



PÍSEMNÁ PŘIJÍMACÍ ZKOUŠKA
Studijní obor: **Rozšiřující studium AJ pro SŠ (CŽV)**
Červen 2007
Varianta A

K vyplňování odpovědního listu používejte pouze plnicí pero, propisovací tužku nebo fix. Vyplňování odpovědního listu se provádí pomocí křížku X. Správná je vždy jen jedna možnost A, B, C nebo D.

Choose the only alternative which is correct from A - D in each case.

- 1 Politically, Northern Ireland is part of
A the Republic of Ireland
B Great Britain
C the UK
D is a sovereign state
- 2 The term “New Labour” is associated with
A Tony Blair
B Winston Churchill
C Margaret Thatcher
D John Major
- 3 In 2004 George W. Bush won his second election against a major Democratic candidate named
A Al Gore
B Bill Clinton
C John Kerry
D John Edwards
- 4 Charles Dickens is the author of
A *The Mayor of Casterbridge*
B *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*
C *Great Expectations*
D *Vanity Fair*
- 5 *For Whom the Bell Tolls* was written by
A John Steinbeck
B Ernest Hemingway
C Francis Scott Fitzgerald
D William Styron

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- 6 “That which we call a rose, By any other name would smell as sweet” is a quote from
A *Hamlet*
B *Henry V*
C *Midsummer Night’s Dream*
D *Romeo and Juliet*
- 7 The expression “greenhouse effect” is an example of a
A simile
B metaphor
C oxymoron
D synecdoche
- 8 The underlined expression in the sentence "We don't live to eat" functions as a(n):
A indirect object
B direct object
C adverbial
D attribute
- 9 No sooner the baby began to cry.
A we had fallen asleep that
B we have fallen asleep than
C had we fallen asleep than
D had we fallen asleep that
- 10 Whyme about that loose floorboard? I over it just now and hurt myself.
A haven’t you told triped
B didn’t you tell tripped
C don’t you tell have tripped
D haven’t you told ... have triped
- 11 Mary was such a good student that the school principal suggested that she a scholarship.
A was awarding
B be awarded
C should award
D should be awarding
- 12 No wonder he’s so spoilt. As a child he what he wanted.
A was let doing
B was allowed doing
C was let to do
D was allowed to do
- 13 I wasn’t able to fix the computer, so I asked my brother and he in a few minutes.
A had it working
B had it to work
C had it worked
D had worked it
- 14 His grandfather, Daniel Browning,, lived until he was 102.
A after whom Dan was named
B after that Dan was named
C whom was Dan named after
D that Dan was named after

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- 15 I was positivethe keys on the kitchen table but I couldn't find them.
A to leave C that I had left
B to have left D that I've left
- 16 I found Thomas quite frightening. I didn't like he looked at me.
A the way how C how that
B the way that D the way with which
- 17 Jim first met Anna on one of Hong Kong.
A his many visits to C his plenty visits in
B his lots of visits in D his many visits of
- 18 He started working for the company as and now he has been appointed
..... of marketing.
A cleaner the head C a cleaner head
B a cleaner a head D cleaner a head
- 19 I'd have met you at the station if I
A knew you came C knew you were to come
B had known you come D had known you were coming
- 20 Financial advisers usually offer toyour finances or try to persuade you
to life insurance.
A set in set about C set out take in
B sort out take out D work off take up
- 21 Dear Mr Brown, I regret you that your application
A informing is rejected C informing is being rejected
B for informing was rejected D to inform ... has been rejected
- 22 What? This the second time you to post something important for me.
I can't rely on you.
A ishave forgotten C is forgot
B has been forgot D has been had forgotten
- 23 Last summer we had a wonderful holiday. We
A toured across the whole France C toured the whole of France
B toured the whole France D toured around the whole France
- 24 I couldn't tell how emotional she was. She keeps her _____ to
herself.
A opinions B fears C motions D feelings

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- 25 There are so few of these animals, that they're virtually _____.
A excused B exquisite C exceptional D extinct
- 26 The _____ for tomorrow is rain in most places.
A outcome B fallout C outlook D feedback
- 27 You can rent a car _____ you have a current driving licence.
A supposing B unless C on condition that D in case
- 28 The operation was performed by a _____ of three doctors.
A crew B cast C gang D team
- 29 Someone who is _____ enjoys spending time with other people.
A gregarious B extravagant C eccentric D inquisitive
- 30 How _____ are you?
A high B wide C long D heavy
- 31 We arrived at the airport _____ for our flight.
A at times B by the time C just in time D at a time
- 32 Jane is always _____ about how many languages she can speak.
A complaining B boasting C confessing D grumbling
- 33 The food was _____ .
A indeed delicious B absolutely delicious C a bit delicious D delicious a lot

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CLOZE TEST

Read the following article, then choose the only alternative which is correct from A-D to fill each numbered gap.

THE FIRST BICYCLE

The history of the bicycle goes back more than 200 years. In 1791, Count de Sivrac (34) _____ onlookers in a park in Paris as he showed off his two-wheeled invention, a machine called the 'celerifere'. It was basically an enlarged version of a children's toy which had been in use for many years. Sivrac's 'celerifere' had a wooden frame, made in the (35) _____ of a horse, which was mounted on a wheel at either end. To ride it, you sat on a small seat, just like a modern bicycle, and pushed (36) _____ against the (37) _____ with your legs - there were no pedals. It was impossible to steer a 'celerifere' and it had no brakes, but despite these problems the invention very much appealed to the fashionable young men of Paris. Soon they were (38) _____ races up and down the streets.

Minor injuries were common as riders attempted a final burst of (39) _____. Controlling the machine was difficult as the only way to change direction was to pull up the front of the 'celerifere' and (40) _____ it round while the front wheel was (41) _____ in the air.

'Celeriferes' were not popular for long, however, as the (42) _____ of no springs, no steering and rough roads made riding them very uncomfortable. Even so, the wooden 'celerifere' was the origin of the modern bicycle.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 34 | A delighted | B cheered | C appreciated | D overjoyed |
| 35 | A resemblance | B shape | C body | D appearance |
| 36 | A fast | B deeply | C heavily | D hard |
| 37 | A surface | B ground | C earth | D floor |
| 38 | A going | B getting | C holding | D making |
| 39 | A velocity | B energy | C pace | D speed |
| 40 | A roll | B drive | C turn | D revolve |
| 41 | A cycling | B circling | C winding | D spinning |
| 42 | A mixing | B link | C combination | D union |

READING COMPREHENSION

You are going to read an article about the development of apple cultivation. For answers 43 – 50, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think best fits according to the text.

Human beings have been munching apples since prehistoric times. They spat out apple-pips in neolithic Britain. And 10,000 years ago they left apple remains to carbonise around their Swiss and Italian lakeside homes. In Switzerland and in the regions adjoining the Caucasus mountains, ancient humans even appear to have dry-stored apple-halves for winter. But these were wild crab apples, tiny wizened fruit which, in Ancient Britain, came to be known as ‘wildings.’ They had little in common with the apples we know today.

From the Romans the French learned great fruit-growing skills which were developed in the monasteries. This knowledge, which included expert cider-making, was taken to Britain from Roman times, like the dessert apple, Decio – thought to be have introduced by the Roman general, Etio. But most Roman varieties were unsuitable for the British climate and the Norman varieties rapidly took precedence. British monks continued experimenting and developing new apples, and it is from these varieties that Western apples are largely descended.

Several kinds of apples became established in Britain during the thirteenth century. The Old English Pearmain, recorded in 1204 and so named because of its pear-like shape, was the main dessert apple until well into the eighteenth century. Its cooking partner was the Costard, which was sold in the markets of Oxford from 1296 until the end of the seventeenth century and gave us the word ‘costermonger’ – meaning someone who sells fruit and vegetables in the street. But prosperity declined as the country was hit by successive droughts, the Black Death and the War of Roses. Fewer apples were produced and more were imported. This went on until the sixteenth century when Henry VIII ordered his chief fruiterer, Richard Harris, to visit France and learn about apple cultivation. Harris returned with a ‘great store of grafts’ including the famous Pippins, from which he grew the first modern-style orchard at Teynham in Kent.

By the seventeenth century apples were so popular in Britain that the first settlers who sailed to Canada, Australia, the US, South Africa and New Zealand took apples and apple-pips with them, counting these among their most treasured possessions. Captain Bligh of the Bounty took the first apples to Australia; Jan van Riebeeck, the founder of Cape Settlement, took them to South Africa and the Pilgrim Fathers who boarded the Mayflower carried them to America. In North America, the most famous apple-planter was John Chapman or ‘Johnny Appleseed.’ Born in 1774, he planted seedling nurseries from Pennsylvania in the east through Ohio into Indiana in the west. The Indians regarded him as a medicine man and his apple-tree enthusiasm, odd clothing and religious devotion – he distributed religious tracts torn in parts for widespread circulation – started many folktales. He was said, for example, to be so kind to God’s creatures that he even slept with bears.

- 43 The variety of apple that got its name because it looked like another fruit was
A Decio
B Pearmain
C Costard
D Delicious

- 44 One type of Roman apple that was suited to the English climate was
A Decio
B Pearmain
C Costard
D Etio
- 45 The person who returned from a successful mission abroad that influenced apple cultivation was
A Henry VIII
B Captain Bligh
C Richard Harris
D John Chapman
- 46 An individual who became a character in many folktales because of his lifestyle planting trees in new regions was
A Henry VIII
B Captain Bligh
C Richard Harris
D John Chapman
- 47 The article describes the evolution of cultivating apples by humans across
A western Europe
B the Roman Empire
C many continents
D North America
- 48 From this article it seems evident that British monks
A were skilled at experimental agriculture
B had connections with the Romans
C focused on producing liqueurs
D were responsible for introducing apples to Britain
- 49 Apple cultivation was spread to other parts of the world from Europe mostly by
A monks
B Roman soldiers
C kings
D explorers
- 50 'Wildlings' were probably given the name as a result of their
A introduction by the Romans
B uncultivated nature
C shape after being dry-stored
D taste

This is the end of the test.

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KEY

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 42. C |
| 2. A | 43. B |
| 3. C | 44. A |
| 4. C | 45. C |
| 5. B | 46. D |
| 6. D | 47. C |
| 7. B | 48. A |
| 8. C | 49. D |
| 9. C | 50. B |
| 10. B | |
| 11. B | |
| 12. D | |
| 13. A | |
| 14. A | |
| 15. C | |
| 16. B | |
| 17. A | |
| 18. C | |
| 19. D | |
| 20. B | |
| 21. D | |
| 22. A | |
| 23. C | |
| 24. D | |
| 25. D | |
| 26. C | |
| 27. C | |
| 28. D | |
| 29. A | |
| 30. D | |
| 31. C | |
| 32. B | |
| 33. B | |
| 34. A | |
| 35. B | |
| 36. D | |
| 37. B | |
| 38. C | |
| 39. D | |
| 40. C | |
| 41. D | |