

13th English Language COMPETITION

It is already for the 13th time that the Department of Modern Languages at Poznan University of Technology has launched the English Language Competition for young future engineers. Throughout these years the English Language Competition has gained enormous popularity among students of Technical Universities in our country and has become a fixed point in the academic calendar of many Language Departments in Poland. This year's edition has gathered the greatest number of participants ever. On December 2, 600 students took the general and technical English test at 13 universities: in Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Kraków, Częstochowa, Gdańsk, Gliwice, Lublin, Łódź, Opole, Poznań, Rzeszów, Warszawa and Wrocław. The Conference Center of Poznan University of Technology gathered an impressive number of 96 competitors, who had entered for the first stage of the English Language Competition.

The final results with a complete list of the students qualified for the finals will be submitted by January 30, 2012. The ultimate contest will take place in Poznań on April 27 and 28, 2012. After the first day of testing and screening, the finalists will face the final challenge and deliver a presentation on "Technical Developments which can be used during Euro 2012 in Poland". We hope for the competitive spirit of the participants and the atmosphere at the finals to be as heated as in Poznań a short time before Euro 2012.

Organization committee of the 13th English Language Competition for Students of Technical Universities.

ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES

WORKSHOP IN BĘDLEWO

he workshop English for Academic Purposes was held in Bedlewo Conference Centre between 7 and 11 November. It was organized under the auspices of the Era Inżyniera project for academic staff at PUT with the purpose of raising the proficiency of academic staff in preparation for teaching in English. The aim was to provide experience in two productive skills, writing and speaking. Prof. Tomasz Łodygowski, the director of the Era Inżyniera project, and Dr. Liliana Szczuka-Dorna, head of the department of Modern Languages, were the organizers of the workshop in the delightful setting of the Bedlewo palace.

Participants represented a variety of faculties: Civil and Environmental Engineering, Engineering Management, Computing and Engineering Sciences, Electronics and Telecommunications, and Chemical Technology, as well as a wide range of experience. There were postgraduates, starting their responsibilities as academic teachers at one end, and a professor on the other end of the scale.

The program was comprised of morning and afternoon blocks of writing and speaking sessions. In addition, an evening block of extra activities was divided into two sessions, one meant as individual work, the other as entertainment time with English in informal settings, including games, talks, and films.



The speaking classes, tutored by Matthew Hohn, were focused on practicing argumentative skills, crucial for presenting and supporting hypotheses. The classes provided useful vocabulary for small talk before and after lectures with students in an international academic environment. However, the highlight of these classes was to prepare and deliver a professional presentation, following the detailed guidelines presented by Dr. Liliana Szczuka-Dorna. Due to the interesting topics, implementation of presentation rules, and effective language use, the final effect was remarkably successful.

The writing classes, tutored by Dr. Lilianna Anioła-Jędrzejek, were devoted to providing strategies and practice in effective writing canons applicable to research papers. Their main objective was to emphasise the significance of cohesion and coherence of documents and provide proper linguistic tools, such as sentence structure, paragraph structure, and linking devices. Moreover, guidelines for writing abstracts were included. At the end, a writing assignment in the form of a paragraph of a research paper was prepared by every participant, each of whom consulted individually with the tutor. In some cases, online consulta-





tions with Diane Boehm, the head of the Writing Center at Saginaw Valley State University were carried out. It was a pleasure to read revised versions of participants' earlier work.

Not only was the workshop intensive in terms of the number of sessions,

but also in terms of the variety and complexity of tasks and projects to be concluded on the final day. However, due to the hard work and motivation of the participants, we all left Będlewo Conference Centre with a sense of accomplishment. A very important aspect of this workshop should be noted - a

visible integration of the group that resulted in new acquaintances, even friendships. The friendly atmosphere and smiles will be remembered.

Lilianna Anioła-Jędrzejek

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES QUIZ

WALES

Wales - is a country that is part of the United Kingdom and the island of Great Britain, bordered by England to its east and the Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea to its west. It has a population of three million, and a total area of 20,779 km². Wales has over 1,200 km of coastline, including its offshore islands; the largest, Anglesey, is also the largest island in the Irish Sea. Generally mountainous, its highest mountains are in the north and central areas. How much do you know about this beautiful country? Check yourself! The answers are given at the bottom of the page.

1. Which of these is one of the national emblems of Wales?

- a. harp
- b. a daffodil
- c. a carrot
- d. a rose

2. Who is the saint patron of Wales?

- a. George
- b. Andrew
- c. Patrick
- d. David



3. What is the name of the highest mountain in Wales?

- a. Snowdon
- b. Ben Nevis
- c. Carnedd
- d. Llewelyn
- e. Everest

4. What is the capital of Wales?

- a. London
- b. Cardiff
- c. Llandudno
- d. Carnarfon

5. An eisteddfod is

- a. a sports competition
- b. a sort of Welsh cake
- c. an argument
- d. a festival of the arts

6. The traditional Welsh musical instrument is

- a. a harp
- b. a flute
- c. a penny whistle
- d. a trumpet

7. A large number of Welsh towns start with Llan. Llan means ...? Edward I

- a. river
- b. valley
- c. church
- d. hill

8. What is the Welsh word for Wales?

- a. Cymru
- b. Aberystwyth
- c. Tenby

d. Holyhead

9. What sort of language is Welsh?

- a. Greek
- b. Celtic
- c. Roman
- d. Chinese

10. On what date does Wales celebrate its patron saint?

- a. 17th March
- b. 1st April
- c. 1st March
- d. 7th September

Answers: 1. B; 2. D; 3. A; 4. B; 5. D; 6. A; 7. C; 8. A; 9. B; 10. C