

Informace o přijímacích zkouškách podle studijních programů

1. Studijní program B0231A090059 English Philology (Bc.)

a) Varianta studijního programu English Philology

Forma přijímací zkoušky: písemná

Test z English Philology - 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 skills (70 points)

More about results than time

On ___ surface, flexible working might seem to be about people being able to choose their working hours and, perhaps, spend some time working away from ___ office. But it is also ___ fundamental change in the way people work – and, more importantly, the way they are managed. Flexible working is ___ shift from “time-based” to “results-based” working practices and could herald the biggest change in the workplace since ___ start of the industrial revolution.

New employee legislation is one of ___ main motivations for ___ employers to introduce flexible working practices – but not ___ only one. In Europe, for example, it is obligatory for employers to offer parents with young or disabled children the right to request flexible working. While legislation is a major catalyst to introducing flexible working, there are other reasons. In the US, for example, the fall in the price of mass market computer and communications technologies is encouraging organisations to allow more home working.

Flexible working is also likely to appeal to a wider skill pool and help with staff retention. Mary Sue Rogers, human capital management leader at IBM Global Services, says that IBM has embraced flexible working to help with recruitment. “In Europe, companies have to provide flexible working because of legislation – but it is also a way to recruit from a broader skill pool, including women and older people. With an ageing workforce we have to find ways to retain older staff. It also gives greater scope to male employees who increasingly want flexible working to create a better work/live balance. A recent survey of UK graduates found that work/life balance was among their top career priorities.” She adds that 55 per cent of IBM’s employees work flexibly and 90 per cent are “enabled” to do so. “To us, it is foremost a business imperative. It is about staff retention, increased productivity and cost reduction,” she notes.

A survey of 300 UK human resource professionals in small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), commissioned by Arizona-based telecommunications company Inter-Tel, found that 40 per cent found it difficult to attract the right skills from their local market and 30 per cent thought they could attract staff if they were offered flexible working. But they also had significant reservations – with 93 per cent concerned that staff were more likely to bend the rules if they work from home.

(from the *Financial Times*)

I. Read the above text carefully, and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (3 points)

- 1) IBM introduced flexible working practices in order to attract a broader range of staff with different abilities. T/F

- 2) It is important for many people who have a university degree that they have enough time for themselves outside work. T/F

- 3) At IBM, flexible working is good for business. T/F

II. In the text below, add either an indefinite article (*a/an*), a definite article (*the*), or a zero article (0). A blank space will automatically be considered an incorrect answer. (8 points)

On ____ (1) surface, flexible working might seem to be about people being able to choose their working hours and, perhaps, spend some time working away from ____ (2) office. But it is also ____ (3) fundamental change in the way people work – and, more importantly, the way they are managed. Flexible working is ____ (4) shift from “time-based” to “results-based” working practices and could herald the biggest change in the workplace since ____ (5) start of the industrial revolution.

New employee legislation is one of ____ (6) main motivations for ____ (7) employers to introduce flexible working practices – but not ____ (8) only one.

III. Write a word with the opposite meaning – either an antonym (e.g. good – bad) or an opposite derived by adding a negative prefix or suffix (e.g. possible – impossible). Choose answers from the list given below. (5 points)

- 1) embrace – _____

- 2) flexible – _____

- 3) significant – _____

- 4) obligatory – _____

- 5) reduction – _____

adaptable – engage – unimportant – reject – increase – select – attract – disflexible – decline – optional – declare – cutback – enroll – indicate – inflexible

IV. Re-write the sentence using the passive voice, keeping the same meaning as the original sentence. (4 points)

PM Jacinda Ardern announced changes to the law last month.

V. Re-write the sentence using the active voice, keeping the same meaning as the original sentence. (4 points)

Every year, a forest the size of Wales is cut down to make paper for use in Britain.

VI. Using the word given in capital letters, write a new sentence which has the same (or almost the same) meaning as the original sentence. Do not change the form of the word in capital letters. (12 points)

1) "I wouldn't buy Dave a book if I were you, Pete." said Laura. ADVISED

Laura _____ Dave a book.

2) I regret telling John. ONLY

If _____ John.

3) No one in the world drives as badly as you do! DRIVER

You are _____ in the world.

4) A local shop sold fresh fish at one time, but it closed down years ago. USED

A local shop _____ fresh fish, but it closed down years ago.

5) The train left, and then we arrived just after that. ALREADY

When we _____ left.

6) If you work carefully, you will not make so many mistakes. MORE

The _____ make.

VII. Add suitable words to the text (use only one word in each gap). (8 points)

The wind was stronger 1) _____ it had been earlier. As we drove rapidly through the woods, the branches swayed backwards and forwards above 2) _____. Lightning flashed. 'I wish we weren't out in this storm,' I said to John. The words were hardly out of my mouth when a branch from a tree came crashing down across the road in front of us. We leapt out of the car and ran quickly 3) _____ the fallen branch. We had to move it, otherwise we 4) _____ not have been able to

continue our journey. We pulled and pushed until we were finally able to move it to the side of the road. We got back into the car and drove on down the road. We had to get to the house 5) _____ time. Lord Brenton, 6) _____ was dying, was the only person who could give us the information we needed so we could catch the murderers. He was a key witness. At last we reached our destination. The house 7) _____ lit up inside like a Christmas tree. He must still be alive, I thought, as we jumped out of the car and ran up the steps to 8) _____ main entrance of the huge Victorian house. 'I think we've made it,' I called to John.

VIII. In each space, write the correct form of the verb given in brackets. (8 points)

Two years ago, Adam's boss (1) _____ (make) the mistake of 2) _____
 _____ (send) him to Hungary. Although he 3)
 _____ (study) Hungarian at school, he soon 4)
 _____ (discover) that he
 5) _____ (cannot) remember very much. He missed an important
 meeting because he 6) _____ (misunderstand) a memo
 7) _____ (write) in Hungarian. So when he arrived, the meeting
 8) _____ (already finish) and the room was empty.

IX. Create new words from the words given in brackets – use prefixes and suffixes (only use one word for each gap). (8 points)

Computers that play games

Computers have had the 1) _____ (able) to play chess for many years now, and their
 2) _____ (perform) in games against the best players in the world has shown steady
 3) _____ (improve). However, it will be years before the designers of computer games
 machines can beat their biggest challenge yet – the ancient board game called Go. The playing area is
 4) _____ (consider) larger than in chess and there are far more pieces, so that the
 5) _____ (combine) of moves is almost 6) _____ (end). The game involves planning so
 many moves ahead that even the 7) _____ (impress) calculations of the fastest modern
 computers are 8) _____ (suffice) to deal with the problems of the game.

X. Choose the correct option for each gap. Only one of the options is correct in each case. (10 p.)

The Netherlands

Welcome to the Netherlands, a tiny country that only extends, at its broadest, 312 km north to south, and 264 km east to west – 1) _____ the land area increases slightly each year as a
 2) _____ of continuous land reclamation and drainage. With a lot of heart and much to offer, 'Holland,' as it is 3) _____ known to most of us abroad - a name stemming
 4) _____ its once most prominent province - has more going on per kilometre than most countries, and more English-speaking natives. You'll be impressed by its 5) _____ cities and charmed by its countryside and villages, full of contrasts. From the exciting variety 6) _____ offer, you could choose a romantic canal boat tour in Amsterdam, a Royal Tour by coach in The Hague, or a hydrofoil tour around the biggest harbour in the world - Rotterdam. In season you could

visit the dazzling bulb fields, enjoy a full day on a boat, or take a bike tour through the pancake-flat 7)_____spiced with windmills. The possibilities are 8)_____ and the nationwide tourist office, which is on hand to give you information and 9)_____ reservations. You'll have 10)_____ language problems here, as the Dutch are true linguists and English is spoken here almost universally.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1) | a) so | b) despite | c) in spite of | d) although |
| 2) | a) whole | b) consequently | c) rule | d) result |
| 3) | a) renownedly | b) occasionally | c) commonly | d) unusually |
| 4) | a) in | b) from | c) on | d) of |
| 5) | a) historic | b) historical | c) historial | d) historian |
| 6) | a) at | b) in | c) on | d) for |
| 7) | a) countryside | b) area | c) territory | d) sky |
| 8) | a) countless | b) countable | c) limited | d) counted |
| 9) | a) sit | b) catch | c) perform | d) make |
| 10) | a) few | b) a few | c) little | d) a little |

Part II – Culture and history (30 points)

I. Fill in the gaps. (15 points)

- 1) The two leading parties in the USA are the Republicans and the.....
- 2) One of the largest daily newspapers in the USA is *The New York*
- 3) The President of the United States is elected every years.
- 4) The third branch of American government, in addition to the legislative and executive branches, is the branch.
- 5) In the United States, a sophomore is a student in the year of study at high school or college.
- 6) The first Americans crossed the land bridge from and were believed to have stayed in what is now Alaska for thousands of years.
- 7) In the Battle of Gettysburg, the Confederate army fought against the army.
- 8) In 1963, the American President was assassinated in Dallas.
- 9) The biggest center of the American gambling industry, situated in Nevada, is
- 10) The most populated state of the USA is

- 11) Tom Sawyer has an exciting life and many adventures on the River with his friend Huckleberry Finn.
- 12) J. D. Salinger's best-known novel is *The in the Rye*.
- 13) *Of Mice and Men* is a novel written by John
- 14) Bruce is a US rock singer and writer of songs whose popular nickname is "the Boss".
- 15) A major Hollywood film company, established by four brothers, is called Brothers.

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of these two bodies is considered the "upper house" in the UK parliament? (2 points)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) the House of Lords | b) the House of Commons |
| c) the Congress | d) the House of Representatives |

2. Who was the British Prime Minister when the Second World War ended? (2 points)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| a) James Callaghan | b) Margaret Thatcher | c) Harold Wilson | d) Winston Churchill |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|

3. In which era of British history was *Hamlet* written? (2 points)

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Anglo-Saxon | b) Late Middle Ages | c) Tudor period | d) Victorian era |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|

4. John Keats is associated with . . . (2 points)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| a) Restoration drama | b) Realism | c) Romanticism | d) Classicism |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|

5. William Golding is famous for his novel _____. (2 points)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| a) <i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i> | b) <i>Lord of the Flies</i> |
| c) <i>Pygmalion</i> | d) <i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> |

6. Where is Hadrian's Wall? (2 points)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Northern England | b) North Wales | c) Northern Scotland | d) Northern Ireland |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|

7. Give the names of the authors of these books. (3 points)

Great Expectations –

Nineteen Eighty-Four –

Waiting for Godot –

ENGLISH PHILOLOGY (BA) / KLÍČ – TEST A

I. Part I – Language skills (70 points)

I. Read the above text carefully, and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (3 points)

2) T

3) T

4) T

II. In the text below, add either an indefinite article (*a/an*), a definite article (*the*), or a zero article (0). A blank space will automatically be considered an incorrect answer. (8 points)

1) the

2) the/an

3) a

4) a/the

5) the

6) the

7) 0

8) the

III. Write a word with the opposite meaning – either an antonym (e.g. good – bad) or an opposite derived by adding a negative prefix or suffix (e.g. possible – impossible). Choose answers from the list given below.

(5 points)

1) Embrace – reject

2) Flexible – inflexible

3) Significant – unimportant

4) Obligatory – optional

5) Reduction – increase

IV. Re-write the sentence using the passive voice, keeping the same meaning as the original sentence. (4 points)

Changes to the law were announced by PM Jacinda Ardern last month.

V. Re-write the sentence using the active voice, keeping the same meaning as the original sentence. (4 points)

Every year, people/loggers/companies (etc.) cut down (/industry cuts down) a forest the size of Wales to make paper for use in Britain (every year).

VI. Using the word given in capital letters, write a new sentence which has the same (or almost the same) meaning as the original sentence. Do not change the form of the word in capital letters. (12 points)

- 1) "I wouldn't buy Dave a book if I were you, Pete." said Laura. ADVISED
Laura advised Pete not to buy Dave a book.
- 2) I regret telling John. ONLY
If only I hadn't/ had not told John.
- 3) No one in the world drives as badly as you do! DRIVER
You are the worst driver in the world / You are worse than any other driver ...
- 4) A local shop sold fresh fish at one time but it closed down years ago. USED
A local shop used to sell fresh fish,
- 5) The train left, and then we arrived just after that. ALREADY
When we arrived, the train had already left.
- 6) If you work carefully, you won't make so many mistakes. MORE
The more carefully you work, the fewer mistakes you will make.

VII. Add suitable words to the text (use only one word in each gap). (8 points)

- 1) than
- 2) us
- 3) towards / to
- 4) would / might
- 5) in
- 6) who
- 7) was
- 8) the

VIII. In each space, write the correct form of the verb given in brackets. (8 points)

- 1) made
- 2) sending
- 3) studied / had studied
- 4) discovered
- 5) could not

6) misunderstood / had misunderstood

7) written

8) had/was already finished

IX. Create new words from the words given in brackets – use prefixes and suffixes (only use one word for each gap). (8 points)

1) ability

2) performance

3) improvement(s)

4) considerably

5) combination

6) endless

7) impressive

8) insufficient

X. Choose the correct option for each gap. Only one of the options is correct in each case. (10 p.)

1) D (although)

2) D (result)

3) C (commonly)

4) B (from)

5) A (historic)

6) C (on)

7) A (countryside)

8) A (countless)

9) D (make)

10) A (few)

Part II – Culture and history

(30 points)

I. Fill in the gaps.

(15 points)

1) Democrats

2) Times

3) four

4) judicial

5) second

6) Asia

7) Union

8) John Fitzgerald Kennedy

9) Las Vegas

10) California

11) Mississippi

12) Catcher

13) Steinbeck

14) Springsteen

15) Warner

II. Choose the correct answer. (15 points)

1) a, 2) d, 3) c, 4) c, 5) b, 6) a, 7) Charles Dickens, George Orwell, Samuel Beckett

English Philology

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: **66**

Průměrný výsledek písemné přijímací zkoušky: -

Směrodatná odchylka výsledků písemné přijímací zkoušky: **0.0**

Decilové hranice výsledku zkoušky: -

Ostrava 19. června 2019

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

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