



PÍSEMNÝ PŘIJÍMACÍ TEST – DUBEN 2016
ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

Navazující magisterský studijní program: **Učitelství pro ZŠ**
Studijní obory: **Učitelství AJ pro ZŠ, Učitelství AJ pro ZŠ a jazykové školy**

1. The “Trail of Tears” episode refers to:
 - A) The period of the American Revolution
 - B) The removal of Native American Indians
 - C) The “Red Scare”
 - D) The Spanish American War

2. The “Louisiana Purchase” concerns:
 - A) The purchase of lands east of the Mississippi River from France
 - B) The purchase of New Orleans from Spain
 - C) The purchase of lands between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains
 - D) The purchase of the state of Louisiana

3. A British Prime Minister during WWI was:
 - A) David Lloyd George
 - B) Winston Churchill
 - C) Clement Atlee
 - D) Neville Chamberlain

4. Which two English writers can be described as writing historical novels?
 - A) Mary Shelley and William Wordsworth
 - B) Sir Walter Scott and Maria Edgeworth
 - C) Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte
 - D) John Evelyn and George Orwell

5. Whose great *Dictionary*, published in 1755, included more than 114 000 quotations?
 - A) Jonathan Swift
 - B) Samuel Johnson
 - C) Ben Jonson
 - D) James Boswell

6. The American writer Theodore Dreiser is a representative of:
 - A) Local colour writing
 - B) Romanticism
 - C) Transcendentalism
 - D) Naturalism

7. Which of these compounds is the odd one out in terms of primary stress placement?
 - A) apple blossom
 - B) orange juice
 - C) mineral water



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- D) peach brandy
8. Which of these phrases is the odd one out in terms of the intrusive linking sound?
- A) two apples
 - B) go away
 - C) law and [order]
 - D) two oranges
9. Which of these words is the odd one out in terms of where the primary stress lies?
- A) particular
 - B) photographic
 - C) biology
 - D) humanity
10. Find the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.
- A) basic
 - B) university
 - C) personal
 - D) phrasal
11. Which lines contain verbs of the same stress pattern?
- A) reply, answer, manage, rewrite
 - B) reply, replay, rewrite, consult
 - C) reply, replay, rewrite, weaken
 - D) rewrite, weaken, answer, present
12. Jan is under huge _____ pressure from people in his group to dress differently.
- A) peer
 - B) colleague
 - C) companion
 - D) fellow
13. Before taking your lawyers to court, you ought to _____ legal advice.
- A) desire
 - B) search
 - C) seek
 - D) wish
14. He got the job on the _____ of his excellent qualifications.
- A) basis



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- B) support
C) assistance
D) backing
15. This job won't _____ to you unless you're a highly organised person.
A) appeal
B) attract
C) lure
D) engage
16. You'll have plenty of _____ to travel when you've been working here for a while.
A) options
B) opportunities
C) openings
D) occasions
17. The situation was so funny that we were _____ the whole time.
A) chuckling
B) tickling
C) pickling
D) suckling
18. It's difficult to _____ to working in a different cultural environment from the one you are used to.
A) alter
B) adapt
C) vary
D) affect
19. The news of Magda's failure was not _____ unexpected, considering how ill she had been.
A) extremely
B) thoroughly
C) entirely
D) utterly
20. Scientists have been _____ a series of experiments to see how effective the new drug is.
A) practising
B) administering



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- C) making
- D) conducting

21. We get _____ well, we share the same opinions and interests.

- A) about
- B) along
- C) off
- D) out

22. I like this news channel. It always brings the _____ news.

- A) late
- B) actual
- C) latest
- D) belated

23. She _____ of studying biology but she finally decided on geography.

- A) was thinking
- B) had been thinking
- C) has been thinking
- D) she used to thinking

24. We'll make the final decision when we _____ reading the report.

- A) have all finished
- B) will all finish
- C) will all have finished
- D) all finished

25. Four people _____ last night with public disorder offences after officers mounted dawn raids on suspected football hooligans.

- A) had been charged
- B) were charged
- C) have been charged
- D) were being charged

26. They got here so fast, they _____ run all the way.

- A) can't have
- B) should have
- C) must have
- D) ought to have



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27. If he _____ so self-righteous, he'd realise he was wrong.
A) hadn't been
B) weren't
C) was
D) had been
28. _____ her lines and wrinkles, she looks really good.
A) Even
B) In spite
C) Despite
D) Nevertheless
29. What were some of the things that brought _____ the French Revolution?
A) up
B) on
C) around
D) about
30. _____ chocolate comes from cocoa beans.
A) whole
B) all of
C) all
D) both
31. I'd like to be a newsreader _____.
A) some day
B) any day
C) sometimes
D) any times
32. It was so horrible, I couldn't bear _____.
A) to watch
B) watching
C) not to watch
D) not watching
33. Tom just told me he _____ home because he doesn't feel well!
A) is going
B) goes
C) were going



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D) was going

CLOZE TEST

Read the following article. For questions 34 - 43 choose the only alternative which is correct from A-D to fill the gaps.

34. Incentives play an important role in our decisions to learn. As we get older, the outcomes of _____ in learning may not be the same as when we were young.

- A) participation
- B) contribution
- C) attendance
- D) activity

35. For example, we are less likely to be _____ as a result of training.

- A) raised
- B) promoted
- C) advanced
- D) upgraded

36. The type of work related training or learning we do also changes as we get older. Workers over 45 years old are more likely to participate in learning _____ that relate directly to their function.

- A) actions
- B) activities
- C) acts
- D) modules

37. So they may choose to upgrade those technical skills directly related to their work. By contrast, younger workers are more _____ to participate in training that is an investment into their future careers.

- A) probable
- B) likely
- C) possible
- D) liable

38. Organisations also want to continually _____ their skills base.

- A) restart
- B) renovate
- C) restore
- D) renew



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39. Recently, business has _____ this largely through a steady inflow of newly-qualified young people
- A) affected
 - B) fulfilled
 - C) achieved
 - D) succeeded
40. onto the labour _____.
- A) workforce
 - B) employment
 - C) staff
 - D) market
41. Traditionally, we have had a mix of those young people who bring new formal skills to the workplace, and a small portion of older workers who _____ their experience.
- A) donate
 - B) supply
 - C) contribute
 - D) sell
42. What we are seeing now is a decreasing proportion of young people entering the workforce and an increase of the proportion of older people. So, unless we change the _____ of our education and learning across life,
- A) way
 - B) method
 - C) means
 - D) nature
43. we will see a _____ in formal skills in the working population.
- A) decline
 - B) cutback
 - C) fall
 - D) lessening



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READING COMPREHENSION

For questions 44-50, find the right answers in the following text:

The man who battled infinity

For three centuries the greatest minds of the planet were baffled by a seemingly simple equation set by an amateur 17th century mathematician, Pierre de Fermat. The battle to prove Fermat's theory about his equation was a long and hard one and it was not until 1997 that Professor Andrew Wiles received the prestigious Wolfskehl Prize, in recognition of his epic struggle with the 'simple equation' which had become one of the most notorious problems in mathematics: Fermat's Last Theorem.

Wiles first read about Fermat's Last Theorem when, as a school boy, he visited his local library: 'One day I borrowed a book about this ancient and unsolved problem. It looked so simple and yet, the greatest mathematicians in history couldn't solve it. Here was a problem I, a 10-year-old boy, could understand; and I knew from that moment I would never let it go.' The theorem's creator was a civil servant and mathematician. Having studied an equation, he realised that it was impossible to find a solution to it. Indeed, he claimed that he could prove it was impossible to solve this particular equation, but this mischievous Frenchman never committed his prove to paper.

For thirty years, teachers, lectures and then colleagues told Wiles that he was wasting his time but he never gave up. When he eventually spotted a potential strategy, the maverick mathematician did not publicise his idea. Instead he worked in complete isolation. Only his wife knew of the new direction his work had taken.

He believed his approach was right, but feared that rival mathematicians might beat him to the proof if they discovered his plan. Making his strategy succeed would take seven years of dedicated effort, conducted in complete secrecy. During this period Wiles continued to publish papers of conventional calculations every year to put his peers off the scent.

To show that no numbers fitted the equation, Wiles had to confront infinity – the mathematician's nightmare. He likens his experience to a journey through a dark, unexplored mansion: 'You enter the first room and it's completely dark. You stumble around bumping into the furniture. After six months or so you find the switch and suddenly everything is illuminated. Then you move into the next room and spend another six months in the dark. Although each of these breakthroughs can be momentary, they are the culmination of many months of stumbling around in the dark.'



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In June 1993, Wiles revealed to the world that he had proved Fermat's Last Theorem. The achievement was the mathematical equivalent of splitting the atom. However, within a few months referees spotted an error in the proof. Wiles attempted to fix it before news of the error had leaked out, but he failed. By the end of 1993, the mathematical community was full of gossip and rumour, with many academics criticising Wiles because he refused to release the flawed calculations, thus preventing others from fixing the error.

Wiles spent an agonising year before making the final breakthrough that resurrected his proof. 'It was so indescribably beautiful, I stared at the calculations in disbelief for 20 minutes. It was the most important moment of my working life.'

The sheer complexity of the proof shows it can't possibly be the proof Fermat had in mind, and some mathematicians are continuing the search for the original, 17th century proof. For Wiles, it's finally over. 'I was obsessed with this problem for eight years. This particular odyssey is over. My mind is at rest.'

44. How did Wiles feel about Fermat's Last Theorem?

- A) He was obsessed with it.
- B) He couldn't understand it.
- C) He was worried about it.
- D) He didn't think he could solve it.

45. Why is Fermat described as 'the mischievous Frenchman'?

- A) He said it was impossible to find a solution to the equation.
- B) He only did mathematics in his spare time as a hobby.
- C) The proof he claimed to have discovered was not written down.
- D) He would not say whether he had found the proof or not.

46. Why were Wiles teachers and colleagues discouraging about his project?

- A) They thought he had adopted the wrong approach.
- B) They did not know he had found a strategy.
- C) They did not know his wife knew about it.
- D) They thought the problem was unsolvable.

47. How did Wiles avoid attracting suspicion?

- A) He was very secretive about his work.
- B) He carried on doing his normal work.



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- C) He was extremely dedicated to his work.
D) He published papers about the proof.
48. What did the process of arriving at a proof involve?
A) Long periods of bewilderment followed by flashes of understanding.
B) Careful, painstaking work which gradually began to reveal a solution.
C) A series of sudden realisations leading to a final answer.
D) A long journey of exploration at the end of which the solution was revealed.
49. Why did other mathematicians criticise Wiles in 1993?
A) There were errors in the original proof.
B) He could not fix the errors in the original proof.
C) He would not let others work on his original proof.
D) He allowed rumours about the original proof to circulate.
50. The equation Fermat and Wiles studied
A) was solvable but Wiles couldn't work out the solution.
B) was solvable and Wiles eventually worked out the solution.
C) was unsolvable but Wiles couldn't prove this.
D) was unsolvable and Wiles eventually proved this.