

ENTRANCE EXAMS 2022 - TEXT SHEET A

INSTRUCTIONS

For each question in all three parts, choose **the best** answer: A, B, C or D. You must take **one choice only** for each number. Mark your answers into the Text sheet.

At the end of the test you will have 5 minutes to transfer all answers to the Answer sheet.

NO CORRECTIONS possible there, so please be careful.

Do not forget to sign the Answer sheet – name, subject combination(s) you apply for.

Preliminary markings in the Text sheet are not taken into consideration.

PART ONE – LISTENING

Part I

1 What are Czechs primarily known for?

A Beer

B Dark bread

C Sauerkraut and dumplings

D Hog killing

2 According to the author, skvarky are made from

A Pork fat and skin

B Lard and smoked pork

C Onions

D Salt and pickles

3 According to the author, “utopenec” is best translated as

A Blood sausage

B Pub food

C Pickled sausage

D Savory treat

4 Hog killing is seen as what kind of experience?

A Delightful

B Hard work

C Unusual

D A family affair

5 What happens to the carcass of the hog?

A It's stored in the freezer

B It is used to feed the family and community

C It is shaved and smoked

D It is kept in a cold place to attain a special taste

6 According to the author, what is the most famous creation from the hog killing?

A Goulash

B Blood Sausage

C The innards of the pig

D Sausages pickled in slivovitz

7 The yummy sausage is eaten with

A Horseradish only

B Bread and lard

C Mustard or horseradish

D Garlic and bread

8 The theme of this article can best be described as

A How healthy Czech cuisine is

B Lesser known Czech cuisine

C Czech beer is the best

D How unhealthy Czech cuisine is

Part II

9 According to the author, proper nutrition in children:

A Enhances their emotional well being

B Is impossible to achieve

C Enhances their attention span

D Can lead to depression

10 According to the author, what evidence does scientific research bring?

- A Breakfast is an important meal
- B Depression is linked to bad grades
- C Exercise in children improves their grades
- D Neglectful parents give their children cakes for breakfast

11 What are neglectful parents putting their kids on the path towards?

- A A damaging future
- B Obesity and depression
- C Obesity only
- D Depression and early death

12 What should parents encourage their children to do?

- A Adopt a vegan diet
- B Choose good shows on Netflix
- C Eat fresh pizza and not frozen
- D Exercise

13 What does the author believe is a form of child abuse?

- A Eating late at night
- B Watching their diet
- C Allowing your children to spend all their free time watching Youtube
- D Making children feel guilty for watching Netflix

14 The bill H47 says what?

- A Children under fifteen can't eat pizza
- B Parents can't purchase certain foods if their child is under fifteen
- C Parents should get acquainted with the rules of a healthy diet in a special course
- D Parents who don't exercise with their children will be punished

Part III

15 When was Lyman Moody unknown?

- A Before he built the studio
- B Twenty-six months ago
- C Less than twenty-four months ago
- D When he was a day shift worker

16 Where did Moody work before he became in internet sensation?

- A In urban Missouri
- B In a Walmart in Michigan
- C In his studio
- D In rural Missouri

17 What was Jedediah's father doing in his first film?

- A Mounting new shelves at work
- B Stocking the shelves at work
- C Talking about engines
- D Dealing with drunk neighbours

18 What did Jedediah do on a whim?

- A He built the studio
- B Interviewed his father
- C Interviewed his uncle
- D Uploaded a video to his YouTube channel

19 Who did Lyman Moody interview?

- A His son
- B A Moroccan astronaut
- C A Sunday School teacher
- D A socialist

20 Why is the studio called "The Hive?"

- A It's the centre of their inspiration
- B Because they store honey there
- C It's where the Moodys live
- D Because there are bees in the crawl space

PART TWO - USE OF ENGLISH

(adapted from: *New Scientist*)

Phantom menace threatens the cosmos

Imagine the end of the Universe - an expansion so violent that galaxies, planets and even atoms are literally ripped(21). The scenario could(22) as soon as 22 billion years from now.

"Until now we(23) the Universe would(24) re-collapse to a big crunch or expand forever" says Robert Caldwell of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire. "Now we've(25) with a third possibility - the 'big rip'."

.....(26) the big rip happens or not(27) on the nature of the mysterious dark energy that is pulling the Universe apart. We know(28) the expansion of the Universe is(29), but most physicists(30) the acceleration is likely to stay constant or get weaker over time. But Caldwell(31) a different view. He thinks the dark energy(32) the expansion(33) be growing more powerful. "We call it phantom energy," he says. "It's pretty weird stuff."

.....(34) the influence of phantom energy, the runaway expansion of the Universe(35) become ever more violent,(36) more and more of the Universe further and further away until the light from the stars cannot reach us. "Every observer(37) the visible Universe(38) shrink(39), eventually down to a point," says Caldwell. For all practical purposes, the Universe will(40).

21.	A askew	B anew	C apart	D a bit
22.	A play out	B play	C play through	D play off
23.	A thought	B hoped	C felt	D feared
24.	A surely	B neither	C never	D either
25.	A come down	B come up	C come for	D come
26.	A While	B Why	C Whether	D Whenever
27.	A consists	B depends	C rejects	D persists
28.	A for	B why	C this	D that
29.	A speeding up	B speeding	C slowing up	D slowing
30.	A suppose	B disbelieve	C assume	D resume
31.	A gets	B wants	C takes	D desires
32.	A forcing	B causing	C helping	D resisting
33.	A could	B could not	C would	D would not
34.	A With	B Under	C For	D In
35.	A will	B was	C wasn't	D would
36.	A bending	B tilting	C stretching	D slanting
37.	A finds	B expects	C avoids	D sees
38.	A around you	B around him	C around her	D around them
39.	A ever faster	B ever bigger	C never faster	D never bigger
40.	A end	B have ended	C had ended	D hasn't ended

PART THREE – READING

Deported From France as Convicts, These Women Helped Build New Orleans

BY JOAN DEJEAN

On Dec. 12, 1719, a ship named “La Mutine,” the Mutinous Woman, left the French port of Le Havre. The frigate was bound for the vast territory in what is now the United States that the French called “Louisiana” in honor of King Louis XIV. The vessel transported only female passengers, all of them convicts taken from one of Paris’s most notorious prisons. Most of the 96 women on board had been labeled “prostitutes,” as if they had been legally convicted of engaging in the exchange of sexual acts for money. But the reality behind the Mutinous Women’s lives in France is far more complicated.

Many of the prisoners had been arrested only months before departure, when corrupt officers of the Parisian police were rounding up women specifically to be shipped off across the Atlantic. Authorities had suddenly become aware of a critical lack of Frenchwomen in a colony that Indies Company officials hoped to develop quickly and turn into a major producer of tobacco, thus allowing France to rival English colonies along the Chesapeake. Any woman out and about in the streets of Paris was in danger of being arrested on **trumped-up** charges.

Among them was Manon Fontaine, a 19-year-old illiterate Parisian street vendor, who was walking the cobblestones of her native city all day long selling day-old fruit from a basket strapped around her waist, when she was arrested and charged with murder. Even though Manon had been elsewhere at the time of the crime and could prove it; even though, under questioning, the alleged witnesses who had testified against her all admitted that they had never seen her before, Manon Fontaine spent 19 years behind bars—until she was transported to Louisiana.

The women who survived the crossing were dropped off first on an island off the coast of what is now Alabama, then on a beach in what is now Mississippi. Mutinous Women soon made their way to nearby French outposts such as Mobile, and to places as distant as Illinois and Arkansas. They helped found French posts in spots up and down the Mississippi, from Natchez to the Gulf Coast. And when Louisiana was given a new capital, Mutinous Women—Manon Fontaine foremost among them— were among the founding inhabitants of the city named “New Orleans.”

New Orleans’s founding is usually dated 1718. In February of that year, the colony’s governor, Bienville, selected a site for a future capital, as yet unnamed, and assigned some 50 men to clear land. They accomplished almost nothing. It was only in 1721 that Louis Pierre Le Blond de La Tour began the actual planning of New Orleans. To help design the capital he chose Adrien de Pauger. With a handful of workers, Pauger began clearing enough space so that street layout could begin. And the work was no simple matter since there were huge cypress trees to be uprooted and felled and thick masses of cane and river reeds to be hacked away. Pauger next set about “assigning lots along these streets to residents.” A few spaces were earmarked for public edifices, but otherwise land was virtually **up for grabs**. Pauger drafted an informal map of projected streets, using letters to reserve spots for specific individuals. With this understanding, New Orleans’s original inhabitants then pitched in. They cleared their own land and did their own construction.

During the crucial first years of the city's existence, at least 36 Mutinous Women resided there. Because of them, from the start diverse customs and experiences from the four corners of France were woven into the urban fabric of the new capital.

Manon Fontaine and other survivors who outlasted the early days of the place destined to become New Orleans lived on land they had cleared themselves, in homes of their own construction. In Paris, most of the women had been no strangers to hard labor. Laundresses lugged hefty parcels through the city and then pounded clothes clean. Street vendors like Manon Fontaine walked the alleys and the boulevards of Paris all day long with heavy loads attached to their bodies. In New Orleans, these women were fully able to work alongside their husbands. Manon and two other survivors married blacksmiths, and those farriers' hands, hands strong enough to pound metal for hours on end, proved essential to carving homes out of canebrake. When the nowhere of New Orleans became somewhere, Manon and other founding inhabitants were **part and parcel** of the city's first built environment, with the mud from which New Orleans was shaped embedded under their fingernails.

In December 1731, an architect's draftsman named Gonichon created a map considered the most accurate representation of New Orleans a decade after the engineer Pauger began clearing brush to build a capital. On Gonichon's map, lots were numbered, and an accompanying chart listed their owners. Properties, including those of widows, were listed in the husband's name. Two lots—226 on Orléans Street, 241 on St. Ann—were in the name of Manon Fontaine's husband, the blacksmith known as "Bourguignon." In all, of the roughly two hundred privately owned properties in the city, 8-10% were in the hands of women banished from France and still officially pronounced undesirable in their new homeland.

The Mutinous Women made the city theirs in various ways—by working alongside men to shape it, by acquiring so much of the new urban space. Rather than passively accepting their fates and the definitions imposed on them by men in positions of authority, they attempted to redirect their lives—and even to take political action. In how many places in the world would any of this have been possible in the 1720s? In Paris, it was only in 1789 that lowborn women so actively tried to shape the course of history, and even then, such interventions were all too rare.

New Orleans was the place where the Mutinous Women could reinvent themselves most strikingly. And so it is fitting that, even though some deported women had larger lots and others terrain on more prominent streets, none owned more pieces of New Orleans than Manon Fontaine—the illiterate street vendor become major property owner.

(abridged from <https://time.com/6167919/new-orleans-history-french-women/>)

READING QUESTIONS:

41. The adjective “trumped-up” in paragraph 2 means:
A. false
B. severe
C. criminal
D. true
42. The expression “up for grabs” in paragraph 5 means:
A. destroyed
B. free of charge
C. available or ready to be taken
D. reserved for residents
43. The expression “part and parcel” in paragraph 7 means:
A. play a leading role
B. an essential part
C. spread all over the city
D. an insignificant part
44. What do you think is the best synonym for a “farrier” in (paragraph 7)?
A. a metalworker
B. a carpenter
C. a priest
D. a survivor
45. The officials (paragraph 2) who were hoping to develop the colony worked for:
A. the Church
B. the Indies Company
C. the Parliament of Paris
D. the Paris police
46. The new colony in Louisiana was intended primarily to compete with (paragraph 2):
A. Portuguese Goa
B. New Spain
C. the English Chesapeake
D. the Dutch East Indies
47. Based on the text (paragraph 3), which of the following is true about the witnesses at Fontaine’s trial in Paris?
A. they all knew Fontaine very well
B. they did not know Fontaine
C. they saw the murder and described it
D. one of them was Fontaine’s Sister
48. Where did the Mutinous Women first land on their way to the Louisiana colony (paragraph 4)?
A. in New Orleans
B. at Natchez
C. on an island near today’s Alabama
D. at Kansas City
49. What does “behind bars” in paragraph 3 suggests about Fontaine?
A. she had been a waitress in a pub
B. she had been in prison
C. she had been a zookeeper
D. she was a murderer
50. When was New Orleans founded according to paragraph 5?
A. 1721
B. 1718
C. 1719
D. 1789

51. What was Manon doing in Paris before she was arrested (paragraph 3)?
- A. vending fruit
 - B. committing murders
 - C. studying at the Sorbonne
 - D. planning a trip to New Orleans
52. Why was clearing the land for New Orleans “no simple matter” (paragraph 5)?
- A. there were only some 100 men
 - B. big trees had to be felled
 - C. there were not enough women
 - D. Adrien de Pauger was ill
53. According to paragraph 6, what did the Mutinous Women add to the culture of New Orleans?
- A. potatoes au gratin
 - B. a new clothing style
 - C. a lively nightlife
 - D. customs from all over France
54. According to paragraph 7, who built Fontaine’s home?
- A. some 50 men
 - B. Governor Bienville
 - C. she built her own home
 - D. Cardinal de Richelieu
55. Paragraph 7 gives examples of how the Mutinous Women were:
- A. accustomed to hard physical work
 - B. very educated
 - C. probably dangerous
 - D. all street vendors
56. Which of the following is one of the main points of paragraph 7?
- A. the Mutinous Women had dirty fingernails
 - B. the husbands could pound metal for hours
 - C. there are many winding streets in Paris
 - D. the Mutinous Women played an important role in building New Orleans
57. When did Gonichon make his map of New Orleans (paragraph 8)?
- A. long before Fontaine arrived
 - B. 10 years after the excavation began
 - C. in the 20th century
 - D. in 1789
58. In paragraph 8, what is a “lot”?
- A. something like a lottery
 - B. a chart
 - C. a street
 - D. a designated piece of land
59. Paragraph 9 suggests which of the following ideas?
- A. The building of New Orleans helped to provoke the French Revolution
 - B. New Orleans was a unique place where women could direct their own lives
 - C. Women in New Orleans were the first to win the right to vote
 - D. Women in New Orleans passively let men define them
60. According to paragraph 8, who owned some 10% of the land parcels in New Orleans in 1731?
- A. women exiled from France
 - B. Monsieur Gonichon
 - C. Louis XVI
 - D. Louis XIV

ANSWER SHEET

VERSION: 2022A

NAME:

Date:

SUBJECT COMBINATION: (If you apply for more combinations with English, list them all)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Instructions:

For each question, choose the best answer: A, B, C or D. You must take one choice only for each number.

Black completely the chosen letter in each line.

DO NOT write anything else into the space for answers. Avoid errors.

FINAL SCORE:

MARKER:

DOUBLEMARKER:

Listening answers

1 A
2 B
3 C
4 A
5 B

6 B
7 C
8 B
9 A
10 C

11 B
12 D
13 C
14 B
15 C

16 D
17 B
18 D
19 C
20 D

Reading answers

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