

Přijímací zkouška z anglického jazyka

- informace k požadavkům

Písemný test prověřuje znalosti z těchto kompetencí:

	max. počet dosažených bodů
General text	16
Economic text	14
Grammar and Vocabulary	70

Všechny úlohy jsou koncipovány formou multiple choice (výběr ze tří nebo čtyř možností), přičemž pouze jedna z nabízených možností je správná.

Ukázka obtížnosti z jednotlivých částí:

1. část

Tato část obsahuje dva texty, které spolu obsahově nesouvisejí: jeden všeobecný a druhý z oblasti ekonomické.

General Text

“Hunger is so real, so very real, that it can make you walk around a barren tree looking for nourishment. Not once, not twice, not thrice...”

These lines, by Indian poet Amit Jayaram, describe the appalling hunger found in Rajasthan, in northwest India. Hunger, however, is casting its menacing shadow not only over Asia but also regions of Africa, Latin America, and even North America and parts of Europe. Throughout the world, hundreds of millions of adults do not eat enough food to enable them to work. Most tragically, some 10 million children die each year because of hunger. Now, as we begin the twenty-first century, what are the prospects for ending the wretched misery of daily hunger?

Pessimists point out that the population of poor countries is currently increasing by about 74 million people annually equivalent to adding another Egypt to the world every year. Poor countries can scarcely feed the people they have now; how will they ever feed twice as many people a generation in the future?

In addition, hunger forces poor people to exploit the earth's resources by using short-term strategies for food production, which leads to long-term disaster. For example, farmers are cutting rain forests in order to increase their farmland. But, without the protective canopy of trees, it is only a matter of time before much of this land turns to desert. Taken together, rising populations and shortsighted policies **raise the specter** of unprecedented hunger, human misery, and political **calamity**.

There are also some grounds for optimism. Thanks to the Green Revolution, food production all over the world is up sharply over the last fifty years, well outpacing the growth in population. Plus, the world's economic productivity has risen steadily, so that the average person has increased daily calorie intake as well as life expectancy, access to safe water, and adult literacy, while, around the world, infant mortality is half of what it was in 1960. Thus, many low-income countries have made solid gains, but many more are stagnating or even losing ground.

The best-case region of the world is eastern Asia, where incomes, controlled for inflation, have tripled over the last generation. Optimists in the global hunger debate point to Asia for evidence that poor countries can and do raise living standards and reduce hunger. The worst-case region is sub-Saharan Africa, where living standards have fallen over the last decade. It is here that high technology is least evident and birth rates are highest. Pessimists typically look to Africa when they argue that poor countries are losing ground in the struggle to feed their people.

Choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following words are NOT synonyms?

- a) appalling – wretched
- b) unprecedented – scarcely
- c) debate – argue
- d) shortsighted – short-term

2. Which sentence below is TRUE according to the article?

- a) Farmers should be prevented from cutting the rain forests.
- b) There is no hope for sub-Saharan Africa.
- c) Parts of Asia prove that success is possible.
- d) More poor countries have made solid progress than those losing ground.

3. The phrase ‘raise the specter’ means

- a) raise the percentage.
- b) show the possibility of horrible events.
- c) raise the question.
- d) create the problem.

4. The best title for the selection would be

- a) East Asia Leads the World.
- b) Will the World Starve?
- c) Differing Views of Pessimists and Optimists.
- d) Rising Populations and Shortsighted Policies.

5. Which of the following represents the view of a pessimist?

- a) The glass is half empty.
- b) The glass will be full soon.
- c) The glass is empty.
- d) The glass is half full.

6. Choose an ANTONYM for ‘calamity’.

- a) corruption
- b) planning
- c) disaster
- d) fortune

7. What is inferred by the lines of the poem?

- a) Life is over.
- b) Something unnoticed may remain.
- c) Hope persists.
- d) Life goes on.

8. Which of the following is NOT true of the sub-Sahara?

- a) Standards of living are decreasing.
- b) Birth rates are very high.
- c) Countries are becoming more able to feed themselves.
- d) High technology is severely lacking.

Economic text

Marching Past the Multiplex

Prague has fittingly been nicknamed “Hollywood on the Vltava” for its popularity as a television and film production hub. It might come as a bit of a *shock*, then, to learn that filmmakers’ love of the city as a shooting location hasn’t translated into more visits to local movie theaters.

Or so it would seem by the numbers. In 2004, Czech cinema attendance dropped by nearly 100,000 visits to 12 million. Box-office takes improved – to 1.1 billion Kc from 2003’s 1.08 billion Kc – but only slightly.

Zoom out to a broader view of the industry, however. Europe hasn’t exactly been a hotbed of cinema-going over the past few years. After a boom in 2001, growth in attendance throughout the EU has been negligible or negative, reflecting the overall gloomy state of the Continent’s economy. 2003 was typical; EU citizens bought 954 million movie tickets, 45 million less than in the previous year.

Czech film attendance hasn’t been stagnating because of lackluster economics, that’s for sure. GDP growth has been healthy for years. So why the uninspiring sales figures?

Much of the blame can be placed on restructuring. Although the Invasion of the Multiplex began nearly a decade ago, such theaters needed time to take root in the culture and reach some level of acceptance. Remember, once upon a time the local cinema landscape was populated largely by grand old palaces like Prague 1’s Lucerna. Additionally, in terms of raw numbers, there was a significant consolidation of movie theaters in this country – 800 were open in 1995; eight years later, that total was 623.

The Prague Post, March 24th, 2005

Choose the best answer.

9. Many years ago cinemas in the Czech Republic were mostly

- a) small family owned theaters.
- b) old palaces like Lucerna.
- c) None of these answers are correct.
- d) multiplexes.

10. What does the abbreviation ‘GDP’ stand for?

- a) Government Deficit Payments
- b) Gross Domestic Product
- c) General Dollar Price
- d) Gross Debt Policy

11. Choose the correct meaning for the sentence ‘Czech film attendance hasn’t been stagnating because of lackluster economics, that’s for sure.’

- a) The reason that attendance is not growing is not because of a poor economy.
- b) People aren’t seeing movies as much because of the economic situation of the country.
- c) The reason attendance is not increasing is because of the lack of money the industry has.
- d) The economy is not getting better and there is not enough money for films.

12. What is the major reason for the decline in movie ticket sales?

- a) A decrease in the GDP of EU countries.
- b) The lack of economic growth.
- c) The restructuring of the market.
- d) Too many new theaters have opened in the past 10 years.

13. In 2003, 954 million movie tickets were sold in the EU. How many were sold the year before?

- a) 999 million
- b) 997 billion
- c) 909 million
- d) 850 million

14. What does the word ‘shock’ mean?

- a) To be nervous.
- b) To be excited.
- c) To be surprised.
- d) To be depressed.

15. What does the phrase ‘Zoom out to a broader view’ mean?

- a) To go and look at something very fast.
- b) To go out and take a picture.
- c) To back up and see a bigger area of something.
- d) To see something closer with more detail.

Grammar and Vocabulary

Tato část prověřuje znalosti gramatické a lexikální na úrovni 'intermediate'.

16. Find the sentence with the same meaning as: "Tom arranged for somebody else to paint the flat."
a) Tom had painted the flat. b) The flat was painted by Tom. c) Tom had the flat painted.
17. The meeting we had on Monday was quite _____.
a) non-formal b) informal c) informal
18. If you are worried about the problem, you should do something _____ it.
a) with b) for c) about
19. _____ the film twice, I didn't want to go to the cinema.
a) Having already seen b) Seeing c) Although I saw
20. I was _____ with them to the railway station because they didn't know the way.
a) confirmed to go b) said to go c) told to go
21. The opposite of "take off" is: _____.
a) take down b) take on c) land
22. I was sick last week and therefore I had to _____ my doctor appointment.
a) put off b) put up c) put on
23. _____ the price, she bought it.
a) Despite b) Even though c) In spite
24. Things are not going well for her now. She has _____.
a) few problems b) a few problems c) little problems
25. The feasibility tests were not successful. We _____ more research.
a) would have done b) should have done c) might done
26. Do you think it is going to rain?
a) I don't hope so. b) I hope not. c) I don't hope.
27. You can join us, but you _____ stay if you don't want to.
a) don't have to b) haven't to c) mustn't
28. I _____ a photograph of him while he _____.
a) took / ate b) took / was eating c) was taking / ate
29. Choose the best answer to the following question: "What was she like?"
a) She was really kind and pleasant. b) She had a red dress on. c) She was beautiful.
30. At this bank you can get 14% _____ on your savings.
a) interest b) rent c) rate
31. "I will miss you very much", he said to her. He _____ very much.
a) told her he'd miss her b) said her he would miss her c) told her he'd missed her
32. If I _____ you, I would not work so hard.
a) am b) were c) had been
33. A police car _____ us on the motorway while we _____ 100 Km per hour.
a) was passing / did b) passed / were doing c) passed / had done
34. Everything _____ happened was my fault.
a) what b) which c) that
35. The students studied hard and made _____.
a) some progresses b) a lot of progress c) many progresses
36. We came to live in Liberec a few years ago, we _____ in Prague.
a) were used to live b) used to live c) use to live

37. I'd rather _____ him the truth.

- a) tell
b) to tell
c) telling
- idea what I was talking about, they couldn't help me.
- a) Though
b) Since
c) Even

39. If you are worried about the problem, you should do something _____ it.

- a) with
b) for
c) about

40. If the North Sea _____ in winter, you could walk from London to Oslo.

- a) freeze
b) froze
c) was frozen