

Vstupni test do kurzu Anglictina pro historiky

1. Complete the text with the following words and phrases: Middle Ages, monastery, monks, nuns, orders, poverty, rule, vows, wealth, obey, established, followed (You can use the words only once /more than once.)

The medieval _____ was established during the _____. It was the home of a group of _____. Female monks were called _____ and lived in nunneries. There were several different monastic _____ in the Middle Ages, e.g. Benedictine, Cistercian and Carthusian. The earliest type of monastery _____ the Benedictine _____, established by St. Benedict in the sixth century. The monks had to _____ three _____: _____, chastity and obedience. The Cistercian order was _____ in the late 11th century as a reaction against the _____ of many Benedictine monasteries.

2. Choose the correct word:

The expansion of the Christian mission beyond Judaism to those who were not Jewish *became/started* a contested issue. The Apostle Paul was an early proponent of this expansion, and contextualized the Christian message for the Greek and Roman cultures, permitting it to reach beyond its Hebrew and Jewish context. In Late Antiquity, much missionary activity *were/was* carried out by members of religious orders. Monasteries followed disciplines and supported missions, libraries and practical research, all of which were *perceived/thought* as works to reduce human misery and suffering, thus enhancing the reputation of God. For example, Nestorian communities evangelized much of North Africa. Cistercians evangelized much of Northern Europe, as well as *developing/growing* most of European agriculture's classic techniques. In the 16th century the proselytization of Asia was linked to Portuguese colonial *politic/policy*. With the Papal bull, Romanus Pontifex, the patronage for the *agitation/propagation* of the Christian faith in Asia was given to the Portuguese, who were rewarded with the right of conquest. The Portuguese trade with Asia was *commercial/profitable* and when the Jesuits came to India around 1540, the colonial government in Goa supported the mission with *incentives/stimulations* for baptized Christians. Later, Jesuits were sent to China and other countries in Asia. With the decline of Portuguese power, other colonial powers and Christian organisations *gained/took up* influence.

3. Answer the questions below:

The Assembly Hall of the United Free Church is the meeting place. It is not the largest hall in Edinburgh, but it is admirably adapted to the purposes of this conference. It must be remembered that this is a conference. It is not the same sort of a missionary meeting as that held in Chicago in May when 5,000 men gathered to hear great missionary addresses. The purpose of that Laymen's Congress was to quicken missionary enthusiasm, to develop a missionary conscience, to make the church feel her duty to carry the gospel to the ends of the earth.

This meeting in Edinburgh is a gathering of missionary specialists, in the main, who come together to exchange views on the ways and means of executing the Lord's command to preach the gospel to the whole creation. The missionary conscience is assumed here. The church's duty is taken for granted. Every delegate is already an ardent missionary believer.

But the past hundred years of missionary campaigning has brought to light an almost endless number of problems and difficulties about which these missionary workers -- both those at the front and those administering the enterprise at home -- have good reasons to hold divergent opinions. These problems form the subject matter for the discussions of the conference. A large hall like the Museum in Edinburgh or the Auditorium in Chicago is too vast for effective discussion of problems. Hence this Assembly Hall, seating the 1,200 delegates on the main floor, with galleries on four sides for wives of delegates and representative visitors, especially missionaries, is just suited to the purpose.

A) Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. The conferences in Edinburgh and Chicago were very similar. T/F
2. The conference in Edinburgh is about practical rather than emotional issues. T/F
3. Missionaries agree on what the main problems have been over the previous century. T/F
4. Larger halls usually have a better atmosphere for debates. T/F

B) Find synonyms from the text for the following:

suitably:

heighten:

moral sense:

strong:

opposing:

governing:

enormous:

4. Change these sentences to the passive voice (eg, *The woman said he was murdered – It is said he was murdered*)

1. I believe that without the *Kulturkampf* the German Centre Party would not have existed.
2. We understand from the study that the decrease in church attendance corresponds to a decrease in the support of Catholic parties.
3. Many people think that some Catholic politicians were soothed by Hitler's strategy of legality into downplaying the Nazi threat.
4. My colleagues told me that the conference on the relationship between Catholicism and politics was a great success.
5. The editor criticized the Pope for failing to respond adequately to the threat Hitler posed.

6. The dean and the chancellor hope that more funding will be available for research into Catholic politics.

7. Professors C. Brown and L. van Pelt have suggested that the relationship between Catholicism and voting behaviour in the United States is no longer as strong as it once was.

4. Match these words with their synonyms

monk

schism

indulgence

break

corruption

friar

excommunication

dishonesty

expulsion

pardon