

Informace o přijímacích zkouškách podle studijních programů

1. Studijní program

N7313 Překladařství a tlumočnictví - Navazující magisterský program – jednooborové studium

a) Studijní obor

Angličtina pro překladařskou praxi

Forma přijímací zkoušky: písemná

Test z Angličtiny pro překladařskou praxi - varianta A

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

Part I – Language Competence

1 Answer the questions below by referring to the magazine article.

COLOUR YOUR WORLD

We all associate colour with mood – red is the colour of passion and excitement, while blue is cool and reflective – but there are many who take this further and claim that colour has the power to improve and presumably damage our sense of well-being.

A Colour therapists, like Pauline Wills, believe you can actually heal the body by applying coloured light to it. Pauline claims that we each have an ‘aura’ (a coloured electromagnetic field that surrounds us). The theory goes that the colours radiate from energy centres in the aura. ‘Each part of your body, from its skeleton to its muscles and organs “vibrates to” one of these colours’, says Pauline. Apparently when we feel unwell it’s because these vibrations are somehow malfunctioning – an area of your aura will be either colourless, or vibrating to the wrong colour. What Pauline does is to apply the right colour to the bit of you that’s unwell so as to readjust the vibrations and heal the illness. She tells me that both ancient Greek and Roman physicians used colour and the Egyptians even had coloured rooms in their temples for treating the sick and healing.

B So colour therapy is certainly not new, but there are people such as Catherine Cumming, who are starting to apply its principles to interior design. Cumming argues that it is possible to enhance our spirits through well-considered decoration. ‘Coloured pigment is less powerful than coloured light,’ she says, ‘but once you start opening to it, the effect is astounding.’

Catherine acknowledges that no two people respond to colour in the same way, so this is a highly subjective practice, but there are some general rules. The most calming colours are the cool ones – blues, greens and violets – so the theory is that if we are aiming for peace and tranquillity we should eschew those fabulous hot red walls and stick to the more gentle side of the spectrum.

‘Violet,’ explains Cumming, ‘is a tranquil colour that promotes inspiration and contemplation. Green is a balancing colour, neither hot nor cold, and is particularly effective in the city, where there are few green fields, but blue is the most calming of all. Being in a blue environment makes you breathe out and really slows you down. It is a perfect colour for bedrooms and promotes good, cosy dreams.’

So, should we paint our house in blocks of blue, green and violet? No. ‘Too much of a single colour,’ explains Cumming, ‘can in fact have a negative effect. Too much deep blue, for example, can slow us down so much that it makes us melancholy, so all colours must be balanced by their complementary colour.’ This means that a violet room must contain some intellectually stimulating yellow, while a blue room needs a splash of orange, the colour of joy and physical activity.

C Another interior designer who gives particular emphasis to colour is Tricia Guild, founder of the Interiors Company Designers Guild. Tricia is a great believer in the power of pigment, though she does not regard herself as a colour therapist. ‘My response to colour has always been intensely personal and emotional. Colour theory and scientific explanations are not my ways of searching – I prefer intuitive responses’, she tells me.

Although she agrees that a calming effect is achieved by using colours from the cool end of the spectrum she still has room for hot shades such as red and magenta. The secret of making these bold colours work as part of a calming colour scheme, argues Guild, is white, ‘the classic colour of simplicity’, which, she says, ‘gives other colours room to breathe, to stop competing, to be themselves’.

D One of the founding fathers of the colour therapy movement is Theo Gimbel, president of the International Association for Colour Therapy. He tells me that there has been a steep rise in the use of colour

therapy to improve office-working conditions. ‘There is no doubt that colours are very powerful and can reduce or raise stress levels,’ he says. ‘Bright reds and oranges raise blood pressure and make people work faster, but increased output will inevitably be outweighed by exhaustion and errors.’

He recommends an office colour scheme that is mainly blue to promote calm, with upholstery in pastel oranges to encourage creative productivity and a range of full spectrum lights to cater to individual colour sensitivity and prevent eye strain. According to Gimbel, the effects of colour can be easily gauged by human reaction and have been proved scientifically with skin galvanizers.

E Jean Ann Gilhead, a designer with an expertise in the ancient Chinese art of placement known as Feng Shui tells me that colour is always an important consideration in the design of buildings and rooms. ‘In Feng Shui we try to balance each of the five elements – fire, earth, metal, water and wood. Each of these elements has a corresponding colour which, when placed appropriately, produces harmony. This is because the colours help to control and support the energy of the people living or working in a room or building.’ Feng Shui specialists like Gilhead contend that colours can help a person realise their full potential in a given situation. For example, a student preparing for an exam would benefit from their room being predominantly yellow, a colour believed to stimulate intellectual ability.

As Jean Ann says ‘We may or may not believe that painting a wall yellow will improve our chances of passing a test, but it’s hard to argue with the idea that it’s easier to think straight in a harmoniously decorated room free from clutter.’ No doubt there will be some readers who remain unconvinced, but a change of colour has got to be worth a try for those of us who need help to work efficiently or to unwind at the end of the day.

A – Pauline Wills,
D - Theo Gimbel,

B – Catherine Cumming,
E – Jean Ann Gilhead

C – Tricia Guild,

Which of the people (A-E):

says research has established that color therapy is effective?
recognizes that some people will be skeptical about color therapy?
mentions that people vary in terms of how they react to colors?
says that using only one color to decorate a room would be counterproductive?
talks about a color that enhances brain function?
says people can achieve more if colors are used to help them?
mentions a rapid increase in the use of color therapy?
is largely concerned with the physical effects of color?

1 **D**
2 **E**
3 **D/B** 4 **D/B**
5 **B**
6 **E/B** 7 **E/B**
8 **E**
9 **D**
10 **A**

2 Fill in the gaps with the most suitable alternative.

- If she _____ about his financial situation, she would have helped him out.
A. knew B. had been knowing **C. had known** D. have known
- I'll _____ their cat while they are away on holiday.
A. be looking up B. have looked after **C. be looking after** D. be looking over
- He made his children _____ their homework every afternoon.
A. do B. to do C. studied D. to study
- The test was _____ difficult she had problems finishing it on time.
A. such B. a C. as **D. so**
- By the time she arrives, we _____ our homework.
A. are finished **B. will have finished** C. will be finish D. were finished
- She _____ lunch by the time we arrived.
A. had finished B. was finished C. have finished D. finishing
- The sun _____ at 9 last night.
A. sat B. setted **C. set** D. is setting
- When I stopped _____ to Mary, she was picking some flowers in her garden.
A. for speaking B. speak **C. to speak** D. spoke
- Despite _____ hard, he failed the exam.
A. he studied B. he has studied **C. studying** D. study
- That room _____ for a meeting today.
A. is used **B. is being used** C. used D. is using

3 Choose the alternative which best fills the gap.

How to Research Your Family Tree

Creating a family tree can be an absorbing and rewarding pastime, and who knows where it might (1) ... ? You might discover you have royal (2) ..., a hereditary title and a coat of arms, a forgotten legacy or even an infamous murderer in the family. You'll be creating a(n) (3) ... and valuable resource to share and a fascinating insight into your own life and times for future (4)... . Before you begin, ask around to see if any of the (5) ... research has already been done. Most families have at least one (6) ... historian whose records may be able to get you off to a good (7) Older family members can give you a first-hand (8) ... of recent family history, though remember to (9) ... some tact and always be sensitive to any skeletons and scandals

that you may uncover. Official documents such as old birth, marriage and death certificates are an invaluable (10)...

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 A guide | B follow | C lead | D direct |
| 2 A ancestry | B lineage | C pedigree | D descent |
| 3 A sole | B unique | C only | D single |
| 4 A offspring | B generations | C ages | D progeny |
| 5 A inaugural | B beginning | C introductory | D initial |
| 6 A amateur | B beginner | C apprentice | D unskilled |
| 7 A beginning | B initiation | C start | D outset |
| 8 A way | B access | C account | D entrance |
| 9 A exercise | B have | C apply | D practice |
| 10 A fount | B origin | C root | D source |

Part II - Linguistics

1 Write all the English triphthongs used in standard BBC pronunciation, using IPA, and give examples of words which contain them (one word for each triphthong). The example words should not be written in IPA but in the Latin alphabet.

[eɪɪ] e.g. *player*, [aɪɪ] e.g. *tyre*, [aYɪ] e.g. *tower*, [Oɪɪ] e.g. *royal*, [ɪYɪ] e.g. *mower*

2 Transcribe the BBC pronunciation of the following words, using IPA. Write only one possible way of pronunciation for each word.

court [.....**kɔ:t**.....], national [.....**'næʃənəl**.....], to occur [.....**ə'kɜ:**.....].

basic [.....**'beɪsɪk**.....], soap [.....**səʊp**.....], loose [.....**lu:s**.....],

quite [.....**kwɑɪt**.....], philosophy [.....**fɪ'lɒsəfi**.....]

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

formula - **formulae, formulas**

thesis - **theses**

hoof - **hooves, hoofs**

salmon - **salmon**

4 Use slashes to divide the word below into morphs and name the types of the morphs appropriately:

resentful

re / sent / ful

grammatical morph, prefix

root

grammatical morph, suffix

5 Explain the use of the definite article highlighted in the text below:

A new study shows women are more likely to buy clothes if **the** models look like them.

The highlighted definite article is an example of associative reference: it refers backwards to the expression “clothes”; “the models” are to be associated with the clothes mentioned.

6 Search through the text and find one example each of the gerund, present participle, past participle, and infinitive used as sentence condensers. List the examples in the spaces provided below the text.

How to be a good lecturer: HE live chat

The role of lecturer is an important one but doesn't come naturally to most. Join our panel on Friday 18 May, to explore the how-tos of teaching for new and not-so-new academics. A quick Google search reveals that there are many examples of 'lecturers behaving badly' on YouTube. It would seem students are taking to the site to share footage of academics doing things such as rambling on incoherently or losing their patience over "an overly loud yawn."

It's harder however to find examples, shared by students, of good teaching online. Perhaps when it comes to lecturing, like most things, criticism comes easier than praise.

Gerund - **teaching, rambling, losing, lecturing** present participle - **behaving, doing**

infinitive - **to share** past participle - **shared**

7 Read the following text and complete the tasks below:

(A) *Cairo, on the other hand, was a flourishing place [. . .].* (B) *The citadel, built by Saladin in the twelfth century, was a fine complex of dun-coloured battlements, and in the desert beyond, on the opposite side of the river, one descried the pyramids.*

I Identify the syntactic function (i.e. clause element) of the nominal group *a flourishing place* in sentence (A) and state how it is realized (in terms of its components).

a flourishing place – Complement subject

a = central determiner, flourishing = premodification, place = head, complex nominal group

II Analyze sentence (B) down to clause level:

- use slashes [/] to separate individual clauses and label them as **main** and **subordinate**;

The citadel, (Subject) // built by Saladin in the twelfth century (reduced relative clause/part of the subject – postmodification of “the citadel”) // was (Predicate) a fine complex of dun-coloured battlements (Complement subject) [Main clause 1], and in the desert beyond (Adverbial), on the opposite side of the river (Adverbial), one (Subject) descried (Predicate) the pyramids (Object direct) [Main clause 2].

- state whether the sentence complex is **compound** or **complex** and draw the dependency diagram;

MC1, and MC2 – compound sentence

- mark sentence elements in the clause(s).

8 Define the lexico-semantic relations which characterise the following pairs:

vessel/steamer - **hyponymy**

bare/bear - **homophony**

local/global - **antonymy, oppositeness**

interrogate/question - **synonymy**

9 Characterize the function(s) or the reasons for the preference of the passive forms highlighted in the sentences below:

Those of a nervous disposition when it comes to flying will not have enjoyed the news that France's freshly inaugurated president **was forced** to return to Paris mid-flight on Tuesday when his jet **was struck** by lightning. It was probably not the omen François Hollande was seeking as he traveled to Berlin for his first meeting with Angela Merkel.

was forced - **The passive voice enables to omit the agent which is not necessary or relevant to be specified as the primary cause is explained in the following clause (his jet was struck by lightning).**

was struck - **The use of the passive enables to the FSP principle – starting the sentence with a thematic, contextually retrievable piece of information and proceeding to the new, rhematic information. In addition to this, “to be struck by lightning” is a collocation whereas “lightning struck st” would represent a highly improbable lexical and syntactic combination.**

10 Read the text and answer the questions below:

Drawing upon the Hallidayan functional approach to language and current methodology used in genre analysis, the paper focuses on the relatively newly established web genre of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). The study traces the position and function of the genre within the genre colony of university website presentations and attempts to define its core generic properties. The genre of FAQs tends to be shaped by the interplay of conventional and variable features, with the conventionality stemming primarily from the genre's recurrent pattern and the regular use of its name, and with the inner variability captured by four tentative scales spanning between interactivity and monologic character, continuity and discontinuity, script-like organization and random composition, and between the field-dominated and tenor-dominated genre profile.

Where can this type of text be found? **it is an abstract; in journals, academic publications**

Characterise the target reader of the text: **specialists in the field, students**

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

- **impersonality of expression – avoidance of the 1st person pronouns in the subject, preference for impersonal subjects related to the topic discussed, the use of passive structures with the omission of agents;**
- **objectivity of expression – impersonality and avoidance of emotional and evaluative vocabulary and syntax;**
- **high frequency of terms;**
- **due to the space limit imposed on an abstract as a genre, the information is often expressed in a condensed way – with the use of verbal or nominal sentence condensers.**

Part III – British and American History and Culture

1 Name all the four countries that constitute the United Kingdom.

England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland

2 Explain the term “jingoism”.

Aggressive foreign policy that relies on the military

3 Which of the following characteristics best describes Thatcherism?

- a) Leftist, liberal, advocates a strong state
- b) Advocates tax cuts, supports private businesses and financial discipline**
- c) Advocates nationalization of gas and electricity, reduces power of labour unions
- d) Conservative, populist, against firm control over public expenditure

4 Which of these prime ministers closely cooperated with Queen Victoria?

- a) Clement Attlee
- b) Robert Walpole
- c) William Pitt
- d) Benjamin Disraeli**

5 Nick Clegg is . . .

- a) Conservative leader; UK minister for foreign affairs
- b) Liberal Democrat leader, UK deputy prime minister**
- c) Labour leader
- d) Labour, former UK minister for foreign affairs

6 What is meant by the Great War?

- a) Seven Years's War
- b) Napoleonic War
- c) WWI**
- d) WWII

7 The term "Whitehall" is used as a metonym in Britain. What does it stand for?

British government

8 Who was the US president in the years 1981-1989?

Ronald Reagan

9 Who is George Santayana?

- a) a British painter
- b) an American philosopher**
- b) c)an American architect
- d)a British composer

10 Which two films were directed by Miloš Forman?

- a) Hair**
- b) *Smoke Signals*
- c) *Easy Rider*
- d) Taking Off**
- e) *Closely Watched Trains*
- f) *Eyes Wide Shut*

11 When was the War on Terror declared? Which American president first used the term?

2001, George W. Bush

12 Which three states are part of the Bible Belt?

- a) **Alabama**
- b) **Texas**
- c) Nevada
- d) **Missouri**
- e) Hawaii
- f) Maine

13 Write the nationality against each personality. Choose from the following nationalities: American, English, Irish, Canadian.

- a) Margaret Atwood (writer) – **Canadian**
- b) James Joyce (writer) – **Irish**
- c) George Gershwin (composer) – **American**
- d) David Miliband (politician) – **English**
- e) Rudy Giuliani (politician) – **American**

14 What is meant by the expression "hawk" in the context of US politics?

- a) a non-partisan Congressman
- b) Secretary of State
- c) an opposition leader
- d) an advocate of military force in foreign policy**

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)

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: 46

Nejlepší možný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 100

Nejlepší skutečně dosažený výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 78

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: 56,43

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 11,95

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky: -

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Informace o přijímacích zkouškách podle studijních programů

1. Studijní program

N7313 Překladařství a tlumočnictví - Navazující magisterský program – jednooborové studium

a) Studijní obor

Angličtina pro překladařskou praxi

Forma přijímací zkoušky: písemná

Test z Angličtiny pro překladařskou praxi - varianta B

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

Part I – Language Competence

1 Answer the questions below by referring to the magazine article.

OVERNIGHT MILLIONAIRES

Since Britain's National Lottery was launched in 1994 more than six hundred people have become millionaires overnight. For some this new-found wealth has meant nothing but misery, destroying friendships and marriages. For others little has changed. Here are the stories of five lottery millionaires.

A PENNY HAIGH

In March 1996, Penny Haigh, 49, won £1.3 million. She retired two months later and now lives with her husband John in a 17th century house which cost a quarter of a million. But rather than being the pinnacle of their dreams, this is actually just another place on the way for Penny and John. 'We've bought and sold fourteen properties in seven years,' he says. 'We like buying places and doing them up,' she adds. For them, their lottery windfall is much more a useful financial cushion than a ticket to a dream palace.

Penny has made an effort not to let the win affect her behaviour. 'I certainly haven't changed one bit. I don't go on mad spending trips like other Lottery winners. In fact, I still buy all my clothes in charity shops just like I did before I won.' The only thing she wanted to do was to go on the Orient Express. 'We couldn't afford a honeymoon when we got married and I've never been abroad. But my husband won't go.'

After she won, she worked out who she was going to give money to, and how much. Her brother was one of the first to benefit from Penny's win. 'We got used to sharing early on in our family. So I know that if it had been Bunny who won the Lottery, he'd have done the same for me.'

Penny and her husband now spend their time renovating their house. 'We've got to be doing something or we get bored.' Once the renovations are finished, they intend to move on. 'Ideally, I'd like to run a hotel and employ Bunny and his wife Carol as barman and waitress.'

B MARK GARDINER

Mark Gardiner had a half-share in one of the biggest winning tickets so far – £22 million – and swiftly received a dollop of abuse to match. His second wife, who was divorcing him, called him a 'cheating rat'. A 'best friend' revealed he had once saved Mark's life, emphasising that he thoroughly regretted it now. His mother joined in, saying: 'I have a vision of Mark finishing up with a Ferrari going into a brick wall – and I hope it's tomorrow.'

Unsurprisingly, within months of winning he claimed the jackpot had ruined his life and that he was a 'prisoner' of his new-found wealth.

According to friends at his local pub, the Royal Standard, Gardiner is a 'normal bloke' who is no more or less worthy than most to benefit from an overnight fortune. Gardiner has spent some of his money taking groups of friends from the pub on luxury holidays but he has also sponsored a football team in his home town, Hastings. He pledged £500,000 over three years to the club, now known as Stamcroft, to improve facilities. Leon Shepperdson, the club chairman, says of Gardiner 'He has put his money where his mouth is. I know plenty of wealthy people who do not help their local area, but that certainly could not be said of him.'

C ELAINE AND DEREK THOMPSON

Elaine and Derek Thompson won £2.7 million in December 1995. With over forty fellow lottery winners the Thompsons have formed a network so that they can swap their often alarming experiences and avoid the pitfalls of instant wealth.

Mrs Thompson, 42, feels that others could benefit from talking to a winner. 'It would have been nice on the night of the win to speak to another winner. We had a winner's adviser but they do not know what it is like to be told you are getting a cheque for £2.7 million. We wanted someone to tell us why we were feeling sick, why we couldn't sleep and all the things flashing in our minds. Ninety per cent of the people I have spoken to feel the same.'

The win for the Thompsons was easier than for most, because Derek was an accountant. Apart from investing in race horses, and taking their family on luxury holidays, the couple have remained very much as before.

She said 'If I meet anyone who is being negative and nervous about the money I say, "There's nothing to be nervous about, spend some time getting used to it." She also tells them they will have to develop a thick skin and get to know who is genuine and honest.'

D ROGER ROBAR

Roger Robar, who now owns his own restaurant, beauty salon and a string of properties, won £5.8 million in June 1996. About fifty strangers asked him for money after his win and he gave to all of them. 'I understand people who have problems so I helped. Maybe I was a bit

gullible. I know some of their stories were probably exaggerated or untrue, but I feel people's pain. I couldn't help being moved, especially when the stories were about children.'

Mr Robar's only regret is that the people he helped did not have the courtesy to thank him. 'I am not sorry I gave the money to them, I am only sad they never thanked me. I just wanted them to phone.'

Mr Robar, 49, who was born in the French colony of Martinique, was also very generous to his friends, family and staff. He bought a £250,000 house in Paris for each of his three grown-up daughters, and a holiday home for himself in the French capital. He converted a three-storey building where he used to live into the beauty salon Vindo, for his wife to run. He then bought the restaurant where he used to work as a chef and renamed it 'Roger's'. He kept on all the existing staff but doubled their salaries. For himself, he bought another restaurant in France, a £400,000 house and he spent a further £1.8 million on houses which he rents out.

E DOUG WOODS

Doug Woods collected £2.68 million in September 1995. You might have thought that he would have wanted to get as far away as possible from the flat he rented in Westcliff-on-Sea in Essex. Instead, he went for a walk on the Sunday after his win, 'Saw this place for sale, rang the agents on the Monday, went on holiday to the States and when I got back, the keys were waiting for me.' In fact, he moved no more than 400 yards down the road, into a £66,000 bungalow so unassuming you wouldn't even know it was there.

Doug gets his kicks not from material display, but from giving to charity and from taking family and friends on cruises. He doesn't even drive, though he does enjoy horse racing and has actually sponsored a race meeting, naming one of the races after fellow lottery winners Elaine and Derek Thompson.

As far as Doug is concerned, spending your winnings on a swanky pad is not a very interesting way of using a few million pounds. Not only that, but a luxury house can bring with it the problem of finding yourself living among your former social superiors. 'This is where my friends are,' says Doug Woods. 'This is where I know everyone. What's the point of moving somewhere flash?'

A – Penny Haigh, B – Mark Gardiner, C – Elaine and Derek Thompson, D – Roger Robar, E – Doug Woods

Which lottery winner or winners:

- | | | |
|--|----|----------|
| has not spent any of their winnings on foreign travel? | 1 | A |
| was able to help fellow workers? | 2 | D |
| says it's important not to be too sensitive? | 3 | C |
| had special skills that made it easier to handle so much money? | 4 | C |
| feels a relation would have been equally generous in the same situation? | 5 | A |
| wishes they had received better advice? | 6 | C |
| won the respect of a member of their community? | 7 | B |
| have bought properties as an investment? | 8 | A |
| have tried to help strangers in need? | 9 | D |
| | 10 | D |

2 Choose the alternative which best fills the gap.

ADVERTISING LOSES ITS SPARK

Fewer than a third of advertising executives believe their campaigns help to sell products, a(n) (0) *D* has (1) Instead they are (2) ... by self-doubt and insecurity and dream of (3) ... it all up for another career. In spite of their 'whiz-kid' (4) ... , the survey of 600 advertising employees from 50 agencies found the industry weary from (5) Forty per cent of women said sex (6) ... was rife and 73 per cent described advertising as a 'terrible career' for working mothers, because of its unpredictability and 12-hour days. Although spending on advertising by (7) ... companies has increased, only 28 per cent of advertising employees were prepared to say that they (8) ... believed the campaigns were (9) Dominic Mills, editor of the industry's trade magazine *Campaign*, which (10) ... the survey, was shocked by the results.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0 A questionnaire | B research | C investigation | D survey |
| 1 A exposed | B expressed | C revealed | D published |
| 2 A plagued | B pestered | C pursued | D persecuted |
| 3 A taking | B putting | C making | D giving |
| 4 A image | B view | C appearance | D aspect |
| 5 A overtime | B overwork | C overpay | D overdose |
| 6 A persecution | B discrimination | C oppression | D domination |
| 7 A greater | B grander | C major | D leader |
| 8 A genuinely | B authentically | C surely | D certainly |
| 9 A sufficient | B capable | C effective | D proficient |
| 10 A made | B conducted | C performed | D executed |

Vocabulary - 1.c, 2.a, 3.d, 4.a, 5.b, 6.b, 7.c, 8.a, 9.c, 10.b

3 Fill in the gaps with the most suitable alternative.

- 1 Look at those clouds! It _____ soon!
A. 's going to rain B. shall rain C. 's raining D. 's rained
- 2 _____, we won't have much to talk about.
A. If he not comes B. Unless he comes C. If he hadn't come D. If he had come
- 3 He has _____ in continuing the project.
A. no interesting B. no interest C. not interest D. no interested
- 4 Person 1: "Where do you think Anne was yesterday evening?" Person 2 (replying): "She _____ at home. The light was on."
A. must have been B. had to be C. couldn't have been D. hadn't to be
- 5 Jack told her that he _____ come the next day.
A. is going to B. will come C. wants D. was going to
- 6 Mary is feeling lonely because she has _____ friends in her new home town.
A. a few B. few C. some D. many
- 7 Where was Jack yesterday? - I don't know. He _____ seeing the doctor.
A. might has been B. might have been C. couldn't to be D. mustn't have been
- 8 "I will finish that project soon." - Ken said he _____ that project soon.
A. would finish B. will be finish C. had finished D. will be finished
- 9 In his position _____ managing director, he is responsible for more than 300 employees.
A. like B. as C. for D. about
- 10 She wished she _____ the new car.
A. bought B. to buy C. has bought D. had bought

Part II - Linguistics

1 Write all the English fricatives used in standard BBC pronunciation, using IPA, and for each one state whether it is a fortis or lenis fricative.

fortis - [f, T, σ, Σ], lenis [ɸ, ð, ζ, Z, h]

2 Transcribe the BBC pronunciation of the following words, using IPA. Write only one possible way of pronunciation for each word.

hotel [.....həʊ'tel.....], fruit [.....fru:t.....], country [.....'kʌntri.....],

four [.....fɔ:.....], soup [.....sup.....], reality [.....ri'ælti.....],

theatre [.....'θi:ətə.....], personal [.....pɜ:snəl.....]

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

volcano - **volcanoes, volcanos**

larva - **larvae, larvas**

fish - fish, fishes

brother - brothers, brethren

4 Use slashes to divide the word below into morphs and name the types of the morphs appropriately:

incomparable
in / compar / able

grammatical morph, prefix root grammatical morph, suffix

5 Explain the use of the definite article highlighted in the text below:

Researchers at Massachusetts General Hospital have reached a milestone in 'mind control' by creating a robot arm that can be controlled by a brain implant. A woman paralysed for the past 15 years has learned to use **the** system to serve herself coffee.

The highlighted definite article associates “the system” with its antecedent “a robot arm” in the preceding sentence. The definite article supports the lexical cohesive tie between a general word “system” and a hyponym “a robot arm”.

6 Search through the text and find an example of the gerund, present participle, past participle, and infinitive used as sentence condensers. List the examples in the spaces provided below the text.

An 83-year-old man has become the oldest living kidney donor in the UK and the oldest person in the country to give a kidney to a stranger. "I couldn't have lived with myself with the knowledge that I had had the chance of changing someone's life and turned it down." Annabel Ferriman, chairwoman of Give a Kidney - One's Enough, a charity dedicated to raising awareness of altruistic donation, said: "Altruistic donors are very special people. They have the imagination to understand the suffering that people go through on dialysis waiting for a transplant and the courage and generosity to do something about it."

gerund - changing, raising

present participle – waiting

infinitive - to give, to understand, to do

past participle - dedicated

7 Read the following text and complete the tasks below:

(A) *Wole Soyinka, dramatist and scholar, is a Nigerian.* (B) *He was born in 1934, and he is an accomplished writer of stories, novels and poetry.* (C) *His background and professional life have made him uniquely able to write plays with an African setting which can absorb the conflict between past and present, tradition and novelty, tribal beliefs and the ideologies of the Western world today.*

I Write out the nominal group which functions as the Subject in sentence (A) and state how the subject function is realized (in terms of its components).

Wole Soyinka, dramatist and scholar – a complex nominal group, the second nominal group, dramatist and scholar, placed alongside the personal name, is in apposition

II Analyze sentence (C) down to clause level:

- use slashes [/] to separate individual clauses and label them as main and subordinate;

His background and professional life have made him uniquely able to write plays with an African setting // Main clause
 which can absorb the conflict between past and present, tradition and novelty, tribal beliefs and the ideologies of the Western world today – subordinate clause.

- state whether the sentence complex is compound or complex and draw the dependency diagram;

complex sentence MC ← SC

- mark clause elements in the clause(s).

His background and professional life – Subject
 have made able to write – Predicate him – Object indirect uniquely –
 Adverbial / Adjunct
 plays with an African setting – Object direct which – Subject
 can absorb – Predicate the conflict between past and present, tradition and
 novelty, tribal beliefs and the ideologies of the Western world today – Object
 direct

8 Define the lexico-semantic relations which characterise the following pairs:

outward /inward - antonymy, oppositeness jail/prison - synonymy
 vehicle/coach - hyponymy their/there - homophony

9 Characterize the function(s) or the reasons for the preference of the passive forms highlighted in the sentences below:

So we desperately need something that can deliver a step-change in emission reductions from existing fleets, particularly as planes built today will be in service for many years to come. The only option is to replace existing jet fuel (kerosene) with an alternative that can deliver deep emission reductions and **be used** to current aircraft.

The passive voice enables to avoid mentioning the agent, which is too general and irrelevant in this context to be mentioned. The passive structure also enables here to keep the subject in the last two clauses constant, which is preferable in English.

The last 60 years have been the hottest in Australasia for a millennium and cannot **be explained** by natural causes, according to a new report by scientists that supports the case for a reduction in manmade carbon emissions.

The passive voice enables to avoid mentioning the agent, which is too general (people, scientists) and irrelevant in this context to be mentioned. The passive structure also enables here to keep the subject in the first two clauses constant, which is preferable in English.

10 Read the text and answer the questions below:

This paper offers some partial results from a long-term project aimed at an inquiry into the field of medical consulting. The primary goal of the project is to search for communicative strategies of doctors and patients that can convey empathy and trust. Via an interdisciplinary analysis, based on data excerpted from the most recent edition of the British National Corpus (2007), the author brings quantitative and qualitative evidence that doctor–patient interaction has undergone significant modifications, resulting in a social redefinition of the originally asymmetrical roles of the main

protagonists. The present paper draws attention to those communicative practices of doctors and patients that are related to the manifestation of positive politeness.

Where can this type of text be found? **it is an abstract; in journals, academic publications**
Characterise the target reader of the text: **specialists in the field, students**

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

- **impersonality of expression – avoidance of the 1st person pronouns in the subject, preference for impersonal subjects related to the topic discussed, the use of passive structures with the omission of agents;**
- **objectivity of expression – impersonality and avoidance of emotional and evaluative vocabulary and syntax;**
- **high frequency of terms;**

due to the space limit imposed on an abstract as a genre, the information is often expressed in a condensed way – with the use of verbal or nominal sentence condensers

Part III – British and American History and Culture

1 Name the three countries that constitute Great Britain.

England, Scotland, Wales

2 What process does the term “devolution” denote in Britain?

Transfer of power from the central government to the four nations that constitute the UK (decentralization)

3 Which of the following descriptions best fits Victorianism?

- a) socially liberal, characterized by innovation
- b) **socially conservative, promotes self/control and strict discipline**
- c) economically and politically conservative, against class division
- d) class aware, open-minded, promotes involvement of women in politics

4 Which of the following writers was Oliver Cromwell’s contemporary?

- a) William Blake
- b) Christopher Marlowe
- c) **John Milton**
- d) Charles Dickens

5 William Hague is . . .

- a) Labour leader, former UK prime minister
- b) Liberal Democrat leader
- c) **Conservative, UK minister for foreign affairs**
- d) Leader of Scottish national Party

6 World War One is commonly referred to as

- a) Battle of Britain
- b) Global War
- c) **Great War**
- d) Big War

7 The term “the City” is used as a metonym in Britain. What does it stand for?

historic centre of London and the centre of financial services industry

8 Which of these men was an important American philosopher?

- a) John Ruskin
- b) Thomas Hobbes
- c) George Catlin
- d) **George Santayana**

9 Who was the British prime minister in the 1980s?

Margaret Thatcher

10 Which two films were directed by Alfred Hitchcock?

- a) *Twelve Monkeys* b) *The Birds* c) *The Shining*
d) *Psycho* e) *The Exorcist* f) *Invasion of the Body Snatchers*

11 What does 9/11 stand for in the United States? With which US president is it directly associated?

terrorist attack on the WTC, George W. Bush

12 Which three states are not part of the Bible Belt?

- a) Alabama b) Texas c) Nevada
d) Missouri e) Hawaii f) Maine

13 Write the nationality against each personality. Choose from the following nationalities: American, English, Irish, Canadian, Scottish

- a) Leonard Cohen (musician, writer) - Canadian b) W. B. Yeats (poet) - Irish
c) Al Gore (politician) - American d) Anthony Burgess (writer) - English
e) Boris Johnson (politician) - English f) Adam Smith (economist) - Scottish

14 Who is a “neoon” in US politics?

- a) non-partisan Congressman
b) an non-conservative thinker
c) a new contestant in presidential elections
d) a modern liberal thinker

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)

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: 42

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: -

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: 0,00

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky: -

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