

Filozofická fakulta Ostravské univerzity v Ostravě

Informace o přijímacích zkouškách podle studijních programů

1. Studijní program B7310 Filologie

- a) **Studijní obor Angličtina ve sféře podnikání**
Forma přijímací zkoušky: písemná

Test z anglického jazyka - varianta A
PART 1: GRAMMATICAL TEST 1 (14 BODŮ)

For each question, circle the correct answer.

1. It's high time you the whole house.
A. clean B. had cleaned C. **cleaned** D. should clean
2. We are going to Africa for our wedding anniversary next Monday – by that time we together for 25 years!
A. will be B. **will have been** C. are D. will have been being
3. I still miss Jane, I wish I her.
A. have never left B. **had never left** C. never left D. would never left
4. Mr Anderson, wanted to talk to you yesterday, is a computer salesman.
A. that B. which C. **who** D. as
5. If the police better organized, people would feel much safer.
A. will be B. is C. had been D. **were**
6. dark, we returned home.
A. Been B. Being C. Having been D. **It being**
7. Never such a beautiful girl before.
A. **have I seen** B. I had seen C. I have seen D. I saw
8. He was convicted of armed robbery two weeks ago and has been prison since then.
A. at a B. at the C. **in** D. at
9. I've studied the whole case in detail and I'm sure he's innocent. He simply it.
A. can't had stolen B. **can't have stolen** C. can't steal D. cannot stolen
10. If I have big supper, I can't sleep night.
A. a, in a B. the, at the C. **a, at-** D. -, at -
11. If only I more about the situation when I decided to settle in his town.

- A. **had known** B. knew C. known D. would know
12. John is simply used to always a cup of coffee at ten.
- A. **having** B. have C. to having D. to have
13. We can't afford a new car, it's too expensive.
- A. **to buy** B. buy C. buying D. at buying
14. Could you help me? I'm sure I
- A. follow B. followed C. had be followed **D. am being followed**

PART 2: GRAMMATICAL TEST 2 (8 BODŮ)

Fill in *to* where appropriate.

1. My contract allows me ...**TO**... take one month's leave.
2. Did you notice anyone leave the house?
3. The public must be made ...**TO**... take notice of us.
4. He was seen ...**TO**... lock the door.
5. Don't let him interfere with your plans.
6. Do you know how ...**TO**... repair the chair?
7. If you wish ...**TO**... leave, you are free to do so.
8. They will do all they can ...**TO**... make him do it.

PART 3: LEXICAL TEST (14 BODŮ)

For each question, circle the correct answer.

1. That was only the first day of the competition., but we will have to do as well tomorrow if we want to win.
A. as far as it goes B. far too much **C. so far so good** D. as far so well
2. He didn't know anything about business, so setting up his own company was
A. a leap into the clouds **B. a leap in the dark** C. a leap into the whole D. a leap aside
3. If you are not happy with the situation you shoulda complaint.
A. do **B. make** C. take D. pay
4. I spent several years in Spain,I never learnt to speak Spanish.
A. thus B. despite **C. yet** D. in spite of

5. The bank won't give you a loan until they haveyour financial situation.
 A. checked in B. checked off C. checked up **D. checked out**
6. I don't wantexactly how the system works; it's quite secret.
A. to give away B. to give back C. to give off D. to give up
7. They cannot put a price on that picture. As it is so valuable, it is
A. priceless B. pricely C. priceful D. price-free
8. Decide which of these words does NOT have a similar meaning to 'dishonest':
 A. underhand B. sneaky C. devious **D. daunting**
9. The friends Iin my home town are different from my college friends.
A. hang out with B. hang on to C. hang over D. hang up with
10. You expect a certain amount of criticism, but you just have toand get on with your job.
 A. rise and shine B. rise to the bait C. rise to the level **D. rise above it**
11. Decide which of these words does NOT refer to a person:
 A. competitor **B. installation** C. entrant D. winner
12. Decide which of these words is NOT connected with cricket:
 A. bat **B. linesman** C. umpire D. wicket
13. She doesn't mind if you use her things but pleasewhere you found them or she won't know where they are.
A. put them back B. put them in C. put them over D. put them across
14. He decided toafter twenty years in the job, saying it was time someone else took over.
 A. stand back B. stand up C. stand out **D. stand down**

PART 4: READING (14 BODÚ)

Read the text and complete the 4 tasks given at the end.

Paragr. 1 Should convicted killers be put to death themselves? Most people feel very strongly about this question. But would a return to the death penalty really protect the innocent – or would it just add to the bloodshed?

Paragr. 2 A National Opinion Polls survey carried out at the beginning of the 1990s showed that over 80 per cent of British people thought that child killers should be subject to the death penalty. Almost as many say terrorists should be put to death. Public opinion pressured the

government into voting again on the restoration of capital punishment, but Members of Parliament had already rejected the idea.

Paragr. 3 The Citizens' Protection Society has campaigned for the return of capital punishment for over thirty years. The society was formed after three policemen were shot dead in the street a few months after hanging was abolished. Its chairwoman pointed at the ever increasing number of murders as positive proof that we needed the return of the death penalty as the only effective deterrent.

Paragr. 4 "It's a warning to a potential killer, rather like having a lighthouse to warn shipping of rocks ahead," she told our reporter. "You can't put a figure on the number of ships you save but that doesn't mean you tear down the lighthouse.

Paragr. 5 When I began campaigning, I heard from a doctor's wife in Whitby. She had been attacked by a robber who tried to strangle her and as she felt herself losing consciousness she told him, 'You'll hang for this, you know.' It saved her: the robber suddenly realized the risk he was taking with his life and let her go.

Paragr. 6 It should also be taken into consideration that any man who commits a brutal rape knows that he is better off if he kills his victim. The punishment won't be any worse and, if she's dead, she can't identify him. That can't be just.

Paragr. 7 I wish you could speak with mothers of murdered children," she continued. "Twelve-year-old Emily went out one evening for a bag of chips and never came home: she was raped and strangled. Her murderer is now serving a life sentence but, by the time Emily would have been old enough to have her own home and family, he will probably be a free man again – and may kill another child. Ann Weston, mother of another murdered child, told me it's an insult to dead children that their killers are living in comfort, paid for by the state. If you take a life you should give a life. Poor soul, she's living her life sentence and it will never end!"

Paragr. 8 The abolitionists argue that research in America shows there are just as many criminals shooting and killing people in states with the death penalty as in those where the harshest punishment is life imprisonment.

Paragr. 9 The abolitionists also point out the underlying hypocrisy in condemning murder as evil and then saying that as a punishment the state is going to kill the murderer on a set date. They see this as the ultimate act of calculated murder and firmly believe that no civilized society should resort to such barbarity.

Paragr. 10 It is true that every new terrorist attack brings a new call to bring back capital punishment. For many abolitionists, the fact that innocent people may be executed by mistake is sufficient argument against any return to capital punishment. The American Civil Liberties Union estimated that nearly 350 innocent people were convicted of capital crimes in the United States in the 20th century and twenty-five of them were put to death. These were cases where the real criminal was eventually found, or the defendants' alibis were proved valid too late.

Paragr. 11 British campaigners for the return of capital punishment seem to have sufficient faith in the British system of justice to believe that mistakes are unlikely. "If the death penalty is in force, courts will do their best to give the accused the benefit of any doubt," they say. But the abolitionists argue that juries would be unwilling to bring a "guilty" verdict then and criminals might go free to commit more crimes. I can only add: if you were called to sit on a jury, would you make that decision? And if you couldn't, is it right to expect anyone else to make it for you?

TASK 1 (4 BODY)

The following extract fits the space between these paragraphs. Circle the correct answer.

They point out there are very few planned killings where the criminal is likely to calculate the consequences if he's caught. Three out of four murders happen within the family. A man who

batters his wife to death in a fit of rage isn't likely to act differently because someone else was hanged for a similar crime.

- a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 3 and 4 d) 4 and 5
e) 7 and 8 f) **8 and 9** g) 9 and 10 h) 10 and 11

TASK 2 (4 BODY)

Read again the 10th paragraph of the text and decide after which words the following sentence fits. Circle the correct answer.

But both abolitionists and some politicians warn that executing terrorists would only make them into martyrs and bring them sympathy, money and arms – and lead to more bloodshed.

- a) **bring back capital punishment** b) return to capital punishment
c) were put to death d) proved valid too late

TASK 3 (4 BODY)

Decide whether these statements are true or false and put down T (true) or F (false) into the box.

1. The threat of capital punishment has never stopped a potential criminal.

F

2. Convicted killers are better off than relatives of murdered people.

T

TASK 4 (2 BODY)

In either the 3rd or the 8th paragraphs find the word or phrase whose meaning is a “thing that makes somebody decide not to do something” and put down your answer into the box.

**DETERRENT/ (CAPITAL)
PUNISHMENT/DEATH PENALTY**

Kritéria pro vyhodnocení a postup, jakým se stanoví výsledek přijímací zkoušky nebo její části

písemný test celkem: 50 bodů (za nesprávné odpovědi nebyly strhávány body)

Part 1 (část 1): **Grammatical test 1** (14 bodů celkem, 1 bod za správně vybranou možnost)

Part 2 (část 2): **Grammatical test 2** (8 bodů celkem, 1 bod za správné doplnění výrazu "to")

Part 3 (část 3): **Lexical test** (14 bodů celkem, 1 bod za správně vybranou možnost)

Part 4 (část 4): **Reading** (14 bodů celkem)

Task 1 (úkol 1): 4 body za správně vybranou položku

Task 2 (úkol 2): 4 body za správně vybranou položku

Task 3 (úkol 3): 2 body za každé správně označené tvrzení (celkem 4 body)

Task 4 (úkol 4): 2 body za správně vypsané slovo

Prezeční studium

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: 129

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 50

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 43

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 26,88

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 7,67

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky:

$d_1=17$: $d_2=19$: $d_3=22$: $d_4=25$: $d_5=26$: $d_6=28$: $d_7=31$: $d_8=33,4$: $d_9=38$

Kombinované studium

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: 75

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 50

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 46

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 30,85

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 7,02

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky:

$d_1=21,8$: $d_2=25,8$: $d_3=28$: $d_4=29,6$: $d_5=31$: $d_6=32$: $d_7=34,8$: $d_8=36$: $d_9=40$

Ostrava 22. června 2006

Zpracovali: Petra Palkovská, Mgr. Petra Lexová

Za správnost odpovídá: prof. PhDr. Aleš Svoboda, DrSc.

Filozofická fakulta Ostravské univerzity v Ostravě

Informace o přijímacích zkouškách podle studijních programů

2. Studijní program B7310 Filologie

- b) Studijní obor *Angličtina ve sféře podnikání*
Forma přijímací zkoušky: písemná

Test z anglického jazyka - varianta B

PART 1: GRAMMATICAL TEST 1 (14 BODŮ)

For each question, circle the correct answer.

15. He was sure Pam about it.

- A. has already heard **B. had** **already** C. is hearing D. was already heard
heard

16. Come as soon as you the results of the test.

- E. will know **A. know** F. knew G. would know

17. I don't like it here. I wish I to Aš.

- E. have never come F. would never come G. would never came **H. had never come**

18. The new house had a very small garden, I didn't like.

- E. that **F. which** G. what H. however

19. If the news bad, he would escape from Tibet to India.

- E. were F. is G. had been **H. was**

20. that the police would recognize him, he never went outside his hotel room.

- E. Feared **F. Fearing** G. He feared H. He having feared

21. Not only of cheating, but he was also suspected of smoking grass and drinking alcohol at school.

- E. accused he F. did he accuse **G. was he accused** H. he was accused

22. You don't look well, you're a bit colour.

- E. off** F. of G. in H. out of

23. You can call them; it's eight o'clock - they their dinner by now.

- E. will** **have** A. would had finished B. would finish C. will finish
finished

24. Spring is season when many trees are flower.

- A. **the, in** B. the, in the C. -, with D. an, in a
25. I wish I him everything when he offered me that job.
 A. told **B. had told** C. tell D. has told
26. I like English but that was a long time ago.
 F. would A. used **B. used to** C. would to
27. I didn't plan to go home so early – I leave.
 A. made B. was made **C. was made to** D. had been made
28. Don't you feel a cup of tea?
 A. as having B. to have **C. like having** D. for having

PART 2: GRAMMATICAL TEST 2 (8 BODŮ)

Fill in *to* where appropriate.

1. He likes ..**TO**.... be seen in public.
2. I heard him come at about ten o'clock.
3. Make him do it!
4. But he has already been made ...**TO**... do it!
5. Who is going ...**TO**... take her home?
6. If you wish to leave, you are free ...**TO**.. do so.
7. I don't know how ...**TO**..... tell him.
8. We did all we could ...**TO**.... prevent it.

PART 3: LEXICAL TEST (14 BODŮ)

For each question, circle the correct answer.

15. The conditions at the hospital in India were from those at the London hospital where he usually worked.
 A. far and away **B. far removed** C. far too much D. far out
16. His new car is amazing, but it must have cost him

- E. **a packet** F. the sea G. the Sun H. a suitcase
17. I usually the washing up and leave the cooking to my wife, as she's a better cook than me.
- E. **do** F. make G. take H. have
18. She found the job very tough., she stayed at the company and was finally promoted.
- E. And F. Although G. Though **H. Nevertheless**
19. Can you these figures against last year's figures? I'd like to know which year was more successful.
- E. check in **F. check off** G. check back H. check under
20. Bob's wife went on at him so much that eventually he
- E. gave back F. gave over G. gave himself **H. gave in**
21. You need to those trousers by about 2 cm or they will be too short to wear with shoes.
- E. lengthed **F. lengthen** G. lengthwise H. lengthise
22. Decide which of these words or phrases does NOT have a similar meaning to 'be experienced':
- E. know the ropes F. be seasoned **G. be wet behind the ears** H. be a veteran
23. Everything really the result of my exams. If I pass, I'll get the job.
- E. hangs back **F. hangs on** G. hangs out H. hangs from
24. It was just an accident - therefore I don't
- E. bear a grudge** F. grin and bear it G. bear thinking about it H. bear interest in it
25. Decide which of these words is NOT a negative quality:
- E. flaw F. fault G. defect **H. attribute**
26. Decide which of these words is NOT connected with anger:
- E. annoyed F. furious G. livid **H. restless**
27. He wanted to save money on a regular basis and fifty pounds a month.
- E. put back **F. put by** G. put in H. put up
28. What does PC? I think it means 'personal computer', but I am not sure.
- E. **stand for** F. stand in G. stand over H. stand by

PART 4: READING (14 BODÚ)

Read the text and complete the 4 tasks given at the end.

Paragr. 1 Should convicted killers be put to death themselves? Most people feel very strongly about this question. But would a return to the death penalty really protect the innocent – or would it just add to the bloodshed?

Paragr. 2 A National Opinion Polls survey carried out at the beginning of the 1990s showed that over 80 per cent of British people thought that child killers should be subject to the death penalty. Almost as many say terrorists should be put to death. Public opinion pressured the government into voting again on the restoration of capital punishment, but Members of Parliament had already rejected the idea.

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Paragr. 7 I wish you could speak with mothers of murdered children,” she continued. “Twelve-year-old Emily went out one evening for a bag of chips and never came home: she was raped and strangled. Her murderer is now serving a life sentence but, by the time Emily would have been old enough to have her own home and family, he will probably be a free man again –

and may kill another child. Ann Weston, mother of another murdered child, told me it's an insult to dead children that their killers are living in comfort, paid for by the state. If you take a life you should give a life. Poor soul, she's living her life sentence and it will never end!"

The abolitionists argue that research in America shows there are just as many criminals shooting and killing people in states with the death penalty as in those where the harshest punishment is life imprisonment. They point out there are very few planned killings where the criminal is likely to calculate the consequences if he's caught. Three out of four murders happen within the family. A man who batters his wife to death in a fit of rage isn't likely to act differently because someone else was hanged for a similar crime.

Paragr. 9 The abolitionists also point out the underlying hypocrisy in condemning murder as evil and then saying that as a punishment the state is going to kill the murderer on a set date. They see this as the ultimate act of calculated murder and firmly believe that no civilized society should resort to such barbarity.

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Paragr. 11 British campaigners for the return of capital punishment seem to have sufficient faith in the British system of justice to believe that mistakes are unlikely. "If the death penalty is in force, courts will do their best to give the accused the benefit of any doubt," they say. But the abolitionists argue that juries would be unwilling to bring a "guilty" verdict then and criminals might go free to commit more crimes. I can only add: if you were called to sit on a

jury, would you make that decision? And if you couldn't, is it right to expect anyone else to make it for you?

TASK 1 (4 BODY)

The following extract fits the space between these paragraphs. Circle the correct answer.

Its chairwoman pointed at the ever increasing number of murders as positive proof that we needed the return of the death penalty as the only effective deterrent.

- a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) **3 and 4** d) 4 and 5
e) 7 and 8 f) 8 and 9 g) 9 and 10 h) 10 and 11

TASK 2 (4 BODY)

Read again the 10th paragraph of the text and decide after which words the following sentence fits. Circle the correct answer.

These were cases where the real criminal was eventually found, or the defendants' alibis were proved valid too late.

- a) bring back capital punishment b) lead to more bloodshed
c) return to capital punishment d) **were put to death**

TASK 3 (4 BODY)

Decide whether these statements are true or false and put down T (true) or F (false) into the box.

1. There has been a case where the threat of capital punishment stopped a potential murderer.

2. Relatives of murdered people are worse off than convicted killers.

TASK 4 (2 BODY)

In either the 3rd or the 8th paragraphs find the word or phrase whose meaning is a "short period of an intense feeling" and put down your answer into the box.

FIT (OF RAGE)

Kritéria pro vyhodnocení a postup, jakým se stanoví výsledek přijímací zkoušky nebo její části

pisemný test celkem: 50 bodů (za nesprávné odpovědi nebyly strhávány body)

Part 1 (část 1): **Grammatical test 1** (14 bodů celkem, 1 bod za správně vybranou možnost)

Part 2 (část 2): **Grammatical test 2** (8 bodů celkem, 1 bod za správné doplnění výrazu "to")

Part 3 (část 3): **Lexical test** (14 bodů celkem, 1 bod za správně vybranou možnost)

Part 4 (část 4): **Reading** (14 bodů celkem)

Task 1 (úkol 1): 4 body za správně vybranou položku

Task 2 (úkol 2): 4 body za správně vybranou položku

Task 3 (úkol 3): 2 body za každé správně označené tvrzení (celkem 4 body)

Task 4 (úkol 4): 2 body za správně vybrané slovo

Prezeční studium

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: 111

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 50

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 44

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 28,17

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 8,77

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky:

$d_1=17$: $d_2=19$: $d_3=22$: $d_4=25$: $d_5=28$: $d_6=32$: $d_7=35$: $d_8=37$: $d_9=39$

Kombinované studium

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: 81

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 50

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 47

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 32,91

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 7,73

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky:

$d_1=23$: $d_2=26$: $d_3=29$: $d_4=33$: $d_5=34$: $d_6=36$: $d_7=37$: $d_8=39$: $d_9=42$

Ostrava 22. června 2006

Zpracovali: Petra Palkovská, Mgr. Petra Lexová

Za správnost odpovídá: prof. PhDr. Aleš Svoboda, DrSc.

Filozofická fakulta Ostravské univerzity v Ostravě

Informace o přijímacích zkouškách podle studijních programů

3. Studijní program B7310 Filologie

- c) **Studijní obor Angličtina ve sféře podnikání**
Forma přijímací zkoušky: písemná

Test z anglického jazyka - varianta E
PART 1: GRAMMATICAL TEST 1 (14 BODŮ)

For each question, circle the correct answer.

29. In those days people thought that the Earth the centre of the universe.
A. is B. had been C. has been **D. was**
30. By the end of the next month he in England for eight years.
H. will be I. is **J. will have been** K. will have been being
31. Uncle Tim said, "I wish I to Alaska."
L. have never gone J. would never gone K. never went **L. had never gone**
32. The hotel is near the beach, suits my wife.
I. that **J. which** K. what L. for that
33. If all the electrical goods at 30% discount, they would sell out in no time.
I. were J. is K. had been L. was
34. that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.
I. Been convinced J. Having convinced **K. Convinced** L. Convinced so convinced
35. Hardly at the report when I was asked for my opinion.
I. I have glanced J. have I glanced K. I had glanced **L. had I glanced**
36. I don't think he'll ever come back; he has left good.
I. in J. on K. by **L. for**
37. They let her go home all alone. It's so irresponsible; they that.
G. shouldn't had done A. should have done **B. shouldn't have done** C. shouldn't do
38. They are both successful: Andrew is studying Roman law and Paul is involved in cancer research.
H. the, the I. a, a **J. -, -** K. -, a
39. If only I that much money when I needed it last year.

- L. has had **A. had had** B. had have C. had
40. No kidding: he meet Hemingway in person when he was in the States in 1955.
- A. does **B. did** C. used to D. would
41. out of the window he suddenly noticed that somebody was hiding in his garden.
- A. Looked B. Having looked **C. Looking** D. Having watching
42. He would love to go to the party; he is still hoping he
- A. is invited B. will invite C. is going to invite **D. will be invited**

PART 2: GRAMMATICAL TEST 2 (8 BODŮ)

Fill in *to* where appropriate.

- You'll have ...**TO**..... see him
- She felt himtouch her hair.
- She was made ...**TO**.....sell her car.
- He was heard ...**TO**.....leave the room.
- Try to do all you can ...**TO**.....finish it.
- They ordered him ...**TO**.....turn to the right.
- He was ordered ...**TO**.....turn to the right.
- Tell her ...**TO**.....come back immediately.

PART 3: LEXICAL TEST (14 BODŮ)

For each question, circle the correct answer.

- I think he has in criticising the teachers.
A. gone too far B. spoke too far C. took too far D. struck too far
- She felt really bad when she realised that she had lost her watch. It wasn't expensive but it had sentimental

A. expense B. price **C. value** D. prize

- He a lot of his business by email these days so he doesn't have to visit his clients often.
A. does B. makes C. takes D. has
- He never went to university, getting top marks at school.
A. although B. thanks C. nevertheless **D. despite**
- There are some mistakes in these calculations. Can you them again?

- A. check in B. check off **C. check over** D. check out
6. We spent half an hour looking for the keys, but eventually and went home.
A. gave back B. gave over C. gave out **D. gave up**
7. Her routine was The judges gave her maximum points.
A. faultful B. faulty **C. faultless** D. unfaulted
8. Decide which of these words does NOT have a similar meaning to 'expensive':
A. classy B. plush **C. deranged** D. posh
9. Those teenage boys don't seem to have anything to do. They just in the park all day.
A. hang around B. hang on C. hang over D. hang up
10. Was this money or did you know you were going to get it?
A. a bolt for you B. the nuts and bolts **C. a bolt from the blue** D. a tough nut to crack
11. Decide which of these words does NOT refer to a type of crime:
A. arson B. mugging C. fraud **D. verdict**
12. Decide which of these words is NOT connected with cooking:
A. donate B. peel C. mash D. slice
13. He was an inspirational politician, who his ideas with great clarity.
A. put down B. put out **C. put across** D. put at
14. Tom Rawlings decided to the party's president in the leadership election.
A. stand against B. stand across C. stand in D. stand over

PART 4: READING (14 BODŮ)

Read the text and complete the 4 tasks given at the end.

Paragr. 1 The origins of vegetarianism can be traced to ancient times, when flesh was not eaten in connection with religion, either as a form of purification or as qualification for the function of priest. A fleshless diet for everyday use appeared around 500 BC in India and in eastern Mediterranean lands almost simultaneously, as part of the philosophical awakening of the time. The followers of Pythagoras of Samos called for human benevolence towards other creatures, which should not be killed for food. Later Greek philosophers recommended a fleshless diet because they searched for cosmic harmony and believed in the reincarnation of souls – the word means transfer of souls to new bodies after death. This belief was the reason

why these philosophers required that man should not harm any living creature. Many Indians refused to kill animals for food for similar reasons.

Paragr. 2 In later centuries vegetarianism had a different fate in the East and in the West. Monotheistic religions, that is those believing that there is only one God, like Christianity, Islam or Judaism, were less favourable to vegetarianism; on the other hand, a meat-free diet spread steadily in Hinduistic India. From this country, it was carried, together with Buddhism and its ideal of causing no harm, as far as China and Japan.

Paragr. 3 With the transformation of first Western and then world lifestyles in modern times, vegetarianism entered a new phase. Sensitivity to animal suffering and disapproval of eating meat were revived as part of the humanitarianism of the 17th and 18th centuries in Europe. Vegetarians of the early 19th century usually condemned the use of alcohol as well as eating meat. They also pointed out the nutritional advantages of light food, in contrast with the rich and heavy meat diet of that day. As always, the vegetarianism of that time tended to be combined with efforts towards a humane, and a cosmically harmonious way of life.

Paragr. 4 During the 19th century the movement began to produce results even among nonvegetarians. By the early 20th century it was contributing substantially to the effort to vary and lighten the diet of nonvegetarians, especially in English-speaking countries. Such food as peanut butter and cornflakes were invented by vegetarians in the United States. In some places a vegetarian diet was regarded simply as a part of medical treatment of certain disorders. Elsewhere, and notably in Germany, vegetarianism was looked upon as a comprehensive reform of life habits, which were to be made more simple and healthy. These people did not derive the term vegetarianism from “vegetable food”, but from the Latin word *vegetus*, which means active, full of energy.

Paragr. 5 The vegetarian movement as a whole was carried forward by certain religious sects and by ethically inclined individuals, such as Leo Tolstoy and George Bernard Shaw. Certain

religious sects took the lead in establishing national vegetarian societies; the first such society was formed in England in 1847. The International Vegetarian Union was founded in 1908.

Paragr. 6 In the course of the 20th century, vegetarian restaurants, schools and rest homes sprang up in most European countries. A special industry processes vegetable foods that simulate various meats in form and flavour; the purpose is to ease the transition from flesh eating for those who have been converted to vegetarianism. Nowadays “health food” stores can be found even in small towns: they offer products that conform to vegetarian tastes. Numerous vegetarian societies publish their own journals, full of recipes which centre on the tasty use of vegetarian foods, cheeses and eggs. There have even been effort to develop medicines that would be more consistent with vegetarian ethical standards.

Paragr. 7 The suitability and usefulness of vegetarian diets have been discussed ever since the chemical analysis of foods started after about 1900. At the same time nutritional studies of the importance of various compounds in foods began to provide a scientific basis for nutrition. Scientists determined the essential amino acids, or compounds from which proteins found in flesh are formed; they also isolated vitamins and proved how important iron and other minerals are for the state of human health. These findings cast a new light on all types of diet: the emphasis shifted from particular types of foodstuffs to particular nutrients.

Paragr. 8 For instance, nearly all types of vegetable protein were found lacking in certain amino acids; the only exception was the protein from soyabeans. This deficiency is often made up in vegetarian diets by combining foods whose proteins supplement each other, such as corn and beans; combinations of cereals with legumes are also possible.

Paragr. 9 On the other hand, vegetarian diets were found to be low in both saturated fats and cholesterol. As there probably exists a connection between these substances and heart disease, many physicians believe that vegetarian diets may lower the occurrence of heart disease. This was partially proved during both world wars. In 1917-1918, the Danes had to live on cereals,

vegetables, fruits and dairy foods, as a result of the Allied blockade, and they showed both improved health and lower death rates.

TASK 1 (4 BODY)

The following extract fits the space between these paragraphs. Circle the correct answer.

Still, a vegetarian diet can constitute a potential danger: scientists have found that anemia and other disorders caused by a deficiency of minerals are common in many regions where the diet is primarily vegetarian.

- a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 3 and 4 d) 4 and 5
e) 5 and 6 f) 6 and 7 g) 7 and 8 **h) 8 and 9**

TASK 2 (4 BODY)

Read again the last paragraph of the text and decide after which words the following sentence fits. Circle the correct answer.

Similar developments were observed in Norway during World War Two, when Norwegians were also forced to live on a vegetarian diet.

- a) fats and cholesterol b) heart disease
c) both world wars **d) lower death rates**

TASK 3 (4 BODY)

Decide whether these statements are true or false and put down T (true) or F (false) into the box.

1. Soyabeans contain amino acids. **T**
2. Vegetarians mustn't drink any alcohol. **F**

TASK 4 (2 BODY)

In the 6th paragraph find the word or phrase whose meaning is to "satisfy" and put down your answer into the box.

CONFORM

Kritéria pro vyhodnocení a postup, jakým se stanoví výsledek přijímací zkoušky nebo její části

písemný test celkem: 50 bodů (za nesprávné odpovědi nebyly strhávány body)

Part 1 (část 1): **Grammatical test 1** (14 bodů celkem, 1 bod za správně vybranou možnost)

Part 2 (část 2): **Grammatical test 2** (8 bodů celkem, 1 bod za správné doplnění výrazu "to")

Part 3 (část 3): **Lexical test** (14 bodů celkem, 1 bod za správně vybranou možnost)

Part 4 (část 4): **Reading** (14 bodů celkem)

Task 1 (úkol 1): 4 body za správně vybranou položku

Task 2 (úkol 2): 4 body za správně vybranou položku

Task 3 (úkol 3): 2 body za každé správně označené tvrzení (celkem 4 body)

Task 4 (úkol 4): 2 body za správně vypsané slovo

Prezeční studium

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: 3

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 50

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 29

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 25,67

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 4,16

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky:

$d_1=22,2$: $d_2=23,4$: $d_3=24,6$: $d_4=25,8$: $d_5=27$: $d_6=27,4$: $d_7=27,8$: $d_8=28,2$: $d_9=28,6$

Kombinované studium

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: 3

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 50

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 44

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 36,33

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 8,62

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky:

$d_1=29,2$: $d_2=31,4$: $d_3=33,6$: $d_4=35,8$: $d_5=38$: $d_6=39,2$: $d_7=40,4$: $d_8=41,6$: $d_9=42,8$

Ostrava 22. června 2006

Zpracovali: Petra Palkovská, Mgr. Petra Lexová

Za správnost odpovídá: prof. PhDr. Aleš Svoboda, DrSc.