číslo uchazeče ............................

**PŘIJÍMACÍ TEST Z ANGLIČTINY NA ÚCJ FPF SU 2014 – varianta A**

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| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | ∑ |
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**A. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given without changing the word. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.** (6 points)

1. Making new friends was easy for her. DIFFICULT She didn’t ……find it difficult to make………. new friends.

2. “I’ll tell Susie about the meeting,” Jack promised. THAT

 Jack promised ……that he would tell Susie…………. about the meeting.

3. I was driving home from work when the accident happened. TIME

 I was driving home from work ………at the time of……….. the accident.

4. I wrote down his email address on a piece of paper. NOTE

 I ……made a note of ………….. his email address on a piece of paper.

5. My brother earns half of what I earn. TWICE

 I earn ……twice as much as……….. my brother.

6. I’m sorry, could you wait for a moment, please? MIND

 I’m sorry, …would you mind waiting…….. for a moment, please?

**B. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.** (6 points)

1. We …have been…… (be) here since Tuesday and we absolutely love it here.

2. While I ……was looking……. (look) at the paintings, somebody took the wallet from my bag.

3. This is our last day here. We ……are flying / will be flying..…. (fly) back home tomorrow.

4. This castle ………was built….. (build) in the 13th century.

5. Judy asked me if I …had met……… (meet) Paul before.

6. We all …felt… (feel) incredibly sorry for him when he failed the test.

**C. Translate the sentences into English.** (6 points)

1. Přestaň se ho na to ptát.

 Stop asking him about it. / Stop asking him that.

2. Pořád mám tu knížku, kterou jsi mi půjčil.

 I still have the book that/which/- you lent me.

3. Nemůžu najít deštník. Musel jsem ho nechat ve vlaku.

 I can’t find the umbrella. I must’ve left it on the train.

4. Bude se zlobit, když nezůstaneme?

 Will he be/get angry / Is he going to get angry if we don’t stay?

5. Kdo ti dal ty hodinky?

 Who gave you the watch?

6. Poprosil číšníka, aby přinesl účet.

 He asked the waiter to bring the bill.

**D. Use the correct form of the word in CAPITALS at the end of each sentence to fill the gap.**

(4 points)

1. In order for the medicine to work …EFFECTIVELY….., you must take the right dosage. EFFECT

2. She is always …RESPECTFUL……. towards her parents. RESPECT

3. There are many different ways to ……CLASSIFY……. areas of English grammar. CLASS

4. She told them it was ……IRRESPOINSIBLE…. to set off the fire alarm. RESPONSIBILITY

**E. Read the text below and fill each gap with one suitable word.** (10 points)

A new cruise ship

One of the biggest passenger ships in history, the *Island Princess*, carries people on cruises around the Caribbean. More than double (1) **THE** weight of the *Titanic* (the large passenger ship which sank in 1912), it was (2) **TOO** large to be built in one piece. Instead, 48 sections (3) **IN** total were made in different places. The ship was then put together at a shipbuilding yard in Italy. The huge weight of the *Island Princess* is partly due to her enormous height, (4) **WHICH** is incredible 41 metres. When compared with the *Titanic*, she is also a much broader ship. As (5) **FAR** as length is concerned, there’s little difference – the *Island Princess* is over 250 metres long, similar to the length of the *Titanic*. The *Island Princess* can carry (6) **UP** to 2,600 passengers and has 1,321 cabins, including 25 specially designed for use (7) **BY** disabled passengers. There is entertainment on board to suit (8) **EVERY** age and interest, from dancing to good drama. The *Island Princess* seems very likely to (9) **BE/BECOME** a popular holiday choice for many years to come, even though most people will have to save up in order to be able to (10) **TAKE/AFFORD** the trip.

**F. Write an essay of 80-100 words answering the following question:**

|  |
| --- |
| *If you could live anywhere, where would you move and why?* |

(8 points)

**G. Read the following article and circle the correct answer A, B, C or D.** (5 points)

**Social networks**

**Business applications**

Social networks connect people at low cost; this can be beneficial for entrepreneurs and small businesses looking to expand their contact base. These networks often act as a customer relationship management tool for companies selling products and services. Companies can also use social networks for advertising in the form of banners and text ads. Since businesses operate globally, social networks can make it easier to keep in touch with contacts around the world.

**Medical applications**

Social networks are beginning to be adopted by healthcare professionals as a means to manage institutional knowledge, disseminate peer to peer knowledge and to highlight individual physicians and institutions. The advantage of using a dedicated medical social networking site is that all the members are screened against the state licensing board list of practitioners. The role of social networks is especially of interest to pharmaceutical companies who spend approximately "32 percent of their marketing dollars" attempting to influence the opinion leaders of social networks.

**Languages, nationalities and academia**

Various social networking sites have sprung up catering to different languages and countries. The popular site Facebook has been cloned for various countries and languages and some specializing in connecting students and faculty.

**Social networks for social good**

Several websites are beginning to tap into the power of the social networking model for social good. Such models may be highly successful for connecting otherwise fragmented industries and small organizations without the resources to reach a broader audience with interested and passionate users. Users benefit by interacting with a like-minded community and finding a channel for their energy and giving.

**Business model**

Few social networks currently charge money for membership. In part, this may be because social networking is a relatively new service, and the value of using them has not been firmly established in customers' minds. Companies such as MySpace and Facebook sell online advertising on their site. Hence, they are seeking large memberships, and charging for membership would be counter productive. Some believe that the deeper information that the sites have on each user will allow much better targeted advertising than any other site can currently provide. Sites are also seeking other ways to make money, such as by creating an online marketplace or by selling professional information and social connections to businesses.

**Privacy issues**

On large social networking services, there have been growing concerns about users giving out too much personal information and the threat of sexual predators. Users of these services need to be aware of data theft or viruses. However, large services, such as MySpace, often work with law enforcement to try to prevent such incidents. In addition, there is a perceived privacy threat in relation to placing too much personal information in the hands of large corporations or governmental bodies, allowing a profile to be produced on an individual's behavior on which decisions, detrimental to an individual, may be taken.

**Investigations**
Social network services are increasingly being used in legal and criminal investigations. Information posted on sites such as MySpace and Facebook, has been used by police, probation, and university officials to prosecute users of said sites. In some situations, content posted on MySpace has been used in court.

**1. According to the text, social networks …**

A are being used by businesses for marketing. C can damage business reputation.

B are about friendship. D advertise on business web sites.

**2. Why do advertisers like social network sites?**

A Detailed information on each user allows targeted ads. C Most users have high disposable income.

B They are cost-effective to advertise on. D They can influence consumer behaviour.

**3. What should users not do on social networks?**

A download viruses C contact predators

B be too free with their personal information D upload copyrighted music

**4. Personal information on social network sites …**

A is translated into many languages. C is sold to the government.

B gives a good description of the user’s personality. D can be used in court.

**5. Social networking is great for …**

A people who write too much information about themselves. C groups of people separated over wide areas.

B academic organisations. D the law enforcement agencies.

**H. You will hear a woman called Anna Stephens talking about her sailing trip around the world. For questions 1-5, fill in the missing information. You will hear Anna twice.** (5 points)

1. Anna was employed by a ……TRAVEL AGENCY…….. when she first started sailing.

2. Anna spent some time ……MENDING/REPAIRING/FIXING……… the boat before taking it out to sea.

3. Anna got the money she needed to make the trip from various ……(LOCAL) COMPANIES…….. .

4. Anna found the ……(ENORMOUS) STORMS….. in the Southern Ocean the most exciting part of the trip.

5. Anna’s claim was doubted because she hadn’t been in contact with people on …OTHER SHIPS.…… during her trip.