature Date of Birth

Address

PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY!

A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____ TOTAL _____

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL SO INSTRUCTED!!



Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with the most suitable word, which must begin with the letter given in brackets. Use only one word for each blank. Write your answers in the spaces on the page opposite the text. Please write legibly.

'Happy, happy Christmas... that can transport the sailor and the traveller,
thousands of miles away, back to his own fireside...' (Charles Dickens)

The influence [1] 19th-century social novelist Charles Dickens had on the way [2] celebrate Christmas can [3] be felt today. [4] the Romantic revival of Christmas traditions that occurred in Victorian times had [5] contributors – Prince Albert introduced the German [6] of decorating the tree – the singing of carols, [7] had all but disappeared at the turn of the [8] century, began to thrive again [9] to the Victorian's love of parlour music; and the [10] Christmas card appeared in the 1840s – it was Charles Dickens' stories, particularly [11] 1843 masterpiece *A Christmas Carol*, [12] rekindled the joy of Christmas in this [13].

Dickensian Christmases were depicted as [14] 'deep and crisp and even'. Flurries of snow and dark wintry evenings necessitated roaring log fires [15] warming frozen fingers and chilblained toes. Evergreen branches tied [16] banisters and doorposts, and wreaths [17] from pine boughs and cones, berries, dried fruit and ribbons were [18] on the door to welcome guests. [19] bedrooms were given some form of decoration, if [20] a simple garland hung on the bedpost. The Christmas tree [21] decorated with small hand-made gifts, [22] as stitched dolls or children's mittens, and treats [23] sugar biscuits. Hand-dipped candles [24] placed carefully on branches and the [25] was topped with a star. Mince pies and a nip of Port were [26] for Father Christmas, as was a list of hoped [27] presents.

Dickens' description of the holiday as "a kind, forgiving, charitable [28] when men and women seem [29] one consent to open [30] shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people [31] them as if they really were fellow passengers to the grave", [32] hopes, encapsulates the essence of Christmas today.

1. that [t]

2. we [w]

3. still [s]

4. Although [A]

5. other [o]

6. tradition [t]

7. which [w]

8. last [l]

9. due [d]

10. first [f]

11. his [h]

12. that [t]

13. country / century / context [c]

14. being [b]

15. for [f]

16. to [t]

17. made [m]

18. hung / hanging [h]

19. Even [E]

20. only [o]

21. was [w]

22. such [s]

23. like [l]

24. were [w]

25. tree [t]

26. left [l]

27. for [f]

28. time / tradition [t]

29. by [b]

30. their [t]

31. below / beneath [b]

32. one [o]

SUBTEST A: 1 POINT PER ITEM – 32 POINTS MAXIMUM–SPELLING COUNTS!!

In the following article, 8 passages have been removed. Read it carefully and choose the best passage for each blank from A to J below the text. There are two extra passages which do not fit anywhere. Write the letters of your answers in the numbered spaces on the opposite page.

Scrubbed up like an emperor

For more than 2,000 years, emperors, queens, tsars, composers and philosophers have flocked to the German spa town of Baden-Baden to bathe in its curative thermal waters. There are numerous clinics providing for every sort of unhealthy niggles, and decadent hotels provide impeccable service.

1

In this rich and one of the healthiest towns in Europe now, you come across signs describing a combination of the Roman and Irish bathing traditions. But what do the Irish have to do with Roman baths? As you will discover, a lot.

The first Victorian-Turkish baths in Western Europe, or Roman-Irish, as they are also known, were built and perfected by an Irish doctor in Blarney, County Cork.

2

When the first of Dr Barter's patients began to die that year he made a discovery that would save hundreds.

3

Many of his patients survived. Dr Barter became convinced of the curative power of water.

Violent outbreaks of typhus, typhoid, smallpox, scarlet fever and influenza were also common in 19th-century Ireland. Drugs were as yet unavailable to treat these diseases and alternative remedies were desperately needed.

4

As Urquhart brilliantly explained: "Our body is a fountain of impurities, to which man is more subject than the beast...we must have a standard of cleanliness as well as of truth – this standard is the bath."

5

The main entrance was flanked by tall Romanesque pillars beyond which were sun rooms, reading rooms, tennis courts, a theatre, an American bowling alley, elegant dining halls and manicured gardens.

St Ann's Hydro inspired the building of Roman-Irish baths in New York, Stockholm, Toronto, Cape Town and hundreds of places in between.

6

The difference between these baths and other forms of hot-air bath, such as Swedish saunas, was that the air was dry.

7

He believed that sweating out all the impurities in the body and replacing them with fresh water was the best way of fighting these diseases. His prescription, for almost everything, was the purging of the skin.

During World War I, St Ann's Hydro was used as a military hospital and the Roman-Irish baths were closed due to the lack of coal. This seemed to be a trend for hundreds of baths worldwide.

8

Well, to experience the delights of the Irish bathing heritage, with hot dry air methods pioneered by Dr Barter, you will have to travel to England, or of course, to Baden-Baden.

ANSWERS

- A** The medical thinking of the day was that cholera patients should not be given water to drink. In opposition to this, Dr Barter took his patients to a clinic near his home in Blarney and fed them copious amounts of water from his own well.
- B** Together, on a hill overlooking Blarney, in 1856 Urquhart and Dr Barter built the first "Roman-Irish" or "Improved Turkish" baths in Western Europe. St Ann's Hydropathic Establishment became a world renowned hotel and health centre, attracting thousands of patients from all over Europe.
- C** Dr Barter found that patients could withstand higher temperatures in dry air than wet. The higher temperatures brought out more of the causes of the diseases.
- D** This is a town where retired couples, in pressed white linen and pearls, sport gold-topped canes and walk dachshunds on handmade leather leads. Everywhere there is an air of well-groomed opulence.
- E** As James Joyce's Leopold Bloom, a patron of Dr Barter's establishments in Dublin explains: "Nice smells these soaps have. Time to get a bath round the corner."
- F** Taking his discovery further, Dr Barter studied the eccentric travel book of a Scottish diplomat, David Urquhart, who extolled the virtues of the Turkish baths as a form of therapeutic hydrotherapy.
- G** Dr Richard Barter developed the Roman-Irish bath not, as one might expect, to pander to the frivolous, leisure pursuits of the rich, but to fight the rampant cholera epidemic of 1832. This pandemic claimed almost 50,000 Irish lives in little over the year.
- H** Though the establishment was used for various other activities, the baths were never opened again and the Hydro was finally shut down in 1956. Roman-Irish baths that were commonplace in Victorian Ireland have now drifted into distant memory.
- I** To provide for this, the baths of Ireland, unlike the continental kind, supplied special bathing costumes, separate entrances and bathing areas for women and men.
- J** There were more than 600 of these baths in Britain and Ireland alone. They were built in hospitals, asylums, hotels, members clubs and private homes.

Write the letter of your answer into the box next to the number of the blank:

1. D	2. G	3. A	4. F	5. B	6. J	7. C	8. H
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SUBTEST B: 2 POINTS PER ITEM – 16 POINTS MAXIMUM

Subtest C (Time: 15 minutes]

22 points

In most lines of the following text there is one word that is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. Read the text and where you find such a word, write that word in the space next to the line. Remember that some lines are completely correct – indicate these lines with a tick or checkmark /✓/. The first three lines have been done for you as an example.

Babies 'eating too much salt' in processed food and sauces

Almost three quarters of eight-month-old babies consume too much salt because ✓ all they are fed too much all processed food, cow's milk and bread, research claims.

Tinned pasta and salty flavourings such as gravies and yeast extract are among the foodstuffs blamed by the University of Bristol researchers. When the ✓ When nutritionists who carried out from the study warned that high levels of salt while 2 from very young can harm childish developing kidneys, give children a taste for salty 3 childish foods that can persist into adult life. High blood pressure established in childhood 4 ✓ can track through adulthood. It adds that it is too "extremely important" that parents 5 too receive clear and precise information over "appropriate foods" when they are 6 ✓ having changing their child's diet. Many people are unaware of the amount of salt 7 having in manufactured foods and because those of "low socioeconomic status" tend to be 8 because less well informed. The research is part of a long-term ongoing study of parents and 9 ✓ youngsters called Children of the 90s. Although the raw research which was done in 10 which the early 1990s, the authors who claim it remains relevant and they would expect 11 who the results be similar if it was carried out now. According to the research, with most 12 with infants were first introduced to solids when between three and four months old. 13 ✓

The government's scientific advisory committee on some nutrition advises that 14 some infants aged between seven and twelve months receive no more than 1g of salt on a 15 on day. The Bristol study found that 70% were receiving more than the recommended 16 ✓ amount and some were consuming double the advised level. Although those 17 Although consuming most salt tended to be taking cow's milk as a main drink – which is not 18 ✓ recommended for children under a year – and never to be eating bread. The 19 never nutritionists who conducted the research said: "These findings show no salt intakes 20 no need to be substantially reduced in children of this age group. Every infants need 21 every foods specifically prepared for them without added salt, so it is important and to 22 and adapt the family diet."

SUBTEST C: 1 POINT PER ITEM – 22 POINTS MAXIMUM



Subtest D [Time: 10 minutes]

15 points

For questions 1-10, complete the following text with appropriate forms (parts of speech) of the expressions given in capitals at the end of some lines. You will need to decide whether the form is to be positive or negative. Write the answers in CAPITAL LETTERS in the numbered spaces below the text. Correct spelling is important. The first item has been done for you as an example [0].

<p>Barnardo's</p> <p>Barnardo's is the UK's [0] children's charity, supporting over 90,000 children, young people and families through more than 300 projects nationwide. Our work with women covers a wide range of age groups and issues, including [1] teenage mothers whose children have [2] or have been excluded from school, and women who have decided to improve their [3] through community initiatives.</p> <p>Tina is one of the many young women we are working with. After a turbulent [4], mostly spent in children's homes and foster placements, she turned to drinking in her early teens. Starved of love as a child, she formed relationships with [5], violent men. At the age of sixteen she gave birth to a baby daughter. As her foster family could not cope with her [6], her baby was placed on the Child Protection Register. Tina was [7] to a Barnardo's project, which offers accommodation and help to vulnerable young parents and their children. Tina learned about child [8] and how to care for her daughter. With the charity's support, she was able to move into a flat with her daughter, whose name has now been removed from the Child Protection Register.</p> <p>Barnardo's works with the most [9] children, young people and families, helping them transform their lives. We believe that the lives of all children and young people should be free from [10], abuse and discrimination.</p>	<p>LARGE</p> <p>HOME</p> <p>ABLE</p> <p>SURROUND</p> <p>CHILD</p> <p>SUIT</p> <p>BEHAVE</p> <p>REFER</p> <p>DEVELOP</p> <p>ADVANTAGE</p> <p>POOR</p>
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0. ~~LARGEST~~

1. **HOMELESS**

6. **BEHAVIOUR / BEHAVIOR**

2. **DISABILITIES**

7. **REFERRED**

3. **SURROUNDINGS**

8. **DEVELOPMENT**

4. **CHILDHOOD**

9. **DISADVANTAGED**

5. **UNSUITABLE**

10. **POVERTY**

**SUBTEST D: 1.5 POINTS PER ITEM – 15 POINTS MAXIMUM
SPELLING COUNTS!!**

I. Match each city with its correct location. Write the letter of your answer in the space on the left.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. <u>D</u> Newcastle | A Canada |
| 2. <u>A</u> Edmonton | B Texas |
| 3. <u>E</u> Phoenix | C Ireland |
| 4. <u>C</u> Limerick | D England |
| 5. <u>B</u> San Antonio | E Arizona |

II. Match the title of each work with its author. Write the letter of your answer in the space on the left.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 6. <u>G</u> <i>Wuthering Heights</i> | A William Shakespeare |
| 7. <u>F</u> <i>Leaves of Grass</i> | B Virginia Woolf |
| 8. <u>C</u> <i>Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?</i> | C Edward Albee |
| 9. <u>E</u> <i>The Bluest Eye</i> | D Cormac McCarthy |
| 10. <u>A</u> <i>Taming of the Shrew</i> | E Toni Morrison |
| 11. <u>H</u> <i>Ivanhoe</i> | F Walt Whitman |
| 12. <u>B</u> <i>Mrs. Dalloway</i> | G Emily Brontë |
| 13. <u>D</u> <i>No Country for Old Men</i> | H Sir Walter Scott |

III. Match the event or issue with the correct historical figure. Write the letter of your answer in the space on the left.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 14. <u>D</u> Battle of Waterloo | A Woodrow Wilson |
| 15. <u>A</u> World War I | B David Cameron |
| 16. <u>B</u> Brexit | C John F. Kennedy |
| 17. <u>E</u> Universal Declaration of Human Rights | D Duke of Wellington |
| 18. <u>C</u> Cuban Missile Crisis | E Eleanor Roosevelt |

IV. Order the following individuals from the oldest to the most recent. Write your answers in the spaces on to the left of the first name.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 19. <u>C</u> . <u>A</u> . <u>B</u> A. Margaret Thatcher | 20. <u>A</u> . <u>B</u> . <u>C</u> A. Ernest Hemingway |
| B. Tony Blair | B. Jack Kerouac |
| C. Harold Macmillan | C. William Styron |

V. Match each name with what that person is best known as. Write the letter of your answer in the space on the left.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 21. <u>B</u> Theresa May | A Actor |
| 22. <u>E</u> Daniel Burnham | B Politician |
| 23. <u>A</u> Tom Hardy | C Singer |
| 24. <u>C</u> Ariana Grande | D Inventor |
| 25. <u>D</u> Alan Turing | E Architect |

VI. Fill in the necessary expressions in the appropriate spaces. Write LEGIBLY. Correct spelling is important.

Donald J. T. Trump [26] is the 45th and current President of the United States. He was formally nominated by the R. Republican [27] Party last July, and won the 2016 Presidential e. election [28] in a surprise victory against his D. Democrat / Democratic [29] opponent Hillary Rodham C. Clinton [30].

SUBTEST E: 0.5 POINTS PER ITEM – 15 POINTS MAXIMUM
SPELLING COUNTS (ITEM VI)!!

