

Informace o přijímacích zkouškách podle studijních programů

1. Studijní program *KKOV B7310 Philology*

a) Studijní obor *English language and literature*

Forma přijímací zkoušky: písemná

Test z English language and literature- varianta A

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

Part I – Language competence test (70 points)

Pass on your genes!

For many of us, marriage is special. Whether we are religious or secular, a permanent monogamous relationship can feel sacred. Understanding why monogamy sometimes works for animals, and why it so often fails, can tell us about the nature of our own relationships. So cast aside your romantic ideals, and enter a world of amorous parasitic worms.

In nature, reproduction is considered to be everything. All creatures are trying to pass on their genes to their offspring. Monogamy is just one of many strategies, and there are two inescapable pressures that drive animals to mate more freely. The first point is that genetic variation is good. A female who mates with several different males will have more genetically diverse offspring, boosting the chances that at least some of them will thrive. Secondly, **a fundamental difference between males and females can be found** when it comes to making sex cells. Put simply, sperm are cheaper to produce than eggs. This means a typical male animal has enough sperm at his disposal to fertilise countless females, whereas beyond a certain point **females will not produce any more offspring by mating with extra males.**

Put these two points together, and both sexes have incentives to find _____ (1) multiple mates. As _____ (2) result, monogamy is only a sensible strategy under _____ (3) very specific circumstances, such as the intestinal parasite *Schistosoma mansoni* in humans: males and females spend their entire adult lives locked in _____ (4) tight embrace. Each male has _____ (5) sort of a canal in which the female nestles while she churns out hundreds of _____ (6) eggs into _____ (7) host's intestines. The human digestive system is not _____ (8) best place to pick up _____ (9) hot dates, so when _____ (10) worm encounters a member of _____ (11) opposite sex, it is quite willing to tie the knot for _____ (12) good.

Perhaps it is also true that humans are not naturally monogamous. But if there is one thing that makes us human, it is that we try to act against our instincts when it seems like a good idea.

<http://www.bbc.com/earth/story/20160213-why-pairing-up-for-life-is-hardly-ever-a-good-idea>

I. Carefully read the text above and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (6 points)

- 1 Humans practice monogamy because they are less interested than animals in passing their genes on to the next generation. T/F
- 2 Humans are the only species for which monogamy is common. T/F
- 3 The parasites *Schistosoma mansoni* lay their eggs inside a human body. T/F

II. Fill each gap with the correct option: indefinite article (*a/an*), definite article (*the*), or zero article (*0*). If you leave the gap empty, the answer will be marked incorrect. (12 points)

Put these two points together, and both sexes have incentives to find _____ (1) multiple mates. As _____ (2) result, monogamy is only a sensible strategy under _____ (3) very specific circumstances, such as the intestinal parasite *Schistosoma mansoni* in humans: males and females spend their entire adult lives locked in _____ (4) tight embrace. Each male has _____ (5) sort of a canal in which the female nestles while she churns out hundreds of _____ (6) eggs into _____ (7) host's intestines. The human digestive system is not _____ (8) best place to pick up _____ (9) hot dates, so when _____ (10) worm encounters a member of _____ (11) opposite sex, it is quite willing to tie the knot for _____ (12) good.

III. For each of the words listed below, write a word with the opposite meaning – either an antonym (e.g. good – bad) or an opposite derived using negative prefixes or suffixes (e.g. possible – impossible). Retain the same word class that is used in the text. (5 points)

- 1) cheaper – _____
- 2) find – _____
- 3) sensible – _____
- 4) tight – _____
- 5) willing – _____

IV. Rewrite the following sentence using the passive voice, while preserving the same meaning. If necessary, use suitable words or phrases from the text (the sentence is highlighted in bold font in the text). (4 points)

Females will not produce any more offspring by mating with extra males.

- V. Rewrite the following sentence using the active voice, while preserving the same meaning. If necessary, use suitable words or phrases from the text (the sentence is highlighted in bold font in the text). (4 points)

A fundamental difference can be found between males and females.

- VI. Underline the complete subject(s) in the sentence(s) below. (3 points)

A female who mates with several different males will have more genetically diverse offspring, boosting the chances that at least some of them will thrive.

- VII. For each of the sentences below, use the word given in capital letters to create a new sentence that has the same (or almost the same) meaning as the original sentence. DO NOT change the form of the word given in capital letters. (12 points)

1) You always come late, which is very annoying. WISH

2) Although the queues were long, they enjoyed the rides. DESPITE

3) We didn't have much money to spend. LITTLE

4) Bring a map because you might get lost. CASE

5) "You are a liar!" my boyfriend said to me. LYING

- 6) The computer's only working because we called an IT specialist to fix it. IF
-

VIII. Fill each gap with a suitable word.

(8 points)

RAINFOREST PEOPLE

Tropical rainforests are home to tribal peoples _____ (1) rely _____ (2) their surroundings for food, shelter, and medicines. Today very few forest people live _____ (3) a traditional way; most have been displaced by outside settlers or _____ (4) been forced to give up their _____ (5) by governments. The remaining forest people still depend on the forest for traditional hunting and gathering; however, they also grow crops (like bananas _____ (6) rice), use Western goods, and make _____ (7) trips to towns and cities. Still, these forest people can teach us a lot _____ (8) the rainforest.

<http://kids.mongabay.com/elementary/301.html>

IX. Fill each gap with the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

(8 points)

The woman was in bed with her lover and (1) _____ (just, tell) him how stupid her husband (2) _____ (be) when suddenly there (3) _____ (come) a knock on the door, and the door (4) _____ (throw) open. In the doorway (5) _____ (stand) her husband. He started (6) _____ (shout) at his wife's lover, "What (7) _____ (you / do)?" "There," said the wife, "(8) _____ (I / tell) you he was stupid?"

X. Use prefixes and suffixes to form new words from the words given in brackets. (8 points)

Bottled water is bad

Sales of bottled water have quadrupled in the past twenty years. More and more people buy water instead of soda, 1) _____ (sugar) juices, and caffeinated drinks. However, one liter of bottled water produces as much as half a pound of greenhouse gases once the plastic is produced and the product shipped 2) _____ (world). It's an 3) _____ (necessary) use of resources.

Bottled water can be 4) _____ (use), though. For example, it provides a 5) _____ (health) alternative at large events and of course is less 6) _____ (expense). Yet too many people reach for bottled water instead of tap water.

Many people recycle the plastic bottles but too many plastic bottles still end up in landfills. Some countries don't redeem plastic, which 7) _____ (worse) the problem. More

importantly, though, people should strive to reduce, reuse and lastly recycle resources. All those empty water bottles 8) _____ (simple) don't allow that.

Part II – Culture and history of English-speaking countries (30 points)

1. A poem of mourning or a lament is
a) a tale b) a romance c) an elegy d) a legend
2. Ophelia is a character from Shakespeare's
a) Romeo and Juliet b) Hamlet c) King Lear d) Othello
3. Which author is correctly linked with his work?
a) Ernest Hemingway – *The Great Gatsby* b) Arthur Miller – *Death of a Salesman*
c) Allen Ginsberg – *Lolita* d) Theodore Dreiser – *The Sun Also Rises*
4. Which genre is associated with Harold Pinter and Tom Stoppard?
a) novel b) drama c) poetry d) short story
5. Which writer is associated with the Mississippi River region?
a) Herman Melville b) Mark Twain c) James Fenimore Cooper d) Edgar Allan Poe
6. What was the name of the colony established in 1620 by the Pilgrim Fathers in what is now Massachusetts?
7. What is the capital of Wales?
a) Cardiff b) Swansea c) Bangor d) Cardigan
8. Which is the largest state of the USA?
a) Alaska b) Texas c) Florida d) California
9. Which party is the major opposition party in today's Britain?
a) Labour b) Liberal Democrat c) Conservative d) Republican
10. What does the American Congress consist of?

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE – TEST A (KEY)

Part I – Language competence test (70 points)

I. Carefully read the text above and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (6 points)

- 1) F
- 2) F
- 3) T

II. Fill each gap with the correct option: indefinite article (*a/an*), definite article (*the*), or zero article (*0*). If you leave the gap empty, the answer will be marked incorrect. (12 points)

1. 0
2. a
3. 0
4. a
5. a
6. 0
7. the / a
8. the
9. 0
10. a
11. the
12. 0

III. For each of the words listed below, write a word with the opposite meaning – either an antonym (e.g. good – bad) or an opposite derived using negative prefixes or suffixes (e.g. possible – impossible). Retain the same word class that is used in the text. (5 points)

- 1) cheaper – more expensive, more costly, dearer, etc.
- 2) find – lose, mislay, misplace, ...
- 3) sensible – irrational, stupid, ...
- 4) tight – loose, ...
- 5) willing – unwilling, reluctant...

IV. Rewrite the following sentence using the passive voice, while preserving the same meaning. If necessary, use suitable words or phrases from the text (the sentence is highlighted in bold font in the text). (4 points)

No more offspring will be produced by females if they mate with extra males.

V. Rewrite the following sentence using the active voice, while preserving the same meaning. If necessary, use suitable words or phrases from the text (the sentence is highlighted in bold font in the text). (4 points)

We/you/one can find a fundamental difference between males and females.

VI. Underline the complete subject(s) in the sentence(s) below. (3 points)

A female who mates with several different males will have more genetically diverse offspring, boosting the chances that at least some of them will thrive.

VII. For each of the sentences below, use the word given in capital letters to create a new sentence that has the same (or almost the same) meaning as the original sentence. DO NOT change the form of the word given in capital letters. (12 points)

1) You always come late, which is very annoying. WISH
I wish you wouldn't come (so) late all the time. / I wish you wouldn't always come so late (etc.)

2) Although the queues were long, they enjoyed the rides. DESPITE
They enjoyed the rides despite the long queues. / Despite the length of the queues, they ...

3) We didn't have much money to spend. LITTLE
We had (only/very) little money to spend.

4) Bring a map because you might get lost. CASE
Bring a map in case you get lost.

5) "You are a liar!" my boyfriend said to me. LYING
My boyfriend accused me of lying.

6) The computer's only working because we called an IT specialist to fix it. IF
If we hadn't hired an IT specialist to fix it, the computer wouldn't be working.

VIII. Fill each gap with a suitable word. (8 points)

- 1 who / that
- 2 on
- 3 in
- 4 have

- 5 lifestyles / homes / traditions / etc.
- 6 and / or
- 7 regular / frequent / occasional / etc.
- 8 about

IX. Fill each gap with the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

(8 points)

- 1) had just told / was just telling / had just been telling
- 2) was
- 3) came
- 4) was thrown
- 5) was standing / stood
- 6) shouting / to shout
- 7) are you doing / have you been doing
- 8) didn't I tell / wasn't I telling

**X. Use prefixes and suffixes to form new words from the words given in brackets.
(8 points)**

- 1) sugary
- 2) worldwide
- 3) unnecessary
- 4) useful
- 5) healthy
- 6) expensive
- 7) worsens
- 8) simply

Part II – Culture and history of English-speaking countries (30 points)

1. c
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. Plymouth
7. a

8. a

9. a

10. House of Representatives and Senate

Základní statistické charakteristiky písemné přijímací zkoušky nebo její části:

Počet uchazečů, kteří se zúčastnili písemné přijímací zkoušky: **4**

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

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

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: -

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: **18.02**

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky: -

Ostrava 22. června 2016

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