

PŘIJÍMACÍ TEST Z ANGLIČTINY NA ÚCJ FPF SU 2018 – varianta B

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Σ

A. You will hear a girl called Kyra talking about the badminton club she belongs to. For questions 1–5, fill in a word or a short phrase. You will hear the talk twice. (5 points)

- Before she took up badminton, _____ **horse-riding** _____ had been Kyra's favourite sport.
- People interested in joining the club are invited to what's called a _____ **starter** _____ session.
- Club committee members can be identified by the colour of their _____ **(green) badges** _____ at sessions.
- Members of the badminton club pay a membership fee of £ _____ **thirty-five/35** _____ each year.
- New badminton club members can use the _____ **gym** _____ at Sportsworld without paying.

B. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the given word without changing the word. Use between 2 and 5 words including the given word. (6 points)

- "I've never had so much money," Elaine confessed. **THAT**
Elaine confessed _____ **that she had never had** _____ so much money.
- I cannot get all my clothes in the suitcase. **BIG**
The suitcase _____ **isn't big enough to/ not that big to** _____ take all my clothes.
- Could I borrow some change for the phone? **LEND**
Could _____ **you lend me** _____ some change for the phone?
- It was a mistake not to apply for the job. **WISH**
I _____ **wish I had applied** _____ for the job.
- Jack doesn't want to work for his uncle any longer. **CARRY**
Jack doesn't want to _____ **carry on working** _____ for his uncle.
- Being rich has no connection with being happy. **NOTHING**
Being rich _____ **has nothing to do with** _____ being happy.

C. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. (6 points)

- I think I only enjoyed the movie because I _____ **had read** _____ (read) the book.
- What _____ **are you going to do** _____ (you/do) when you retire next year?
- I _____ **haven't been feeling** _____ (not/feel) well lately, I think I'm going to be sick.
- Two people _____ **were killed** _____ (kill) in the accident last night.
- We _____ **were drinking** _____ (drink) coffee in the library when they came with the news.
- Can I borrow your car? I _____ **will bring** _____ (bring) it back by 10, I promise.

D. Fill the gap using the correct form of the word given in CAPITALS. (4 points)

- The physical benefits are obvious, but the mental benefits are **EQUALLY** important. **EQUAL**
- Do you have any cushions? This chair is pretty **UNCOMFORTABLE**. **COMFORT**
- His speech was **ENDLESS / NEVERENDING** I thought he'd never finish. **END**
- We were all **ANXIOUS** to get to the camp before dark. **ANXIETY**

E. Translate the sentences into English.

(6 points)

1. Kdyby to bylo levnější, koupil bych si to.
If it were cheaper, I'd buy it.
2. Nemuseli jsme za nic platit.
We didn't have to pay for anything.
3. To je ten spisovatel, o kterém jsem ti říkala.
This is the writer I told you about.
4. Byla zvyklá řídit vlevo.
She was used to driving on the left.
5. Proč se tě na to ptali?
Why did they ask you about it?
6. Nepůjdu spát, dokud nepřijdeš domů.
I won't go to bed until you get home.

F. Read the text below and fill each gap with one suitable word.

(10 points)

It **is** sometimes said that animals use language. Certainly some animal species have developed amazingly sophisticated ways of communicating with **one** another. But there are huge differences between the ways animals communicate and the ways human beings do. When animals make a sound, **such** as a bark or a call, it is in reaction to **what** is happening around them. An alarm call means they are frightened. A hunger call means they want food. Animals, though, cannot make **a** call meaning "I was scared yesterday" or "I'll be hungry tomorrow". Only human beings are capable **of** doing this. Zoologists have had some success in teaching human language to animals. In some famous experiments, chimpanzees have **been** taught to use **their** hands to give information on a range of things. Some animals have even managed to put signs together in **order** to make simple sentences. However, getting them to do this takes a huge **amount** of training.

G. Write an essay of 80–100 words answering the following question.

(8 points)

Which world culture is the most fascinating to you?

THE EARTH'S TECTONIC PLATES

Most earthquakes are caused by large-scale movements of the Earth's lithospheric plates, and occur at the boundaries between the plates. Experts recognize seven to twelve major plates and a number of smaller ones. The plates take their names from continents (the North American plate): from oceans (the Pacific plate): and from geographic areas (the Arabian plate).

Slow and Steady Motion

The plates are in very slow but constant motion, so that seen from above, the Earth's surface might look like a slowly moving spherical jigsaw puzzle. The plates move at rates of 2 to 15 cm or several inches in a year, about as fast as our fingernails grow. On a human scale, this is a rate of movement that only the most sophisticated instruments can detect. But on the scale of geological time, it's a dizzying speed. At this rate, those almost-four-billion-year old rocks could have traveled all the way around the Earth eleven times.

The movement of the plates is generally one of three kinds: spreading, colliding or sliding. When plates are spreading, or separating from each other, we call their movement divergent. When they are colliding, or pushing each other, we call the movement convergent. Movement in which plates slide past each other is called lateral (or transform) plate movement. Earthquakes can accompany each of the three types of movement.

Plate Tectonics

The revolutionary theory of plate tectonics originated early in the 20th century, although it did not gain general acceptance until the late 1960s. The German meteorologist, geophysicist, and explorer Alfred L Wegener is now given credit for the first step in understanding the movement of the lithosphere. In the period 1910-1912 he formulated the theory called continental drift and collected evidence from the rocks, fossils, and climate of various continents to show that they had once been joined together. Wegener had little data on the oceanic crust, so he thought that the continents merely moved through that crust.

1. Earthquakes occur when what parts of the tectonic plates collide?

- A the edges
- B the centres
- C the peaks

2. Why is the phrase "jigsaw puzzle" used in the second paragraph?

- A to show how complex everything is
- B because of the way the plates fit together
- C because of the number of plates

3. Why have the plates travelled so far?

- A because they are moving quite fast
- B because Earth is not very big
- C because of the age of the Earth

4. Why did Wegener's theory take so long to be accepted?

- A he had no understanding of the ocean floor
- B it was very different from previous ideas in this area
- C he made several errors in his theory

5. What evidence did Wegener NOT use to support his theory of Continental Drift when looking at two now-distant locations?

- A the existence of similar rocks
- B the existence of similar extinct animals
- C the existence of similar races of people