

Informace o přijímacích zkouškách podle studijních programů

1. Studijní program *B7310 Filologie*

- a) Studijní obor *Angličtina ve sféře podnikání, prezenční a kombinované studium*
Forma přijímací zkoušky: písemná

Test z Angličtina ve sféře podnikání - varianta A

Úplné zadání písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části (u testů s výběrem odpovědi správné řešení):

PART 1: GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL TEST

Put down the letter of the correct option into your answer sheet.

1. I can play the guitar quite well. If only I sing better.
A) could B) can C) will be able to D) would be able to
2. I can't find my umbrella. I it in the restaurant last night.
A) had to leave B) would have left C) must leave D) must have left
3. The train arrive at 11.30 but it was an hour late.
A) supposed to B) was supposing to C) was supposed to D) had supposed to
4. If you hadn't shown it to him, he so unhappy now.
A) wasn't B) wouldn't have been C) won't be D) wouldn't be
5. Hardly ever language like that.
A) they have heard B) have they heard C) heard they D) did they heard
6. I as happy as I do now since I was at college.
A) didn't feel B) hadn't felt C) am not feeling D) haven't felt
7. to switch off the lights, please!
A) Recall B) Remind C) Memorise D) Remember
8. I'm glad you finally got rid that old car.
A) of B) off C) from D) out of
9. My house, I bought last year, has got a lovely garden.
A) that B) where C) which D) what
10. What's name of that man we met yesterday?
A) the B) a C) – D) some
11. Ann drink coffee but she likes it now.
A) hasn't used to B) was used to C) wasn't used to D) didn't use to

12. We heard a tremendous noise and saw that a car into a tree.
 A) crashes B) is crashed C) had crashed D) was crashing
13. When I was younger we our free time at the coast and fly kites every autumn.
 A) would spend B) were spending C) used to spending D) would have spent
14. Will you stay here until the plane ?
 A) doesn't take off B) takes off C) will take off D) won't take off
15. I forgot the milk when I was at the shop.
 A) to get B) get C) getting D) for get
16. Edison went ahead with the experiment he knew it was dangerous.
 A) even if B) even though C) whether D) provided
17. The castle is said to be haunted, so tourists go there.
 A) little B) a little C) few D) to few
18. by their defeat, the players were slowly leaving the court.
 A) Humiliate B) Humiliated C) Humiliating D) Having humiliated
19. Our car a strange noise ever since it ran out of oil.
 A) has been made B) made C) is to make D) has been making
20. Sarah visits us quite often. Jane.
 A) So does B) So do C) So is D) So has
21. Identify the object in the following sentence:
 "I was scared and I couldn't see anybody in the dark."
 A) scared B) I C) anybody D) dark
22. Decide which part of speech the underlined word is:
 "We were quite dissatisfied."
 A) adverb B) adjective C) conjunction D) pronoun
23. I've never heard a bad word spoken about John. He everybody.
 A) gets about B) gets down to C) gets on with D) gets over with
24. I wouldn't even want to read that book, alone buy it.
 A) even B) not C) let D) never
25. If you want antibiotics, you should ask the doctor for a
 A) note B) receipt C) prescription D) manual
26. He's out of work so they'll have to on less money.
 A) get down B) get by C) get through D) get with
27. Jane is my sister! She's my own
 A) flesh and bone B) flesh and blood C) meat and blood D) heart and blood
28. The book important questions about feminism.
 A) rises B) arises C) raises D) increases

29. Decide which of these words does NOT have a similar meaning to 'hurt':
 A) mourn B) injure C) wound D) bruise
30. Carbon dioxide production is much than 100 years ago.
 A) fast B) faster C) more fast D) farster
31. One of these two armchairs is new, is old.
 A) another B) the other C) other D) others
32. The affair led to the resignations of three leading
 A) politics B) politicals C) politicians D) policies
33. I'm not on spicy food.
 A) keen B) fond C) eager D) interested
34. playing volleyball, she also does aerobics and yoga in her spare time.
 A) beside B) besides C) except for D) except
35. Once a year it's a good idea to go to the doctor for
 A) a check-up B) a check-in C) an operation D) a drop-in

PART 2: READING

Read the text, complete the tasks given at the end and fill in the answers into your answer sheet.

How to enliven a garden with more unusual plants

Buying plants from a plantsman's nursery, as opposed to a garden centre, is rather like buying food from a gourmet delicatessen instead of a supermarket. It widens your horizons and, with luck, you will meet the grower of the plants and have the opportunity to collect great advice and top-quality plants.

In the next few months many of us might realise we have quite a few planting opportunities, as old favourites have bitten the dust in the wake of the harsh winter. Rather than just racing down to the garden centre to buy a replacement, sow some annuals to tide you over while you consider what exciting plants you could acquire. Think of plants like friends - it is often refreshing to have the opportunity to widen your circle, new ones are different and often exciting.

In my columns this year I will be sharing some of my favourite tried-and-trusted nurseries with you. Stone House Cottage Garden is one. Louisa and James Arbuthnott's garden and nursery, near Kidderminster, has been created since they bought the Gardener's Cottage and walled garden in 1974.

The three-quarters-of-an-acre site was developed while James was still in the army: he did the design and the construction, while Louisa did the planting, as with Vita Sackville-West and Harold Nicolson.

Louisa's obsession for plants started young. Her father gave her a greenhouse for her 21st birthday and by now she is well into her stride, propagating, growing and maintaining the garden single-handedly. It is most definitely a labour of love and from the customer's point of view it is a win-win situation.

Apart from being able to pick Louisa's brains on possible plants and seeing them grow in the garden proper, even if you are a real plantsman like Roy Lancaster, you will be guaranteed to acquaint yourself with many new plants, all of which are clearly labelled.

The walled garden is quite special. It was flat and empty when they acquired it, but now has been skillfully broken up with hedges and unusual brick follies. The walls and low roofs provide

Louisa with surfaces to show off her huge range of unusual wall shrubs, climbers and twiners. These are probably her main passion, but she also grows many trees, shrubs and perennials.
(By Bunny Guinness 8:00AM GMT 05 Feb 2011, The Telegraph)

TASKS

Circle the correct answers to the questions.

1. Why does the article recommend buying plants from a plantsman's nursery rather than in a garden centre?
 - a) Because it will enhance your knowledge of plants, you might meet the person who put the plants into the ground and you will get products of a high standard.
 - b) Because you will be able to go beyond the horizon of your town or village and share your experiences with the grower of the plants.
 - c) Because you will need the grower's advice, which you cannot obtain anywhere else.

2. What does the phrase have bitten the dust, which is underlined in the text for you, mean in the text?
 - a) have disappeared in the earth in the garden
 - b) have died
 - c) have been buried under heaps of earth

3. What does the word acquire mean in the text?
 - a) get
 - b) lose
 - c) sell

4. What does the phrase tried-and-trusted nurseries in the text mean?
 - a) Kindergartens which have been tried out and are therefore regarded as reliable.
 - b) Places where young trees and other plants are raised for transplanting which have been tested many times by consumers and which have therefore been proved to be reliable.
 - c) Shops which have achieved a certificate proving their quality.

5. Who helps Louisa propagate, grow and maintain the garden?
 - a) Vita Sackville-West and Harold Nicolson.
 - b) Her husband.
 - c) No one. She does it alone.

6. Why is Louisa's garden worth visiting?
 - a) Besides getting advice by her, you can climb walls and see the shrubs from above.
 - b) Besides consulting her on plants, you can see many new plants marked with a slip of paper on which their names are written.
 - c) Besides seeing a show-off, you can pick up new plants for free.

7. Why is Louisa's walled garden quite special?
 - a) Because it is not flat, but hilly.
 - b) Because it has a large surface area.
 - c) Because the bushes and brick structures provide a varied environment for displaying plants.

8. How does Louisa use the walls and low roofs in her garden?
 - a) They are used to display plants which ascend them.
 - b) There are surfaces where she can stand and present her climbing plants.

c) She climbs up them to get a better view of her garden.

9. What does the word obsession mean in the text?

- a) deep knowledge of something
- b) repeated thoughts of unpleasant character
- c) intense enthusiasm for something

10. Why does Louisa work hard in her garden?

- a) Because she does not want to disappoint her father who gave her a greenhouse.
- b) Because she loves it.
- c) Because she wants to sell the business for the best possible price.

ANSWER SHEET – Angličtina ve sféře podnikání

PART 1: GRAMMATICAL-LEXICAL TEST

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
A	D	C	D	B	D	D	A	C	A
11)	12)	13)	14)	15)	16)	17)	18)	19)	20)
D	C	A	B	A	B	C	B	D	A
21)	22)	23)	24)	25)	26)	27)	28)	29)	30)
C	A	C	C	C	B	B	C	A	B
31)	32)	33)	34)	35)					
B	C	A	B	A					

PART 2: READING

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
A	B	A	B	C	B	C	A	C	B

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

písemný test celkem: 100 bodů (za nesprávné odpovědi nebyly strhávány body)

prezenční studium

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: 168

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 100

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 96

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 64,76

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 14,70

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky:

$d_1=44$: $d_2=53$: $d_3=57,1$: $d_4=61,8$: $d_5=65$: $d_6=69$: $d_7=73$: $d_8=78$: $d_9=83$

kombinované studium

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: 110

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 100

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 96
Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 69,55
Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 14,87
Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky:
 $d_1=46,8 : d_2=57,8 : d_3=64,7 : d_4=68,6 : d_5=73,5 : d_6=77 : d_7=78 : d_8=82 : d_9=86$

Ostrava

Zpracovala: Petra Barešová

Za správnost odpovídá: Mgr. Andrea Holešová

Informace o přijímacích zkouškách podle studijních programů

1. Studijní program *B7310 Filologie*

- a) Studijní obor *Angličtina ve sféře podnikání, prezenční a kombinované studium*
Forma přijímací zkoušky: písemná

Test z Angličtina ve sféře podnikání - varianta B

Úplné zadání písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části (u testů s výběrem odpovědi správné řešení):

PART 1: GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL TEST

Put down the letter of the correct option into your answer sheet.

1. We hate city life. If only we the countryside.
A) haven't left B) won't leave C) hadn't left D) aren't leaving
2. When I woke up this morning, the light was on. I to turn it off.
A) had to forget B) must have forgotten
C) should have forgotten D) would be forgotten
3. is a deeply unpleasant experience.
A) Burgled B) Been burgled C) Have burgled D) Being burgled
4. If he before I come back, show him to my office.
A) would arrive B) arrives C) will arrive D) have arrived
5. If you so much at lunch, you wouldn't feel sick now.
A) won't eat B) don't eat C) hadn't eaten D) wouldn't have eaten
6. No sooner than the phone rang.
A) he had sat down B) sat he down C) he sat down D) had he sat down
7. I'm not accustomed to in that way.
A) treat B) be treated C) be treating D) being treated
8. I wish you wouldn't laugh my mistakes.
A) at B) on C) toward D) to
9. My favourite book is *The Lord of the Flies*, was written by William Golding.
A) what B) that C) which D) who
10. Did you have nice holiday? Yes, it was best holiday I've ever had.
A) the; the B) – ; – C) a; the D) a; a
11. Sarah the piano when she was a child, but she hasn't played it for years.

A) used to playing B) used to play C) is used to play D) gets used to play

12. This coat is dirty. I must

A) to have cleaned it B) have it cleaning C) have it cleaned D) cleaned it

13. By the end of the month they the new bridge.

A) will be completed B) will have completed
C) will had completed D) will have complete

14. He suggested by bus to save money.

A) go B) for go C) going D) to have gone

15. he lost his job as Arts Minister, he continued to serve in the government.

A) Whether B) Even if C) Whatever D) Even though

16. First in 2003, it has become an international best-seller.

A) published B) publishing C) publish D) having published

17. I..... the book you lent me, but I haven't finished it yet.

A) have read B) had read C) have been reading D) had been reading

18. That decision over five years ago.

A) should be taken B) should have taken
C) should have been taken D) ought to have taken

19. I've been working in that coffee shop since I school.

A) have left B) has left C) left D) leave

20. Identify the subject in the following sentence:

"Haven't we dealt with this question already?"

A) we B) question C) already D) this

21. Decide which part of speech the underlined word is:

"Veronica herself saw the accident."

A) adverb B) adjective C) noun D) pronoun

22. Parents are responsible for their children properly.

A) giving up B) bringing up C) taking up D) looking up

23. Choose the right meaning of the abbreviation "i.e.":

A) for example B) that is C) important note D) continued

24. Don't be; we've only been waiting a few minutes.

A) impatient B) inpatient C) unpatient D) mispatient

25. I'm afraid I can't to buy a car.

A) allow B) afford C) let D) avoid

26. The concert was because of bad weather.

A) called in B) called out C) called for D) called off

27. Decide which of these words does NOT have a similar meaning to 'childish':
 A) infantile B) juvenile C) insane D) immature
28. There is of insect that lives in Antarctica.
 A) a specie B) a species C) a herd D) a piece
29. Paul is already here, but where are ?
 A) others people B) the others C) the other else D) the other
30. This actor me of Paul Newman.
 A) reminds B) remembers C) recalls D) recollects
31. He's only six; he isn't to understand.
 A) enough old B) much too old C) old enough D) old too
32. The weather wasn't good, but it didn't rain.
 A) at all B) at best C) at the most D) at least
33. It was a long flight and a six-hour time difference. I've got
 A) plane lag B) jet lag C) jet sick D) jet set
34. We didn't arrange to meet at the airport; we ran into each other
 A) by heart B) by far C) by all means D) by chance
35. Many species of plants today are due to air pollution.
 A) dangerous B) endangered C) risked D) protective

PART 2: READING

Read the text, complete the tasks given at the end and fill in the answers into your answer sheet

How to manipulate a garden's temperature

Analyse the lie of your garden, its compass orientation and the fauna that is around it to get the best out of your plants. Taking note of the direction of the sun travelling over your garden is important.

Whenever I speak to weather-obsessed gardeners, I find out fascinating new information. Our foremost meteorological gardener, Peter Gibbs, recently did some studies in the Devon garden of Carol Klein, the Gardener's World presenter. The results surprised him. Carol's garden is not large, but in August Peter recorded 25C/77F in a hot spot, but only 18C/64F in a damp, shady spot - the sort of difference you might find between St Tropez and Southport. The amount of rain received also varied hugely, with 50 per cent less on the leeward side than the windward side.

Knowing what affects the micro climate in your garden really gives you a head start. Most gardeners want light and shade, dry and damp, sheltered and exposed areas in which to grow different plants and create contrasting spaces. But with a few tricks, you can manipulate your garden's temperature to get the best results.

It's not just bees that love a sheltered, sunny garden: many plants perform better, too. In older walled gardens, where they had to maximise production for survival, gardeners frequently used to choose or make productive land slope south, to receive the maximum amount of the sun's rays (ideally the rays should fall at right angles to the soil for as long as possible). They chose well-drained soil, which heats up faster, and soil protected from fog, frosts and damp. The walls might well have been screened by a belt of trees for shelter. Dampness affects the temperature quite dramatically, because water removes heat from the surroundings as it evaporates. Even the

colour of the soil affects the speed at which it heats up, with darker soils absorbing more heat than lighter types.

Cold pockets are obviously worth avoiding when you want early vegetables and fruit. Sometimes you can remove a frost pocket by taking out the hedge or the obstruction that is stopping the cold air from rolling on down the slope. Fruit growers in orchards would mist early-flowering crops when frost threatened, as water forms an insulating layer over the precious flower buds. It is also thought that when ice forms a protective case around a flowering bud it can protect the buds so the cells do not freeze. When you see signs of an air frost (tall stalks covered with a filigree of white) you know it is cold - far colder than when you just see your grass frosted (ground frost).
(By Bunny Guinness 2:49PM GMT 31 Jan 2011, The Telegraph)

TASKS

Circle the correct answers to the questions.

1. What does the word lie, which has been underlined for you in the text, mean in the text?
 - a) something intended or serving to convey a false impression of your garden
 - b) the position of the garden, the direction in which it faces, and the way the ground slopes
 - c) an untrue statement about your garden

2. Why is it important to notice the direction of the sun travelling over your garden?
 - a) Because then you can avoid the sun and move your garden elsewhere.
 - b) Because then you will have the best crops.
 - c) Because you can use it to the advantage of your plants.

3. What does weather-obsessed mean in the text?
 - a) influenced by weather
 - b) too interested in weather
 - c) scared of weather

4. What did Peter Gibbs recently do in Carol Klein's Devon garden?
 - a) He was a student there.
 - b) He carried out some research there.
 - c) He measured temperatures there to compare them with those in St Tropez.

5. What does the phrase screened by a belt of trees mean in the text?
 - a) hidden behind a protective row of trees
 - b) hidden among groups of trees
 - c) tested by a special method

6. What does the article say about the micro climate in your garden?
 - a) It is loved by bees.
 - b) It is mainly influenced by the colour of the earth.
 - c) You can change it using certain methods.

7. What mainly influences the temperature in your garden?
 - a) how much water there is
 - b) what colours there are
 - c) how many cold pockets there are

8. What advice should be taken if you want to get rid of cold places in your garden?
 - a) You should get rid of hedgehogs and other objects as they do not allow any rolling.
 - b) You should remove any pockets from your garden as they may gather cold weather in them.

c) You should remove bushes or small trees or other objects blocking the cold air so that it cannot go downwards.

9. How did gardeners who had areas of land with fruit trees protect early buds from frost in the past?

a) They waited for mist in order to protect their flowers.

b) They sprayed the buds with water in order to insulate them.

c) They used ice and put it on the flowering buds in order to insulate them.

10. What does the word surroundings mean in the text?

a) the area around the place where water evaporates

b) the environment around the garden

c) the location around which there is water in order to heat the place up

ANSWER SHEET – Angličtina ve sféře podnikání

PART 1: GRAMMATICAL-LEXICAL TEST

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
C	B	D	B	C	D	D	A	C	C
11)	12)	13)	14)	15)	16)	17)	18)	19)	20)
B	C	B	C	D	A	C	C	C	A
21)	22)	23)	24)	25)	26)	27)	28)	29)	30)
D	B	B	A	B	D	C	B	B	A
31)	32)	33)	34)	35)					
C	D	B	D	B					

PART 2: READING

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
B	C	B	B	A	C	A	C	B	A

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

písemný test celkem: 100 bodů (za nesprávné odpovědi nebyly strhávány body)

prezenční studium

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: 149

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 100

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 97

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 63,44

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 17,40

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky:

$d_1=39$: $d_2=49$: $d_3=53,4$: $d_4=58,2$: $d_5=63$: $d_6=70,6$: $d_7=75$: $d_8=80,4$: $d_9=85$

kombinované studium

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: 109

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 100

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 96

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 68,52
Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 18,66
Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky:
 $d_1=42 : d_2=48 : d_3=55,8 : d_4=66 : d_5=72 : d_6=77,6 : d_7=81,6 : d_8=86 : d_9=89,2$

Ostrava

Zpracovala: Petra Barešová

Za správnost odpovídá: Mgr. Andrea Holešová

10. He suggested three possible solutions, was right.

- A) none of whom B) none of which
C) no one of that D) no which

11. Where did you have lunch? We went to restaurant.

- A) – ; – B) a; the C) – ; a D) the; –

12. I tennis a lot but I don't play very often now.

- A) used to playing B) used to play
C) am used to play D) get used to play

13. If you want to wear earrings, why don't you ?

- A) have your ears pierced B) pierced your ears
C) have pierced your ears D) your ears pierce

14. Oh dear, you some coffee on your dress. It will leave a stain unless you..... it at once.

- A) have spilt; will clean B) have spilt; don't clean
C) spill; clean D) have spilt; clean

15. Of course, she denies anywhere near the scene of the crime.

- A) to be B) being C) to have been D) be

16. She arrived early get a good seat.

- A) in order that B) so as C) so that D) in order to

17. There was traffic, so we arrived earlier than expected.

- A) few B) a few C) little D) little of

18. Identify the object in the following sentence:

“I met him in the cinema last month.”

- A) I B) him C) cinema D) month

19. Decide which part of speech the underlined word is:

“They seem to know all the right people.”

- A) noun B) adjective C) adverb D) preposition

20. Peter Taylor is one of my American writers.

- A) best B) favourite C) liked D) most popular

21. Decide which of these words does NOT have a similar meaning to ‘clever’:

- A) intelligent B) smart C) bright D) zealous

22. A has been made in AIDS research recently.

- A) breakthrough B) breakdown
C) breakout D) break-up

23. Some people like chocolate ice cream, prefer strawberry ice cream.
 A) others B) the others C) other D) another
24. Where did you? In Chicago.
 A) raise up B) put up C) make up D) grow up
25. John, you forgot to pay your phone
 A) fee B) fare C) receipt D) bill
26. I earn a lot of money but I don't have
 A) enough time B) few time C) too time D) to little time
27. I won't his smoking any longer!
 A) put out with B) put on with C) put up with D) put through
28. The police arrived on the scene immediately and the thieves were caught
 A) black-handed B) red-handed C) short-handed D) blue-handed
29. I don't want to borrow money from the bank. You have to pay so much in
 A) interest B) overdraft C) debt D) mortgage
30. I like reading all detective stories, but I must say that I enjoy English ones
 A) in common B) in all C) in particular D) in generality
31. Terry tried to me to go to the mountains with her, but I refused.
 A) suggest B) say C) persuade D) propose
32. He was after three years with the company.
 A) raised B) increased C) risen D) promoted
33. If you want a shop to keep something for you until later, you may have to
 A) pay a ransom B) pay a deposit
 C) give a discount D) give a refund
34. Nothing went wrong, ?
 A) did it B) didn't it C) did they D) does it
35. Unfortunately when I arrived Clare, so we only had time for a few words.
 A) had just left B) just left
 C) was just leaving D) had just been leaving

PART 2: READING

Read the text, complete the tasks given at the end and fill in the answers into your answer sheet

The latest flowering roses

The specialist rose nurseries will shortly start to send out their bare-rooted roses to customers, which they do once the roses are retreating into dormancy. Rosa auscrim (syn. rosa 'L D Braithwaite') is an excellent repeat-flowering English rose with a very strong crimson colouring. November and December are good months for planting both bare-rooted and container-grown roses, since the soil is moist and still surprisingly warm, so that the roots have a chance to make some growth before winter sets in.

Most of us don't have as much room for roses in our borders as we would like, so we have to choose carefully among the thousands and more available. That being the case, it is a mystery to me why we don't set more store by the length and quality of flowering in the autumn, among those shrub and climbing roses described in catalogues as "repeat-flowering" or "recurrent". Repeat-flowering is the expression used for roses that have at least two distinct flushes of flowers, once in June/July and another in August/September/October, while "recurrent" is the expression for those roses whose flushes overlap.

There is a world of difference between a shrub rose that throws a few niggardly autumn looms here and there, and one that puts on a really good display; although it may not quite match the first flush, it will give genuine pleasure on a sunny autumn day.

Over the years, I have made a habit of choosing roses which give me a brave show in September and October, as well as in midsummer. Roses have such complicated ancestries, and nursery catalogue writers are such optimists, that finding the best ones is often a matter of trial and error. However, generally speaking, I look to the English roses, the repeat-flowering old roses, such as the noisettes, the laxer sorts of floribunda, and climbing roses to give me the flowers I want in the shorter days. I choose varieties that don't have masses of petals, which tend to "ball" unattractively in wet weather, or are a very dark colour, as these are most easily marked by rain.

Don't forget that, in order to encourage a good late summer/autumn flush, roses must have their dying flowers punctiliously deadheaded after the first summer flowering, and then a feed, such as Toprose, scattered around the plant's base, and hoed or watered into the soil. A good mulch in spring also helps preserve moisture in a dry summer when the later buds are being formed.

'**Madame Alfred Carrière**' may have been bred in 1874, but it is still an absolute cracker, because the white, flushed-pink flowers are carried on vigorous, almost thornless, stems all summer and into the autumn. The flowers are strongly scented, reminiscent of tinned lychees. (By Ursula Buchan 7:30AM GMT 22 Nov 2010, The Telegraph)

TASKS

Circle the correct answers to the questions.

1. What does the phrase specialist rose nurseries mean in the text?
 - a) places run by specialists where young roses are grown for sale or for transplanting
 - b) places run by specialists where children are taken care of which have roses around them
 - c) places run by specialists where Rosa auscrim grows
2. Why are November and December good months for roses to be planted?
 - a) Because it is hot enough for roots to set in.
 - b) Because it is cold enough for roses to fall slowly asleep.
 - c) Because the ground is damp and not too cold for roots to grow.
3. What does the word flush mean in the text?
 - a) It refers to when flowers die and fall off the plant.
 - b) It refers to a pair of flowers.
 - c) It refers to the growth of fresh flowers.
4. Why is the writer of the article surprised at gardeners' usual choice of roses?
 - a) She is surprised at their lack of appreciation for the length and quality of flowering in the autumn.
 - b) She is surprised that stores do not sell more recurrent roses.
 - c) She is surprised at their lack of knowledge of the fact that some roses have repeated flowering.

5. What does the writer say about the second flowering of the recommended roses in the autumn?
- a) The second flowering will be good if there is a sunny autumn day.
 - b) The second flowering will probably not be as great as the first one, but it will be satisfying enough.
 - c) The second flowering might have even more blooms than the first one.
6. What does the phrase give a brave show mean in the text?
- a) have excellent blooms
 - b) fall off the plant to make room for more flowers
 - c) appear for a very short time
7. What does the writer say about catalogues of roses?
- a) Their writers are happy people, full of positive energy.
 - b) They are too complicated, so an ordinary person cannot understand them.
 - c) They cannot actually be trusted and you have to test the roses yourself.
8. What kind of roses does the writer of the article like?
- a) those with lots of petals
 - b) those without too many petals
 - c) those with different coloured petals
9. What do you have to do if you want to encourage a good late summer/autumn flush?
- a) It is necessary to cut the dead flowers off and then use a fertiliser.
 - b) It is necessary to water the rose beds every day.
 - c) It is necessary to feed the flowers punctually.
10. What qualities do the roses have when they are referred to as an absolute cracker?
- a) notable qualities
 - b) they are very thin and break easily
 - c) poor qualities

ANSWER SHEET – Angličtina ve sféře podnikání

PART 1: GRAMMATICAL-LEXICAL TEST

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
B	B	A	A	C	C	B	C	C	B
11)	12)	13)	14)	15)	16)	17)	18)	19)	20)
C	B	A	D	B	D	C	B	B	B
21)	22)	23)	24)	25)	26)	27)	28)	29)	30)
D	A	A	D	D	A	C	B	A	C
31)	32)	33)	34)	35)					
C	D	B	A	C					

PART 2: READING

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
A	C	C	A	B	A	C	B	A	A

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

písemný test celkem: 100 bodů (za nesprávné odpovědi nebyly strhávány body)

kombinované studium

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: 1

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 100

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 68

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: -

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 0,00

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky: -

Ostrava 21.6.2011

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