

Informace o přijímacích zkouškách podle studijních programů

1. Studijní program *KKOV N7313 Překladařství a tlumočnictví*

a) Studijní obor *Angličtina pro překladařskou praxi*

Forma přijímací zkoušky: písemná

Test z Angličtiny pro překladařskou praxi - varianta A

Úplné zadání Zkušebních otázek či příkladů, které jsou součástí přijímací zkoušky nebo její části a u otázek s výběrem odpovědi správné řešení.

Part I – Language Competence

- 1. Read an article about starting a career. For questions 1-10, choose from the consultants (A-E) to answer the questions below. Each consultant may be chosen more than once.**

Starting out on your career – Are you a graduate trying to plan out the best career path for yourself? We've asked five careers consultants to give some tips on how to go about it.

Consultant A: A university degree is no guarantee of a job, and job hunting in itself requires a whole set of skills. If you find you are not getting past the first interview, ask yourself what is happening. Is it a failure to communicate or are there some skills you lack? Once you see patterns emerging it will help you decide whether the gaps you have identified can be filled relatively easily. If you cannot work out what the mismatch is, get back to the selection panel with more probing questions, and find out what you need to do to bring yourself up to the level of qualification that would make you more attractive to them: but be careful to make this sound like a genuine request rather than a challenge or complaint.

Consultant B: Do not be too dispirited if you are turned down for a job, but think about the reasons the employers give. They often say it is because others are 'better qualified', but they use the term loosely. Those who made the second interview might have been studying the same subject as you and be of similar ability level, but they had something which made them a closer match to the selector's ideal. That could be experience gained through projects or vacation work, or it might be that they were better at communicating what they could offer. Do not take the comments at face value: think back to the interviews that generated them and make a list of where you think the shortfall in your performance lies. With this sort of analytical approach you will eventually get your foot in the door.

Consultant C: Deciding how long you should stay in your first job is a tough call. Stay too long and future employers may question your drive and ambition. Of course, it depends where you are aiming. There can be advantages in moving sideways rather than up, if you want to gain real depth of knowledge. If you are a graduate, spending five or six years in the same job is not too long provided that you take full advantage of the experience. However, do not use this as an excuse for apathy. Graduates sometimes fail to take ownership of their careers and take the initiative. It is up to you to make the most of what's available within a company, and to monitor your progress in case you need to move on. This applies particularly if you are still not sure where your career path lies.

Consultant D: It is helpful to think through what kind of experience you need to get your dream job and it is not a problem to move around to a certain extent. But in the early stages of your career you need a definite strategy for reaching your goal, so think about that carefully before deciding to move on from your first job. You must cultivate patience to master any role. There is no guarantee that you

will get adequate training, and research has shown that if you do not receive proper help in a new role, it can take 18 months to master it.

Consultant E: A prospective employer does not want to see that you have changed jobs every six months with no thread running between them. You need to be able to demonstrate the quality of your experience to a future employer, and too many moves too quickly can be a bad thing. In any company it takes three to six months for a new employee to get up to speed with the structure and the culture of the company. From the company's perspective, they will not receive any return on the investment in our salary until you have been there for 18 months. This is when they begin to get most value from you – you are still fired up and enthusiastic. If you leave after six months it has not been a good investment and may make other employers wary.

WHICH CONSULTANT MAKES THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

1. Keep your final objective in mind when you are planning to change jobs.
2. It takes time to become familiar with the characteristics of a company you have joined.
3. You should demonstrate determination to improve your job prospects.
4. Make sure your approach for information is positive in tone.
5. It is not certain that you will be given very much support in your job initially.
6. Stay optimistic in spite of setbacks.
7. Promotion isn't the only way to increase your expertise.
8. Ask for information about your shortcomings.
9. Some information you are given may not give a complete picture.
10. It will be some time before you start giving your employers their money's worth.

2. For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between three and six words, including the word given.

1. If you must be noisy could you go outside and play. INSIST
If you noise could you go outside and play.

2. It's possible that they got the wrong idea and thought the party was next week. REACHED
They might conclusion and thought the party was next week.

3. It was a mistake not to write the telephone number down. POINT

I should writing down the telephone number.

4. Apparently, they're planning on rerouting the traffic to reduce congestion. DRAWN
Plans reroute the traffic to reduce congestion.

5. Can you possibly get me the work as soon as possible.
APPRECIATE

I you could get the work to me as soon as possible.

3. Read the text and change the word in capitals to complete the gaps.

Turn a Hobby into a Business

It is not unusual to make a hobby pay for itself even if initially you had no 1. (INTEND) of turning it into a business. Depending upon the hobby, the necessary 2. (EQUIP) can be expensive and the idea of 3. (OCCASION) ... offering items up for sale can at the very least help pay for the hobby. For those looking to make a profit on their 4. (CREATE), these days an audience for products can range from the local to the truly global. Some hobbyists begin by donating a piece of work to a 5. (CHARITY) sale just to see how quickly and 6. (PROFIT) it sells. Local shops can be the next outlet for items, often the step taken by those making things like hand-made greetings cards for instance. And for the truly ambitious, websites like eBay enable the hobbyist to reach a 7. (WORLD) audience. As with any business idea, an honest 8. (APPRAISE) should be undertaken regarding the demand for the work and the price the customer is prepared to pay in 9. (REAL). However, do not forget the degree of personal 10. (SATISFY) as well.

4. Read the text and select the correct answer for questions 1-12.

Phobias

The point of Phobia Awareness Week is to highlight the difficulties that many people **(1)** ... in everyday situations. It is important to **(2)** ... between a fear and a phobia. It's **(3)** ... usual for all of us to have our own peculiar fears, for example being anxious around snakes or nervous about flying. However, only a very small proportion of us actually have a phobia of these things. When these fears begin to **(4)** ... you embarrassment or you feel that your life is being disrupted then you would be wise to **(5)** ... treatment for what could potentially be a phobia. By far the most **(6)** ... phobia and potentially the most disruptive is agoraphobia. The word derives from Greek and **(7)** ... means 'fear of the marketplace' but we apply it today to describe a distressing **(8)** ... in which people **(9)** ... going outside because of the awful feelings of anxiety that arise. Treatment of phobias usually consists of the patient **(10)** ... behavioural therapy during which they gradually get used to being near the object or the situation that causes them fear.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------|--------|
| 1. A face | B confront | C meet | D join |
| 2. A choose | B distinguish | C select | D pick |

Test A

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 3. A very | B absolutely | C quite | D truly |
| 4. A cause | B make | C create | D give |
| 5. A explore | B hunt | C search | D seek |
| 6. A standard | B average | C normal | D common |
| 7. A precisely | B specifically | C literally | D exactly |
| 8. A illness | B condition | C disease | D injury |
| 9. A dodge | B avoid | C miss | D slip |
| 10. A undergoing | B taking | C experiencing | D doing |

Part I – Linguistics

1. Fill in the gaps in these sentences taken from Peter Roach’s textbook *English Phonetics and Phonology* (CUP, 1991) with one or more words so that the sentences make sense:

“In terms of length, [English] diphthongs are like the long vowels... Perhaps the most important thing to remember about all the [English] diphthongs is that the first part is much a) and stronger than the second part,...” (Roach, p. 20)

“A [English] plosive is a consonant articulation with the following characteristics: One articulator is moved against another, or two articulators are moved against each other, so as to form a stricture that allows no air to escape from the vocal tract. ... After this stricture has been formed and air has been compressed behind it, it is b)” (Roach, p. 30)

c) are rather complex [English] consonants. They begin as plosives and end as fricatives. (Roach, p. 47)

2. Transcribe the following words as they are pronounced in BBC Standard pronunciation using the IPA and marking the word stress in words with more than one syllable:

finger /...../, country /...../, hotel /...../

soap /...../, quiet /...../, advantageous /...../

3. Fill in all possible plural forms of the following nouns:

bacillus

manservant

libretto

prognosis

4. Give an example of a word exhibiting the following morphological structure:

5. Explain the use of the definite and the zero articles highlighted (bolded and underlined):

The human sense of **o** smell is powerful, but there are few research systems that explore and examine ways to use it. We have taken **the** first steps to explore how smell can be used to enhance and last longer in a visual object such as a soap bubble.

6. Search through the text and find examples of present and past participles, infinitives and gerunds used as sentence condensers. List all the sentence condensers below the text and identify their morphological form.

Researchers are claiming to have invented a new form of human/computer interaction after developing a machine that can fill bubbles with different smells and project images on to them. The team at Bristol University describe SensaBubble as a “chrono-sensory mid-air display system” – a computer-controlled bubble cannon that fills soap bubbles with a particular scent and then fires them at a user, projecting a colour or display on to them in mid-air. When the bubbles burst they release their scent which, combined with their size and colour, can display anything from a logo to a notification, email alert or an advert.

sentence condenser

morphological form

7. Sentence pattern: (i) analyze the sentence complex down to the clause level (use slashes // to separate individual clauses); (ii) draw a dependency graph; (iii) state what relation holds between the clauses/units based on their mutual interdependency; and (iv) state the type of dependent clauses:

An eminent doctor or psychologist or senior police person was halfway through a lecture when somebody wearing a gorilla outfit ran from the back of the hall up to the podium, pointed a banana at the lecturer, and shouted “Bang! Bang! Bang!” and ran out again.

8. Define the lexico-semantic or formal relations which characterize the following pairs:

front/ rear

present/ to present

flower/ flour

aim/ objective

9. Highlight all the passive forms used in the sentences below and characterize the function(s) or the reasons for the preference of the passive forms here:

The SensaBubble is able to create bubbles in three different sizes and frequencies, controlling their flight path, tracking their location in mid-air and projecting an image on to their surfaces using the opacity of the bubble as a screen. It is designed to explore the concept of “chrono-sensory experiences” where information is presented in different layers hitting different senses like vision and smell for varying lengths of time.

10. Read the text and answer the questions below:

The study proposes and tests a method for identification of back-formed words, presumably applicable to any type of formation. It describes the method and an experiment with selected back-formation types to prove functionality of the method. It is based on a formal approach: the starting point is the selection of potential source words for back-formations according to affixes typically involved in the process; the next step is the verification of the hypothetical back-formations on the Internet. On a general level, the success of this method in locating back-formations that might otherwise go unnoticed leads to the idea that the method may in principal have a wider application and could be adapted to search for other types of derivational formations. If true, it could help close the frequently occurring gap between the data used in word-formation analysis and the current state of the lexicon (especially in the area of neologisms).

Where can this type of text be found?

Characterize the target reader of the text:

Which lexical and grammatical features define the style of the text and helped you answer the previous questions?

Part III – British and American History and Culture

1. The referendum on the independence of Scotland is scheduled for

- a) July 2014 b) September 2014 c) May 2015 d) October 2015

2. Explain the term “Whitehall”.

3. What does the term “pro-life” mean in the US?

4. Hispanic/Latinos are the

- a) largest minority group in the US b) second largest minority group in the US
c) third largest minority group in the US d) fourth largest minority group in the US

5. Tony Blair is the . . .

- a) Former UK Prime Minister b) Liberal Democrat leader
c) Former leader of the Conservative Party d) former UK (Labour) minister for foreign affairs

6. Against whom did the US-led coalition fight in the Gulf War?

- a) Iran b) Iraq c) North Korea d) Afghanistan

7. Complete the names of the major US daily newspapers.

- a) *Washington*
- b) *Los Angeles*

8. Who was the US president in the years 1993-2001?

9. Who is John Kerry?

- a) US Secretary of State b) US Vice-President
c) Governor of California d) US Secretary of Defence

10. What is the most populous state in the US?

- a) Texas b) California c) New York d) Florida

11. Which of these film directors is not American?

- a) Martin Scorsese b) Stanley Kubrick c) Ken Loach d) Joel Coen

12. What is BAFTA?

- a) British Academy of Film and Television Arts b) British-Atlantic Free Trade Association
c) British Association for Trade and Agriculture d) Board of American Free Trade Associations

13. Which three states are part of New England?

- a) Maine b) Pennsylvania c) Iowa
d) Vermont e) New Jersey f) New Hampshire

14. What is Fox News?

- a) US state-owned TV station b) US satellite TV station promoting conservative positions
c) Largest public radio station in the US d) US satellite TV station promoting liberal opinions

Kritéria pro vyhodnocení a postup, jakým se stanoví výsledek přijímací zkoušky nebo její části, včetně postupu vedoucího k sestavení pořadí uchazečů podle výsledků přijímací zkoušky.

Key:

Part I - Language Competence:

(30 points)

- 1)** 1D (10 points)
 2 E
 3 C
 4 A
 5 D
 6 B
 7 C
 8 A
 9 B
 10 E
- 2)** 1. insist on making a / insist upon making a (5 points)
 2. have reached the wrong / 've reached the wrong
 3. have made a point of / 've made a point of
 4. are being drawn up to
 5. would appreciate it if / 'd appreciate it if
- 3)** 1. Intention (5 points)
 2. equipment
 3. occasionally
 4. creativity / creations
 5. charitable
 6. profitably
 7. worldwide
 8. appraisal
 9. reality
 10. satisfaction
- 4)** 1 A/B (10 points)
 2 B
 3 C
 4 A
 5 D
 6 D
 7 C
 8 B

9 B
10 A

Part II – Linguistics

(35 points)

1. Fill in the gaps in these sentences taken from Peter Roach's textbook *English Phonetics and Phonology* (CUP, 1991) with one or more words so that the sentences make sense: (3 points)

a) longer b) released c) affricates

2. Transcribe the following words as they are pronounced in BBC Standard pronunciation using the IPA and marking the word stress in words with more than one syllable: (3 points)

/ˈfɪŋɡə/ , /ˈkʌntri/ , /həʊˈtel/ , /səʊp/ , /kwaɪət/ , /ædvænˈteɪdʒəs/

3. Fill in all possible plural forms of the following nouns:

(4 points)

bacillus	bacilli	manservant	menservants
libretto	librettos/ libretti	prognosis	prognoses

4. Give an example of a word exhibiting the following morphological structure: (1 point)

derivational prefix + base morph + morphological ending

e.g. pre-testing

5. Explain the use of the definite and the zero articles highlighted: (3 points)

(3 points)

The human sense of **0** smell is powerful, but there are few research systems that explore and examine ways to use it. We have taken **the** first steps to explore how smell can be used to enhance and last longer in a visual object such as a soap bubble.

The – made definite by the of-phrase

0 – uncountable indefinite singular noun

the – unique, normally only one position in the row is „the first one“

6. Search through the text and find examples of present and past participles, infinitives and gerunds used as sentence condensers. List all the sentence condensers below the text and identify their morphological form . (3.5 points)

Researchers are claiming **to have invented** a new form of human/computer interaction after **developing** a machine that can fill bubbles with different smells and project images on to them. The team at Bristol University describe SensaBubble as a “chrono-sensory mid-air display system” – a computer-controlled bubble cannon that fills soap bubbles with a particular scent and then fires them at a user, **projecting** a colour or display on to them in mid-air. When the bubbles burst they release their scent which, **combined** with their size and colour, can display anything from a logo to a notification, email alert or an advert.

sentence condenser

morphological form

to have invented

past infinitive

developing

gerund

projecting

present participle

combined

past participle

7. Sentence pattern: (i) analyze the sentence complex down to the clause level (use slashes // to separate individual clauses (ii) draw a dependency graph, (iii) state what relation holds between the clauses/units based on their mutual interdependency, and (iv) state the type of dependent clauses: (5 points)

An eminent doctor or psychologist or senior police person was halfway through a lecture [MC1] // when somebody wearing a gorilla outfit ran from the back of the hall up to the podium [DC2] //, pointed a banana at the lecturer [DC3] //, and shouted “Bang! Bang! Bang!” [DC4] // and ran out again [DC5].



8. Define the lexico-semantic or formal relations which characterise the following pairs: (4 points)

front/ rear **antonymy, oppositeness** present/ to present **homography**

flower/ flour **homophony** aim/ objective **synonymy**

9. Highlight all the passive forms used in the sentences below and characterize the function(s) or the reasons for the preference of the passive forms here:

The SensaBubble is able to create bubbles in three different sizes and frequencies, controlling their flight path, tracking their location in mid-air and projecting an image on to their surfaces using the opacity of the bubble as a screen. It **is designed** to explore the concept of “chrono-sensory experiences” where information **is presented** in different layers hitting different senses like vision and smell for varying lengths of time.

is designed – keeping the theme constant (the SensaBubble/it), adding new rheme, new info to the same topic; (2 points)

is presented – the agent is implied between the lines/clear from the context (by the technology); action is more important – action is the focus of attention rather than the agent here. (2 points)

10. Read the text and answer the questions below:

The study proposes and tests a method for identification of back-formed words, presumably applicable to any type of formation. It describes the method and an experiment with selected back-formation types to prove functionality of the method. It is based on a formal approach: the starting point is the selection of potential source words for back-formations according to affixes typically involved in the process; the next step is the verification of the hypothetical back-formations on the Internet. On a general level, the success of this method in locating back-formations that might otherwise go unnoticed leads to the idea that the method may in principal have a wider application and could be adapted to search for other types of derivational formations. If true, it could help close the frequently occurring gap between the data used in word-formation analysis and the current state of the lexicon (especially in the area of neologisms).

Where can this type of text be found? journals, monographs (1 point)

Characterise the target reader of the text: specialists, students (0.5 points)

Which lexical and grammatical features define the style of the text and helped you answer the previous questions? (3 points)

the use of terminology, avoidance of vague and expressive vocabulary, impersonal sentence structure, frequent passive voice structures

Part III - British and American History and Culture (35 points)

Unless stated otherwise, for each correct answer you get 2 points.

- 1) b
- 2) Metonym for overall British governmental administration, as well as being a geographic name for the surrounding area. (3 points)
- 3) anti-abortion (movement)
- 4) a
- 5) a
- 6) b
- 7) a) *The Washington Post or The Washington Times* b) *LA Times or LA Daily Journal*
- 8) Bill Clinton
- 9) a
- 10) b
- 11) c
- 12) a
- 13) a, d, f (3 points)
- 14) b

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: **57**

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: **100**

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: **75**

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: **56,21**

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: **10,17**

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky: -

Ostrava 20. června 2014

Zpracovali: Mgr. Andrea Holešová, Ph.D., Bc. Petra Valošková

Za správnost odpovídá: Mgr. Andrea Holešová, Ph.D.