



PÍSEMNÁ PŘIJÍMACÍ ZKOUŠKA

Bakalářský studijní program: **Specializace v pedagogice**
Studijní obor: **Pedagogické asistentství AJ, Lektorství cizího jazyka - AJ**
Rozšiřující studium AJ pro ZŠ (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 A series of suicide terrorist attacks in the USA that destroyed the World Trade Center took place on
A September 9, 2001
B September 11, 2000
C September 11, 2001
D September 9, 2000
- 2 Which of the following cities is not a capital?
A Belfast
B Dublin
C London
D Glasgow
- 3 Tony Blair is now concluding his
A first term as the British Prime Minister
B second term as the British Prime Minister
C third term as the British Prime Minister
D fourth term as the British Prime Minister
- 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 Lord Voldemort, also referred to as “you-know-who” is a character from a book by
A J.R.R. Tolkien
B Terry Pratchett
C J.K. Rowling
D George Orwell
- 7 The expression “greenhouse effect” is an example of a
A simile
B metaphor
C oxymoron
D synecdoche
- 8 The sentence “I came home and found I had left my umbrella in the concert hall”
contains
A one clause
B two clauses
C three clauses
D four clauses
- 9 I hadn’t seen Patrick for ages, and then one day he suddenly turned at the gym.
A down
B out
C over
D up
- 10 I’dhave tea than coffee.
A prefer
B rather
C like
D better
- 11 He was disappointed that hardly attended his lecture.
A anyone
B everyone
C no one
D someone
- 12 An anorak is necessary in case the weather bad.
A be
B is
C was
D will be
- 13 She was complaining a stomachache.
A by
B from
C over
D of
- 14 When the picnic, they went for a swim in the lake.
A they’d been eating
B they’ve eaten
C they’d eaten
D they’ve been eating
- 15 I’ll write to you as soon as my exam results.
A I know
B I’m going to know
C I’ll know
D I’ll have known

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Varianta A

- 16 This dictionary is useful than that one.
A as
B less
C much
D so
- 17 Until last week, he a motorbike before.
A never had ridden
B has never ridden
C had ridden never
D had never ridden
- 18 When I got home I looked at the bill and realized the restaurant had added it up wrong so I paid so much.
A shouldn't have
B have had
C must have
D need have
- 19 are the ancient timbers as they were found deep below the new shopping centre.
A That what you see
B Which you see
C What you see
D That you see
- 20 If only we more time, we could have seen more of the country.
A had
B had had
C have had
D would have had
- 21 "Go on, finish the dessert. It needs up because it won't stay fresh until tomorrow."
A eating
B to eat
C eat
D eaten
- 22 Graham was said the brightest boy in the class.
A was
B to be
C being
D he had been
- 23 I asked Ruth where her coat.
A did she buy
B had she bought
C she had bought
D bought she
- 24 He said I hadn't given him his book back, but I was sure I had.
A entirely
B totally
C quite
D rather
- 25 The winner of the competition was with a cheque for \$5,000.
A presented
B given
C awarded
D offered
- 26 He was homesick, and all his friends and family.
A missed
B lost
C lacked
D desired
- 27 The receptionist me where to find my room.
A explained
B told
C said
D directed

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Varianta A

- 28 You'll fail the exam you start revising.
A if B until C when D unless
- 29 I turned down the job the attractive salary.
A because B because of C despite D although
- 30 I really need your help, so don't, please.
A let me through B let me in C let me off D let me down
- 31 the birth rate in developed countries has fallen, it continues to rise in poorer countries.
A Although B Despite C Because D Therefore
- 32 The of living will only go up. It won't go down.
A price B value C cost D expense
- 33 She has a very good job. I'm sure she over twenty thousand pounds.
A gains B earns C receives D obtains

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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.

ZOOS

Many people remember being taken to the zoo as a child. They remember especially the excitement of (34) _____ seeing animals for the first (35) _____ when before they had only read about them in books or seen them on television. However, there is considerable discussion today about the future of zoos and what their role should be.

Supporters of zoos claim that they have an educational function and represent a good way for people of (36) _____ ages to learn more about the natural world. Also, zoos provide (37) _____ for important research and frequently allow scientists to help save those animals which are becoming (38) _____ rare in the wild.

Opponents, however, criticise zoos for a number of reasons. Firstly, they say that it is cruel to keep animals in cages. Even in the best zoos, animals may (39) _____ because the places in which they have to live are both restricted and artificial. This can cause them to (40) _____ stress and can affect their health. Secondly, they believe that money would be better spent on protecting animals in their (41) _____ environment. Finally, opponents (42) _____ out that most people nowadays can see well-made nature documentaries on television and that this is a much more valuable experience than going to a zoo.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 34 | A actually | B genuinely | C positively | D truly |
| 35 | A moment | B event | C occasion | D time |
| 36 | A several | B both | C all | D every |
| 37 | A ways | B reasons | C methods | D opportunities |
| 38 | A completely | B increasingly | C totally | D greatly |
| 39 | A suffer | B injure | C fail | D hurt |
| 40 | A experience | B have | C create | D bear |
| 41 | A standard | B daily | C typical | D natural |
| 42 | A pick | B point | C show | D speak |

READING COMPREHENSION

Read this story, then choose the only alternative which is correct from A - D to answer each of the following questions.

I was dirty, smelly, hungry and somewhere beneath all that, suntanned. It was the end of an Inter-Rail holiday. My body couldn't take any more punishment. My mind couldn't deal with any more foreign timetables, currencies or languages.

'Never again,' I said, as I stepped onto home ground. I said exactly the same thing the following year. And the next. All I had to do was buy one train ticket and, because I was under twenty-five years old, I could spend a whole month going anywhere I wanted in Europe. Ordinary beds are never the same once you've learned to sleep in the corner of a train, the rhythm rocking you into a deep sleep.

Carrying all your possessions on your back in a rucksack makes you have a very basic approach to travel, and encourages incredible wastefulness that can lead to burning socks that have become too anti-social, and getting rid of books when finished. On the other hand, **this way of looking at life** is entirely in the spirit of Inter-Rail, for common sense and reasoning can be thrown out of the window along with the paperback book and the socks. All it takes to achieve this carefree attitude is one of those tickets in your hand.

Any system that enables young people to travel through countries at the rate of more than one a day must be pretty special. On that first trip, my friends and I were at first unaware of the possibilities of this type of train ticket, thinking it was just an inexpensive way of getting to and from our chosen camp-site in southern France. But the idea of non-stop travel proved too tempting, for there was always just one more country over the border, always that little bit further to go. And what did the extra miles cost us? Nothing.

We were not completely uninterested in culture. But this was the first holiday without parents, as it was for most other Inter-Railers, and in organising our own timetable we left out everything except the most immediately available sights. This was the chance to escape the guided tour, an opportunity to do something different. I took great pride in the fact that, in many places, all I could be bothered to see was the view from the station. We were just there to get by, and to have a good time doing so. In this we were no different from most of the other Inter-Railers with whom we shared corridor floors, food and water, money and music.

The excitement of travel comes from the sudden reality of somewhere that was previously just a name. It is as if the city in which you arrive never actually existed until the train pulls in at the station and you are able to see **it** with your own tired eyes for the first time.

Only by actually seeing Europe, by watching the changing landscapes and seeing the differences in attitudes and lifestyles, can you really have an accurate picture of the continent in your mind. Everybody knows what is there, but it is meaningless until you view it yourself. This is what makes other people's holiday photos so boring.

While the train trip won't allow you to discover anything new in the world sense, it is a valuable personal experience. Europe is a big place, and Inter-Rail gives people the best opportunity to recognise this . . . though in our case it didn't happen immediately.

- 43 At the end of his first trip, the writer said 'Never again' because
A he felt ill.
B he disliked trains.
C he was tired from the journey.
D he had lost money.
- 44 What does the writer mean by 'this way of looking at life' (in **bold**)?
A worrying about your clothes
B throwing unwanted things away
C behaving in an anti-social way
D looking after your possessions
- 45 Why did the writer originally buy an Inter-Rail ticket?
A to go on a tour of Europe
B to meet other young people
C to see a lot of famous places
D to get to one place cheaply
- 46 What the writer liked about travelling without his parents was that
A he could see more interesting places.
B he could spend more time sightseeing.
C he could stay away from home longer.
D he could make his own decisions.
- 47 On his first trip the writer found that the other young Inter-Railers were
A unselfish. C badly organized.
B irresponsible. D concerned about money.
- 48 What does 'it' (in **bold**) refer to?
A a name C the train
B the city D the station
- 49 According to the writer, other people's holiday photos can be boring if
A they are badly taken.
B they are similar to your own.
C you haven't visited the same place.
D you could have done better yourself.
- 50 Why did the writer not recognise how big Europe is immediately?
A He only saw one camp-site in France.
B He only saw the cities from the train station.
C He only saw its importance after many years.
D He only saw other young people.

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.

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Varianta A

Key

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