

NAVAZUJÍCÍ MAGISTERSKÉ STUDIUM
PÍSEMNÝ PŘIJÍMACÍ TEST 2017
ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

1. Which of the following are American writers only?
 - a) Walt Whitman, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Orwell, Ernest Hemingway
 - b) Kate Chopin, James Fenimore Cooper, John Steinbeck, Henry James
 - c) Edgar Allan Poe, Henry David Thoreau, Christopher Marlowe, Ezra Pound
 - d) Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Joyce , Mark Twain, Theodore Dreiser

2. Virginia Woolf is the author of
 - a) Under the Net
 - b) The Mill on the Floss
 - c) To the Lighthouse
 - d) Dubliners

3. Which of the following is an example of alliteration?
 - a) Fear gives wings.
 - b) The wind stood up and gave a shout.
 - c) The wheels of justice turn slowly.
 - d) I saw it there, but I saw nothing in it, except the rising of the boiling bubbles.

4. The American federal system means that
 - a) the power is divided between the executive and the legislative branches
 - b) The House of Representatives and Senate are separate
 - c) the power is divided between the national and state governments
 - d) the supreme court can declare a law unconstitutional

5. Which was NOT a cause of the American Revolution ?
 - a) the institution of slavery
 - b) the price of tea
 - c) taxes
 - d) the quartering of soldiers

6. All these rivers are tributaries of the Mississippi River EXCEPT :
 - a) the Ohio
 - b) the Columbia
 - c) the Missouri
 - d) the Red

7. Which of the following words is pronounced with the same vowel as in the word BUTCHER?
 - a) hoot
 - b) hub
 - c) sugar
 - d) cup

8. Which of these words is the odd one out in terms of the sound represented by h?
 - a) honour
 - b) honest
 - c) honorary

d) hospitable

9. Which of the following compound words has stress on the first element?

- a) jam jar
- b) jam sandwich
- c) cheese sauce
- d) apple pie

10. Which of these words is the odd one out in terms of where the primary stress lies?

- a) photography
- b) economic
- c) approximate
- d) recession

11. The couple were finally _____ by the landlord after not paying rent for six months.

- a) demolished
- b) evicted
- c) evacuated
- d) rejected

12. But what you're saying now isn't _____ with what you said last week.

- a) consistent
- b) coherent
- c) confirmed
- d) continuous

13. After driving himself hard for a week, John _____ himself by taking a few days off to pursue his own favourite leisure activities.

- a) celebrates
- b) delights
- c) rewards
- d) praises

14. There's no _____ between Gary and Mark, even though they are brothers.

- a) resemblance
- b) appearance
- c) correspondence
- d) reflection

15. Da Vinci's Mona Lisa is _____; if it was destroyed no amount of money could ever replace it.

- a) priceless
- b) worthless
- c) valueless
- d) invaluable

16. There's no way the police will be able to _____ this new law.

- a) administer
- b) dominate

- c) reign
- d) enforce

17. I didn't _____ out to be a millionaire – I just wanted to run a successful business.

- a) go
- b) begin
- c) set
- d) watch

18. He crept _____ on Lisa and put his hands over her eyes.

- a) out
- b) round
- c) off
- d) up

19. Maria was just walking along the road when someone on a motorbike _____ her handbag.

- a) clutched
- b) clenched
- c) grabbed
- d) fumbled

20. Cars have been banned from the city centre, which makes the area much safer for _____.

- a) passersby
- b) onlookers
- c) pedestrians
- d) footmen

21. Nobody has any firm information, so we can only _____ on what caused the accident.

- a) guess
- b) contemplate
- c) speculate
- d) assume

22. If you'd run faster, you _____ the bus.

- a) could have caught
- b) should have caught
- c) might catch
- d) wouldn't catch

23. It doesn't look as _____ the meeting's going to take place.

- a) though
- b) how
- c) whether
- d) far

25. We can't use the sports hall yet because it _____ .

- a) is still being built

- b) is still built
 - c) is built yet
 - d) is still building
26. Mary Simpson, _____, has just started to work in my father's company.
- a) with whom I was at university
 - b) that I was at university with
 - c) whom I was at university
 - d) I was at university with
27. The speech lasts for an hour; _____, there's a reception.
- a) afterwards
 - b) after
 - c) until
 - d) following
28. _____ you could visit another planet, would you go?
- a) Suppose
 - b) Provided
 - c) Whether
 - d) Whenever
29. You may say that the boy should have known _____, but I don't think he was entirely to blame.
- a) better
 - b) more
 - c) less
 - d) worse
30. I stood there last night looking _____ at the sea and all those memories came flooding back.
- a) out
 - b) on
 - c) off
 - d) over
31. _____ we extricate ourselves from this with any dignity is anybody's guess.
- a) However
 - b) How
 - c) That
 - d) Whenever
32. There were a lot of survivors, the majority _____ in pain.
- a) of whom was
 - b) of whose were
 - c) of whom were
 - d) of them was
33. I'll leave the key under the mat _____.
- a) whilst being late
 - b) on being late

- c) in as much as I'm late
- d) in case I'm late

CLOZE TEST

Read the following text, then choose the only alternative which is correct from A - D to fill each gap (34 – 42).

34.

In this week's issue, our resident film critic discusses the etiquette of cinema going, and the audiences who prefer chewing hot dogs, slurping drinks, gossiping and rustling crisp packets to actually watching the film. Fair complaint, or just cinema snobbery? It's the munchers and talkers, not those who complain about them, who are _____

- a) damaging
- b) spoiling
- c) hurting
- d) injuring

35.

other people's _____ pleasures

- a) simple
- b) natural
- c) primary
- d) elementary

36.

and the _____ seem to me to be self-evident.

- a) excuses
- b) accusations
- c) reasons
- d) complaints

37.

Junk _____ and even popcorn and choc ices,

- a) diets
- b) meals
- c) dishes
- d) food

38.

when eaten in a _____ and possibly crowded space, are inclined to demand living space.

- a) confined
- b) closed
- c) reduced
- d) narrow

39.

They spread themselves about – usually onto other people's (38) _____.

- a) dress

- b) costume
- c) outfit
- d) clothing

40.

Crisps, peanuts and boiled sweets make a lot of noise, first when being _____ then when being crunched or sucked.

- a) unpacked
- b) untied
- c) unwrapped
- d) unfolded

41.

These are definite _____ especially if you yourself – having merely come to see and hear the film – are not eating

- a) inconveniences
- b) amusements
- c) anxieties
- d) irritations

42.

and not therefore generously _____ your fried onions, mustard and ketchup with the trousers of the stranger in the next seat.

- a) exchanging
- b) dividing
- c) splitting
- d) sharing

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the article below, then for gaps 43 – 50 choose the only alternative which is correct (A, B, C, or D) according to the text.

ENGLISH AS A NATIONAL FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN INDIA

India has two national languages for central administrative purposes: Hindi and English. Hindi is the national, official, and main link language of India. English is an associate official language. The Indian Constitution also officially approves twenty-two regional languages for official purposes.

Dozens of distinctly different regional languages are spoken in India, which share many characteristics such as grammatical structure and vocabulary. Apart from these languages, Hindi is used for communication in India. The homeland of Hindi is mainly in the north of India, but it is spoken and widely understood in all urban centres of India. In the southern states of India, where people speak many different languages that are not much related to Hindi, there is more resistance to Hindi, which has allowed English to remain a lingua franca to a greater degree.

Since the early 1600s, the English language has had a toehold on the Indian subcontinent, when the East India Company established settlements in Chennai, Kolkata, and Mumbai, formerly Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay respectively. The historical

background of India is never far away from everyday usage of English. India has had a longer exposure to English than any other country which uses it as a second language, its distinctive words, idioms, grammar and rhetoric spreading gradually to affect all places, habits and culture.

In India, English serves two purposes. First, it provides a linguistic tool for the administrative cohesiveness of the country, causing people who speak different languages to become united. Secondly, it serves as a language of wider communication, including a large variety of different people covering a vast area. It overlaps with local languages in certain spheres of influence and in public domains.

Generally, English is used among Indians as a 'link' language and it is the first language for many well-educated Indians. It is also the second language for many who speak more than one language in India. The English language is a tie that helps bind the many segments of our society together. Also, it is a linguistic bridge between the major countries of the world and India.

English has special national status in India. It has a special place in the parliament, judiciary, broadcasting, journalism, and in the education system. One can see a Hindi-speaking teacher giving their students instructions during an educational tour about where to meet and when their bus would leave, but all in English. It means that the language permeates daily life. It is unavoidable and is always expected, especially in the cities.

The importance of the ability to speak or write English has recently increased significantly because English has become the de facto standard. Learning the English language has become popular for business, commerce and cultural reasons and especially for internet communications throughout the world. English is a language that has become a standard not because it has been approved by any 'standards' organization but because it is widely used by many information and technology industries and recognized as being standard. The call centre phenomenon has stimulated a huge expansion of internet-related activity, establishing the future of India as a cyber-technological super-power. Modern communications, videos, journals and newspapers on the internet use English and have made 'knowing English' indispensable.

The prevailing view seems to be that unless students learn English, they can only work in limited jobs. Those who do not have basic knowledge of English cannot obtain good quality jobs. They cannot communicate efficiently with others, and cannot have the benefit of India's rich social and cultural life. Men and women who cannot comprehend and interpret instructions in English, even if educated, are unemployable. They cannot help with their children's school homework everyday or decide their revenue options of the future.

A positive attitude to English as a national language is essential to the integration of people into Indian society. There would appear to be virtually no disagreement in the community about the importance of English language skills. Using English you will become a citizen of the world almost naturally. English plays a dominant role in the media. It has been used as a medium for inter-state communication and broadcasting both before and since India's independence. India is, without a doubt, committed to English as a national language. The impact of English is not only continuing but increasing.

43. According to the writer, the Indian constitution recognises
22 official languages
Hindi as the national language
2 national, official languages
2 national languages

44. English's status as a lingua franca is helped by
its status in northern India
the fact that it is widely understood in urban centers
the fact that people from the south speak languages not much related to Hindi
the fact that it shares many grammatical similarities with Hindi

45. According to paragraph 3
English has had a presence in India since 1600s
English has always dominated India
English changed the names of some cities in India
English has been longer in India than any other language

46. The use of English in India
helps the country to improve its relations with neighbouring countries
dominates over the use of local languages
unites people from different regions of India
helps the country to unite people for administrative purposes

47. Hindi-speaking teachers
might well be heard using English
only use English
only use English for instructions
do not use English

48. English has become a standard in India
by a constitutional act
by a decision of state authorities and organizations
thanks to its use in information and technology industries
thanks to call centres' popularity

49. In paragraph eight, it says 'the prevailing view', which suggests that
the view is correct
the view is held by the majority
the view is incorrect
the view is held by the minority

50. In the last paragraph, 'virtually no disagreement' means that
there is no real disagreement
there is absolutely no disagreement
there is nearly no disagreement
there is hardly any agreement