**KEY**

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

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| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | ∑ |
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**A. You will hear a man called Jay Carter talking about jaguars. For questions 1–5, fill in a word or a short phrase. You will hear the talk twice.** *(5 points)*

1. Jaguars are hard to see in the forest because of their \_\_**quiet/silent**\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement.

2. The spider that Jay was given as food was as big as \_\_**a (small) rat**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3. Nowadays, jaguars are often killed by \_\_**land(-)owners**\_\_\_\_\_ , who protect their farms and cattle.

4. \_\_**Dogs**\_\_\_ are the main source of disease a jaguar can catch.

5. Jay thinks that lecture tours represent an \_\_\_**effective**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way to educate people about jaguars.

**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)*

1. Seeing John in town was really surprising. EXPECT

I \_\_**did not expect to see**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ John in town.

2. The man suddenly realised that the neighbour was watching him. WATCHED

The man suddenly realised that he \_\_\_**was being watched**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the neighbour.

3. The service was so good we had to leave a big tip. SUCH

It \_\_**was such a good service**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that we had to leave a big tip.

4. “What do you think of the proposal?” she asked me. ASKED

She \_\_**asked me what I thought**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the proposal.

5. I won’t organise the party unless you arrange the food. LONG

I’ll organise the party \_\_\_**as/so long as you**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrange the food.

6. We are really excited about the exhibition. LOOKING

We \_\_**are really looking forward**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the exhibition.

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

1. We \_\_**are having/going to have**\_\_ (have) a barbecue tomorrow. It’s all planned, I hope it won’t rain.

2. While Henry \_\_**was drinking**\_\_\_\_\_ (drink) in the bar, his wife packed her suitcase and left.

3. The children \_\_**have been watching**\_\_\_\_ (watch) cartoons for an hour now. Tell them to turn the TV off!

4. The parrot flew away because Jim \_\_**hadn’t/had not closed**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/close) the window.

5. Ten children ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_**were injured**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (injure) when part of the school roof collapsed.

6. Oh no, I’ve just missed my train! ~ No problem, I \_\_**’ll/will drive**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drive) you home.

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

1. I think I was \_\_**unfairly**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fired and I’m planning to sue the company. FAIR

2. Harry had a difficult \_\_**childhood**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and was brought up by an aunt and uncle. CHILD

3. The stock market has risen \_\_**considerably**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the past six months. CONSIDER

4. There will be a special \_\_**safety**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meeting tomorrow at 9 am. SAFE

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

1. Přestaň mi říkat, co mám dělat!

\_\_**Stop telling me what to do! / what I should do!**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Vzal bys tu práci, kdyby ti ji nabídli?

\_\_**Would you accept/take the job if they offered it to you? / if you were offered it?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Budeme večeřet, až Tom přijde domů.

\_\_**We’ll have dinner when Tom comes home**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Nesmím zapomenout poslat ten dopis.

\_\_**I mustn’t/must not forget to send/post the letter**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. To jídlo, které jsem si objednala v restauraci, bylo výborné.

\_\_**The meal (that/which) I ordered in the restaurant was great/delicious**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Kdy jste ho naposledy viděli?

\_\_**When did you last see him?**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**F. Read the text below giving some exam tips. Fill each gap with one suitable word.** *(10 points)*

When the exam day comes, give yourself plenty of time \_\_**to**\_\_ do everything: have breakfast but don’t drink \_\_**too**\_\_ much; go to the toilet; arrive on time, but not too early or you will find yourself getting more and more nervous while you wait to start. In the exam, calm \_\_**down**\_\_ by breathing deeply and thinking positively. Read the exam questions carefully and underline \_\_**all**\_\_ of the key instruction words that indicate how the questions should \_\_**be**\_\_ answered. If possible, start with the one you can do easily to give you confidence. Remember what you’ve learnt from practising questions and doing mock exams previously, and plan your use of time. Don’t panic \_\_**if/when/that**\_\_ everyone around you seems to start writing furiously straight away, and don’t be tempted to follow their example. Finally, after the exam, don’t join in a discussion about \_\_**what**\_\_ everyone else did, \_\_**unless**\_\_ you want to frighten yourself and drain your self-confidence for the next exam. Above \_\_**all**\_\_, remember that exams are \_\_**not/rarely**\_\_ designed to catch you out but to find out what you know, what you understand and what you can do.

**G. Write an essay of 80–100 words answering the following question.** *(8 points)*

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| *If you could turn back time, what would you change and why?* |

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**Guests and Hosts**

Visiting people one does not know very well is in many ways like visiting a foreign country. It means accepting others’ customs and ways of doing things, and adapting to them. Often, as with foreign visits, a certain amount of diplomacy is needed.

**Children and animals**

These have at least two things in common: the first is that they rarely behave well in company, or in someone else’s home; and the second is that other people are unlikely to love them as much as their parents or owners and so are more likely to find their ‘funny little ways’ annoying.

**Their children**

Guests who genuinely like children, or at least genuinely like the children in question, have no problems, but those who don’t must make an effort to take an interest, enquire into their progress and development, examine their new toys and so on.

As for courtesy towards children, there are rules:

* Do not offend the dignity of children by talking to them only about childish things: they are just as likely to be interested in your trip to Marrakesh as are their parents.
* Do not cross-question shy children in order to get a response – include them in general conversation and assume that they will talk when they want to (and when they do, reply normally and don’t say ‘So you have got a tongue, then’).
* Never discipline children in their own home unless they are actually interfering with your belongings.
* In your own house you may ask them not to touch certain things, not to jump on the furniture and so on. Ask politely first (they may be allowed to do such things at home). If they persist, then you may be strict, but bear in mind that a child who likes you is far less likely to damage your possessions than one who does not.
* Do not expect children to sit quietly, keeping out of the way of conversation in a strange house unless you have provided them with something to do or look at.
* One very important point to be remembered about children, especially by those who are not used to them, is that silent children are listening hard. Anyone who says anything indiscreet in front of them must be prepared to take the consequences of hearing it repeated at a most inopportune moment.

1. **What do animals and children have in common?**

A When they behave badly people do not notice.

**B** They often behave badly away from home.

C They can often be funny in company.

1. **Guests who do not like children should**

A talk to them about toys and childish things.

B ask them lots of questions if they are quiet.

**C** try to show some kind of interest in them.

1. **When can you discipline other people’s children in their own home?**

A When they jump on the furniture.

**B** When they interfere with your possessions.

C When they continue doing something wrong.

1. **When can you discipline other people’s children in your home?**

**A** When they disregard your polite request.

B When they damage your furniture.

C When you find out that they don’t like you.

1. **When children are very quiet it means that**

**A** they are carefully following the conversation.

B they are bored and want something to do.

C they are waiting for a chance to speak.