

ENTRANCE EXAMS 2021 - TEXT SHEET A

INSTRUCTIONS

In all three parts, for each question 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

1. Choose the best suitable answer according to the speaker's claims:

- A I have always been scared of animals.
- B My fear of animals has never vanished.
- C I have always adored animals.
- D My passion for animals emerged later in my life.

2. Choose the best suitable answer according to the speaker's claims:

- A As a kid I looked for a shelter once I encountered any kind of an animal.
- B I was a very brave kid with deep love of all the animals.
- C My parents made me avoid all animals to keep me from the slightest danger.
- D My allergies prevented me from encountering animals.

3. Choose the best suitable answer according to the speaker's claims:

- A I was told animals are here to harm us.
- B I was told animals are scared of us much more than we are scared of them.
- C I was told not to be scared of animals because they long to get in contact with humans.
- D I was told animals need to be tamed and punished.

4. Choose the best suitable answer according to the speaker's claims:

- A I gradually realised poor human beings were the victims of animal cruelty.
- B I gradually realised human beings were taking the advantage of being animal friends.
- C I very quickly realised animals needed no protection.
- D I gradually started realising that humans have treated animals with cruelty and ignorance.

5. The speaker claims that:

- A The predators among animals should not be held accountable for their behaviour as it has been imposed by the constant fear of being harmed by humans.
- B The predators among animals need to be wiped out because their natural instinct drives them to extreme violence against humans.
- C The animals have lived happy and fruitful lives under human privilege.
- D The victims among animals should learn how to overcome the burden.

6. The speaker's goal has always been:

- A to liberate humans from the fear of animals.
- B to release animals from the oppressive fear of humans.
- C to teach humans to appreciate the beauty of living in accordance with nature.
- D to impose new laws.

7. The speaker claims:

A I campaign for the animals to be sterilised for millennia.

B I campaign for the humans to stop forced animal sterilisation.

C I campaign for the humans to stop their reproduction not to spread harmful human privilege any more.

D I campaign for animals and humans to live in balance and peace avoiding reproduction to achieve lower population ratio of all beings.

8. According to the speaker, "Narrative Liberation" is best explained as:

A releasing the text from the tyranny of the author

B Ensuring publishing rights over a text.

C Maintaining authorial control over the text.

D Ensuring the reader is free to interpret the text however they please.

9. Charles Lipmann was a:

A Poet only

B Literary Critic and biologist

C biologist, poet, and author

D Poet and charlatan only

10. Lipmann believed that Narrative Liberation could only be achieved:

A Where the author is contradicted by the text.

B When the Author creates a piece of writing and controls it.

C by Co-authoring- where a piece is written by two, or even three authors.

D Where there are an indeterminate number of writers all of whom legally control the text.

11. How strongly does Lipmann believe that the piece of writing should be 'freed' from the author?

A Moderately, this is desirable to avoid.

B Very strongly, it is a moral responsibility.

C Only slightly, it is just a vague idea.

D Not at all, he does not believe this.

12. How many pieces of Narrative Liberation did Lipmann produce for public consumption in his lifetime?

A only one

B two only

C none

D more than four.

13. Where did Lipmann die?

A Chlumec.

B Usti and Labem.

C West Hollywood.

D It is not stated.

14. What was "Sand and Faces"?

A The only known surviving example of Narrative Liberation.

B A drama written by Lipmann and Vidal.

C Lipmann's literary biography.

D A letter between Lipmann and Vidal.

15. Choose the best suitable answer:

- A Honza came over and brought cakes for tea.
- B Honza came over and brought sausages for tea.
- C Honza came over and brought strudel for tea.
- D Honza came over and brought biscuits for tea.

16 Choose the best suitable answer:

- A The sausages were roasted and eaten with mustard and onion.
- B The sausages were rotten and had to be thrown away.
- C The sausages were kept for later in the fridge.
- D The sausages were chopped and cooked with spaghetti.

17 Choose the best suitable answer:

- A He bought a handful of potatoes from a neighbouring farm.
- B He brought in a handful of potatoes he stole from the elderly.
- C He bought a handful of potatoes at a local market.
- D He brought in a handful of potatoes and their origin remained unexplained.

18 Choose the best suitable answer:

- A At the time of the narration the war has only broken out.
- B At the time of the narration the war has been over.
- C At the time of the narration the war was in progress.
- D At the time of the narration the war was a long time gone history.

19 Choose the best suitable answer:

- A The mother hates German language.
- B The mother doesn't speak Czech.
- C The mother needs to quit using German if she wants to get by in the future.
- D The mother needs to learn German to be able to get by in the future.

20: Choose the best suitable answer

- A The times after the war are full of prejudices even against Jews who suffered a great deal.
- B The time after the war are peaceful and tranquil.
- C The times after the war are full of joy and welfare.
- D The times after the war are free of prejudices against Jews who suffered a great deal.

PART TWO - USE OF ENGLISH

(adapted from: *New Scientist*)

When the Music (21)

Our ears convert sound waves into vibrations in a certain membrane inside a snail-shaped (22) called the “cochlea”. Here hair cells detect the vibrations and send signals to the brain via the auditory nerve. One theory is that the brain (23) the sound simply from the timing of signals from nerves, which varies depending on the frequency of a sound. Models based on this timing theory (24) currently in vogue.

The (25) theory (26) that hearing a sound depends on where in the “cochlea” nerve signals come from (27) the timing of nerve signals, (28) on the fact that different nerve cells detect different frequencies. The start of the “cochlea” (29) very high-frequency sounds, with more distant areas responding best to (30) lower frequencies.

A clever trick that fools a high-frequency area of the “cochlea” into (31) low-frequency signals (32) to test which theory is correct. The method (33) using a high-frequency wave to (34) the part of the membrane. (35) the wave is broken into tiny bits to make the (36) as if hit by a low-frequency tone, an effect that is supported by as-yet unpublished experiments.

In recent (37) with such sounds some groups (38) that volunteers can determine the direction the tones (39), even when the frequency is (40) the range within which we can detect the direction of a sound. This suggests that sounds really do trigger nerve signals characteristic of a much lower frequency.

21.	A_stops	B_cancels	C_abandons	D_finaliz <u>es</u>
22.	A_applicat <u>ion</u>	B_contrapt <u>ion</u>	C_structur <u>e</u>	D_applianc <u>e</u>
23.	A_makes out	B_works on	C_works out	D_outdo <u>es</u>
24.	A_wer <u>e</u>	B have not been	C_h <u>ad</u> been	D_ar <u>e</u>
25.	A_battl <u>ing</u>	B_oppos <u>ing</u>	C_comp <u>et</u> ing	D_antagoniz <u>ing</u>
26.	A_say <u>s</u>	B must say	C can say	D will say
27.	A_just as	B_as well as	C_just	D_so just as
28.	A_bas <u>ed</u>	B_supp <u>or</u> ted	C_st <u>an</u> ding	D_st <u>oo</u> d
29.	A_p <u>oi</u> nts at	B_p <u>ic</u> ks up	C_l <u>if</u> ts up	D_r <u>ip</u> s out
30.	A_m <u>o</u> re and more	B_m <u>o</u> re or less	C_p <u>ro</u> gressively	D_l <u>es</u> s
31.	A_m <u>an</u> ufacturing	B_s <u>er</u> ving	C_c <u>oo</u> king up	D_p <u>ro</u> ducing
32.	A_h <u>as</u> now been used	B_h <u>as</u> now used	C_w <u>as</u> now used	D_n <u>ow</u> used
33.	A_in <u>vo</u> kes	B_r <u>ev</u> okes	C_in <u>vo</u> lves	D_r <u>ev</u> olves
34.	A_s <u>im</u> ulate	B_s <u>ti</u> mulate	C_s <u>ti</u> pulate	D_s <u>ali</u> vate
35.	A_B <u>e</u> cause	B_W <u>h</u> ile	C_B <u>u</u> t	D_W <u>h</u> en
36.	A_n <u>er</u> ves shoot	B_n <u>er</u> ves fire	C_n <u>er</u> ves itch	D_n <u>er</u> ves twitch
37.	A_e <u>xi</u> periences	B_e <u>xi</u> periments	C_e <u>xi</u> hibitions	D_e <u>xi</u> ntinctions
38.	A_h <u>ad</u> found	B_f <u>ou</u> nd	C_a <u>re</u> finding	D_h <u>av</u> e found
39.	A_d <u>is</u> appeared	B_v <u>an</u> ished	C_c <u>an</u> celled	D_c <u>ame</u> from
40.	A_h <u>ig</u> her than	B_d <u>ri</u> er than	C_h <u>ot</u> ter than	D_b <u>et</u> ter than

PART THREE – READING

TEXT 1: National Tea Day

If you've ever spent time in the UK, you'll surely have had a nice 'cuppa'. There's tea for breakfast, tea during break time, tea when visiting a friend's house, tea to wake up, tea to relax ... you get the idea. Tea even gets its very own special day in the UK, 21 April.

A) What do the British consider to be tea?

Many forms of tea exist around the world. Green tea is popular in China and Japan. In India, tea is often prepared with spices and boiled in both water and milk, and Tibetans commonly drink tea with butter and salt. In the UK, tea is typically a variety of black tea and can be prepared with loose tea or teabags. It is made with boiling water, allowed to brew for about five minutes and then mixed with a little milk (and possibly some sugar). And thus, the perfect British cuppa is ready!

B)

Despite the fact that tea has been popular in the UK for hundreds of years, the question of when to add the milk is one which still provokes many an argument! Most people first pour the tea into the cup, then add the milk, but others disagree. It is said that this was a way for the rich to show off their wealth. They often drank tea in porcelain cups, and it was only the better-quality porcelain that could withstand the temperature of very hot tea. This meant that people who had lower-quality cups needed to first pour the milk so that the cup wouldn't break.

C) What is a tea party?

Many cultures have traditions of people meeting to sit together and drink tea. For example, Japanese tea ceremonies can be formal, elegant affairs which last for hours. In the UK, such gatherings range from formal to very informal. The most famous British 'tea' stereotype is probably afternoon tea, where people dress formally and meet in hotels or cafés to enjoy tea and cakes, all served on beautiful fine porcelain. Nowadays, going out for a formal afternoon tea is rare, and people will more often simply have a nice cup of tea and some biscuits with friends or family, catching up round the kitchen table.

D) What happens on National Tea Day?

On 21 April, tea parties are held in cafés, pubs, hotels and tea rooms across the UK. Many of these events aim to encourage people to try different varieties of tea and to appreciate how drinking it with others can enrich their lives. Some of these events also promote sustainably produced tea and better prices and working conditions for farmers, while others raise funds for different charities from the sales. However people observe this special day, it's about appreciating the opportunity that sharing a cup of tea gives to people to connect with one another.

(abridged from <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/general-english/magazine/national-tea-day>)

READING TEXT 1 - QUESTIONS:

- 41) Tea drinkers in Britain usually drink
- A. green tea boiled in milk
 - B. black tea with milk but no sugar
 - C. black tea with milk and sometimes sugar
 - D. black tea with milk and butter
- 42) People who put milk in the cup first
- A. usually came from not so well off families
 - B. owned the best porcelain
 - C. often broke their cups
 - D. drank lower-quality tea
- 43) Tea parties nowadays are
- A. very formal and elegant
 - B. only served in hotels or cafés
 - C. seldom held
 - D. rather informal meetings
- 44) The last paragraph claims April 21 is about
- A. raising awareness of fair trade tea
 - B. promoting tea businesses
 - C. spending quality time with people
 - D. trying new tea brands
- 45) Choose the best heading for paragraph B
- A. Milk: before or after the tea?
 - B. Cheap or expensive porcelain?
 - C. Tea as a source of arguments
 - D. How the wealthy drink tea

PART THREE – READING: TEXT 2

Tartan: The misunderstood icon of 'Scottishness' (abridged from BBC Style article)

More resonances cling to tartan than perhaps any other fabric. It's a stirring visual expression of both history and geography, as well as innovative design and self-expression. "There are many ways in which you can make a tartan distinctive and imbue it with personal or collective meaning," says Rosie Waine, research fellow at National Museums Scotland. "Throughout its history, tartan has been used to express political viewpoints, as well as familial, regional and national identities. It has been viewed as tame and conservative by some; bold, brilliant and radical by others." Far from being a dyed-in-the-wool slice of historic Caledonian kitsch, tartan design is very much alive and well in the 21st century – as evidenced by the stream of new examples recorded each year at the Scottish Register of Tartans. And the range of inspirations is as diverse as the designs.

Take the 2021 design entitled COP26 – A New Dawn, a dazzling creation providing a textile take on the hugely important global climate change summit due to be staged in Glasgow this November. Designed by Brian Wilton – former director of the Scottish Tartans Authority, and a leading light in contemporary tartan design – it is typical of the new wave of tartans drawing inspiration from social and historical issues. "I always try to base some of the geometry of a new tartan on an historical tartan so that, somehow, it's rooted in the past, and has a little bit of history clinging to it," says Wilton.

Wilton used the colours of Callander tartan (blue, green and white) as a springboard for a design that added new layers of resonance – both visual and conceptual. For example, when woven, colours come together at certain points to fill the fabric with glowing points of brightness that look like miniature suns rising on a new dawn. "So the focal point is the rising Sun surrounded by the colours of the Scottish flag (blue and white)," says Wilton.

"The core of tartan design – the interweaving of colours – has remained largely the same throughout history," adds Rosie Waine. "However, the range of colours, fibres and finishes available has become far more varied with the progress of time and technological innovation." In medieval times, for example, the colours of tartan fabric would have been significantly limited to the choice of native plants in each region of Scotland from which natural dyes could be extracted. By the 18th century, however, global trade meant tartan makers could access more exotic colour sources. "Bright scarlets and blues, for example, were most often achieved by using natural dyestuffs imported from abroad, such as cochineal and indigo," explains Waine.

Far-flung references

Other contemporary tartans illustrate the ability of this classic Scottish fabric to reach far and wide in their reference to place and time. For example, an Obama Family tartan commissioned from Brian Halley to mark the former US President's 2017 visit to Scotland took design cues from colours associated with key places in his life as different as Chicago, Hawaii and Kenya.

Brian Wilton drew on military inspiration for a powerful 2016 tartan commissioned by the Russian Consul General in Edinburgh to honour those who sailed the Russian Arctic convoys of World War Two. "With echoes of the MacLeod and MacKenzie tartans from the clan lands bordering Loch Ewe – departure point for so many of the World War Two arctic convoys to Archangel and Murmansk – the Russian Arctic Convoy tartan encapsulates the essential colours remembered by convoy veterans," explains Wilton. "Colours of dread, death and destruction, but colours too of bravery, hope and survival. White brings a multitude of memories – ice floes, wind-whipped wave-tops, snow and ice-encrusted superstructures – and today, the classic white berets of the surviving veterans.

Keeping it local

21st-Century tartans can also look at the fabric of Scotland in fresh ways. When, in 2014, the northern Scottish region of Aberdeenshire hired Donna Wilson to create a tartan that expressed the distinctiveness of the region, she chose to do her initial research in local primary schools.

"I decided to work with primary school children about what symbolised their Aberdeenshire most," says Wilson, who made a video of her encounters. "I really wanted to see through their eyes, and the results were so much fun. A sweetshop in Stonehaven, lots of weather and sea colours, even the colour of fish and chips were put forward for inclusion. It was a new way of working for me, and very rewarding to see how passionate the kids were about being involved, and having their input into this cloth."

A fabric of invention

Contemporary tartan weaves between the past, present and future, drawing on artistic invention that Rosie Waine sees as a beautiful balancing act. "Tartan design became heavily regimented in the 19th century, when a strict system of clan tartans first dominated the market. However, while the legacy of clan tartans remains strong, as a living tradition tartan is always evolving to meet the needs of weavers and wearers," she says.

Let's give the last word to a young Scottish child at one of the schools visited by Donna Wilson, who described tartan as "a bunch of colours, and you shove them all together in a bunch of squares and lines". That's true, of course – but it's so much more than that.

READING TEXT 2 - QUESTIONS:

- 46) Which of the following best expresses the author's main idea?
- A Tartans are only about Scotland.
 - B Modern tartans can be about almost anything.
 - C More men should wear kilts.
 - D Without Scotland, there would be no tartans.
- 47) The closest equivalent for the word "imbue" in bold in the first paragraph is:
- A create
 - B weave
 - C infuse
 - D change
- 48) The phrase "range of inspirations" means a:
- A variety of inspirations
 - B source of inspirations
 - C a lack of inspirations
 - D a range where inspirations roam freely.
- 49) According to the author, tartan has been viewed in all of the following ways **except**:
- A tame
 - B conservative
 - C an "invented" national tradition
 - D brilliant and radical
- 50) COP 26 depicts the climate change summit in the form of:
- A crashing waves
 - B fish and chips
 - C the heliocentric universe
 - D colourful textile
- 51) The author assumes that tartans have existed:
- A since 1900
 - B only in the modern age
 - C throughout history
 - D since the Romans
- 52) The author thinks tartans are:
- A kitsch
 - B a living tradition
 - C a rigid system of clan status
 - D highly religious
- 53) The Callandar tartan was:
- A an inspiration for Brian Wilton
 - B blue, green, and black
 - C first imagined in 1707
 - D a medieval tartan
- 54) According to the author, tartans from medieval times:
- A represented the essential and unchanging Scottish nationality
 - B often sold well on the global market
 - C were very bright and exotic
 - D were very limited by material and colour sources

- 55) The Obama Family tartan was commissioned in honour of the former president's
- A Kenyan heritage
 - B visit to Scotland
 - C superb work in Chicago politics
 - D birthday
- 56) The Russian Arctic Convoy tartan displays the colours of:
- A death and survival
 - B happiness and frivolity
 - C Spring and rebirth
 - D warm sandy beaches
- 57) Approximately where is Loch Ewe according to the text?
- A the place where the Arctic Convoy departed for Archangel
 - B the site of the climate change summit
 - C on the border with England
 - D very close to the textile factory where the first modern tartan was produced
- 58) Donna Wilson got inspiration for her tartans from:
- A soldiers
 - B environmentalists
 - C local kids
 - D a New York fashion designer
- 59) Someone put forward all the following images to describe Aberdeenshire **except**:
- A fish and chips
 - B the colours of the sea
 - C a sweetshop
 - D a steel mill
- 60) According to the author, tartan design was most strictly about the clan system in:
- A the pre-Roman era
 - B the Middle Ages
 - C the 1700s
 - D the nineteenth century

ANSWER SHEET

VERSION: 2021A

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 over mark the lines.

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

FINAL SCORE:

MARKER:

DOUBLEMARKER: