

CULTURE TEST (20 points: 1 point per answer)

Mark the letter corresponding to the correct answer for each question with a cross (×) on the amber-coloured score sheet (skórovací list). The number of the question should be the same as the number of the line on the score sheet. No other way of marking the answers will be accepted. Only ONE ANSWER to each question IS CORRECT.

Example (A is the correct answer):

2. Which of the following was not an American poet?

(A) Hugh MacDiarmid, (B) Robert Frost, (C) Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, (D) Gregory Corso

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A	B	C	D	E
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1. *The Globe* is

- (A) the title of a religious lyric by the metaphysical poet Henry Vaughan.
 (B) the name of a famous public theatre in which Shakespeare's plays were staged.
 (C) the title of a visionary epic by William Blake in which he explains his philosophical system.
 (D) the name of a scientific journal published between 1660 and 1700 by the Royal Society.

2. Which of the following rhetorical figures implies a change of meaning?

- (A) assonance, (B) anaphora, (C) irony, (D) alliteration.

3. A major English Romantic poem, *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* by S.T. Coleridge, is inspired by

- (A) a lost play about pirates, (B) folk ballads, (C) picaresque novels, (D) the poet's seafaring adventures.

4. "All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others" is a "commandment" from a novel by

- (A) Charles Dickens, (B) George Orwell, (C) Ernest Hemingway, (D) Jane Austen.

5. The American poet Walt Whitman was a contemporary of

- (A) the novelist Daniel Defoe, (B) the Enlightenment philosopher John Locke,
 (C) the poet Emily Dickinson, (D) the U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt.

6. Which of the following was not a Romantic-era poet?

- (A) Lord Byron, (B) John Keats, (C) William Wordsworth, (D) Ted Hughes.

7. Pick the correct combination of author-work-period:

- (A) Jane Austen – *Great Expectations* – Romantic
 (B) Daniel Defoe – *Robinson Crusoe* – Victorian
 (C) James Joyce – *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* – Modernist
 (D) Herman Melville – *Moby Dick* – Elizabethan

8. Which of the following is not a work by William Shakespeare?

- (A) *Bartholomew Fair*, (B) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*,
 (C) *The Winter's Tale*, (D) *The Tempest*.

9. Which of the following writers also wrote in a language other than English?

- (A) Vladimir Nabokov, (B) Samuel Beckett, (C) Francis Bacon, (D) all of the above.

10. Which of the following authors is not associated with literary Modernism?
(A) Virginia Woolf, (B) D.H. Lawrence, (C) William Makepeace Thackeray, (D) James Joyce.

11. Which of the following authors was a major American playwright?
(A) Ben Jonson, (B) J.M. Coetzee, (C) Edward Albee, (D) Martin McDonagh.

12. Which of the following authors was an acclaimed Irish poet?
(A) G.B. Shaw, (B) Seamus Heaney, (C) Sorley MacLean, (D) T.S. Eliot.

13. "The Troubles" is a term that has been used to refer to
(A) the war over the Falkland Islands in the 1980s.
(B) the Civil Rights Movement in the U.S. in the 1960s.
(C) the conflict between two major communities in Northern Ireland in the 1970s-90s.
(D) the global economic crisis of 2008-9.

14. Where did the poet Derek Walcott, a Nobel Prize winner, come from?
(A) Australia, (B) The Isle of Wight, (C) The Caribbean, (D) Edinburgh.

15. T.S. Eliot's poem *The Waste Land* is considered a response to which event?
(A) the Spanish flu, (B) Einstein's discovery of the Theory of Relativity,
(C) the Great Chicago Fire, (D) World War I.

16. Which of the following writers is not associated with the American South?
(A) Eudora Welty, (B) Joseph Heller, (C) Flannery O'Connor, (D) William Faulkner.

17. Which of the descriptions below does not refer to English Romantic poetry?
(A) use of traditional lyrical forms such as the sonnet, ode, etc.
(b) focus on imagination as the source of poetry.
(c) emphasis on the role of nature in human life.
(d) elevation of wit to a primary principle of composition.

18. Which of the following writers did not write any plays?
(A) T.S. Eliot, (B) Nathaniel Hawthorne, (C) Oscar Wilde, (D) George Bernard Shaw.

19. Which of the following novels does not feature any major Native American character?
(A) Ken Kesey's *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, (B) Leslie Marmon Silko's *Ceremony*,
(C) Kate Chopin, *The Awakening*, (D) James Fenimore Cooper's *The Last of the Mohicans*.

20. In what year was King John forced to grant the Magna Carta?
(A) 1066, (B) 1215, (C) 1402, (D) 1564.

READING COMPREHENSION (20 points; 2 points per answer)

Mark the letter corresponding to the correct answer for each question with a cross (×) on the amber-coloured scoresheet (skórovací list). The number of the question should be the same as the number of the line on the scoresheet. No other way of marking the answers will be accepted. Only ONE ANSWER IS CORRECT.

Example (A is the correct answer):

2. Which of the following is NOT claimed in the article?

(A) the theory is wrong (B) the theory is attractive (C) the theory is sound (D) the theory is correct

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Human language is a system. In other words, it is highly structured and operates according to a set of principles. Every language is governed by rules for the formation of words and sentences; these rules constitute its grammar. In order for us to learn a language, the set of rules must be finite in number, but with these rules we can produce an infinite number of sentences and understand sentences which we have never heard before. Theoretically, we could also produce sentences of infinite length, though there are practical limits imposed by memory and the physiology of speech. It is for these reasons that we say that human language is infinite or creative.

Human language is now thought to be innate: we have an inborn capacity for language acquisition. That is, we are genetically equipped to learn a language (not a specific language, but human language in general). In other words, every child is capable of acquiring any language to which he or she is exposed. However, because a person must be exposed to a language to acquire it, we may also say that language is learned. Human language has multiple functions, from communicating ideas to expressing emotion and maintaining social cohesion. It is one of several communicative means that human beings possess, including gesture, facial expression, body movement, and tone of voice.

21. This first paragraph is in principle concerned with:

- A. the infinite number of rules governing language
- B. the basis for linguistic creativity
- C. the impracticality of limits imposed by memory
- D. formation of rules constituting grammar

22. The expression “in order for us to learn” on line 3 does NOT correspond to:

- A. “for us to learn”
- B. “so that we learn”
- C. “to learn”
- D. “order us to learn”

23. The word “physiology” on line 6 means:

- A. the functioning of the vocal organs
- B. physics as opposed to chemistry
- C. type of speech
- D. scientific explanation of speech

24. Why do we say that the human language is infinite?

- A. because sentences can be infinitely long
- B. because there are no limits of memory
- C. because language allows creation of new sentences
- D. because language is governed by rules

25. What constitutes the grammar of language?

- A. rules of physiology of speech
- B. infinite number of sentences
- C. rules of syntax and word-formation
- D. none of the above

26. Which of the following is NOT claimed by the author in the second paragraph:

- A. language is genetically given rather than learned
- B. language is learned through exposure to language
- C. humans have other ways to communicate beside language
- D. capacity for language is genetically given

27. The word “innate” on line 8 is closest in meaning to:

- A. inborn
- B. inane
- C. initiate
- D. learned

28. Which can best replace “acquiring” on line 10?

- A. accepting
- B. producing
- C. mastering
- D. communicating

29. This second paragraph is in principle concerned with:

- A. functions of language
- B. language acquisition
- C. use of language
- D. social cohesion

30. Which line of the passage describes the ways in which humans can exchange information?

- A. 7
- B. 9
- C. 11
- D. 13

LINGVISTICKÝ TEST (20 bodů)

1. Použijte náležitý tvar sloves v závorce (2 body):

She promised herself that she _____ (FOLLOW) him and spy on him the next time he _____ (GO) out.

2. K podtrženým slovům vyberte (zakroužkujte) slovo opačného významu (antonymum) (2 body):

Their father treated them with indifference. – concern, cruelty, difference, justice, malevolence
Moneywise, he had always been reckless. – adventurous, cautious, compelling, foolish, reckon

3. a. Přeformulujte větu tak, aby podtržený výraz byl jejím podmětem. b. V transformované větě podtrhněte a pojmenujte tvar slovesa (3 body):

A nun who led the way rang the bell. ⇒

tvar slovesa: _____

4. Přeformulujte obě věty do jedné věty dle uvedeného začátku (2 body):

He caused panic in several primary schools. As a result, he was arrested.
⇒ He was arrested ...

5. Určete slovní druh podtržených slov (3 body):

The varnish will ¹yellow the paper ²slightly but this generally makes it look ³richer and more interesting.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

6. Zakroužkujte dvě slova vytvořená stejným slovotvorným procesem. Jak se tento proces nazývá? (2 body)

pulse, blackness, lol, daydream, historical slovotvorný proces: _____

7. Přeformulujte větu tak, abyste nahradili podtržený výraz použitím modálního slovesa a význam zůstal stejný (2 body):

Surely, he had some reason for calling you.

⇒ He

8. Následující větě lze rozumět dvěma způsoby; vysvětlete je překladem nebo výkladem (2 body):

The editor of the review section would welcome a review of a book by Simpson.

9. Přeformulujte následující větu podle vzoru tak, abyste použili podstatné jméno odvozené od podtrženého slovesa jinou příponou než *-ing* (2 body):

vzor: George succeeded to the throne, which came as a shock to many people. ⇒ George's succession to the throne came as a shock to many people.

The agents betrayed their country, which turned their compatriots against them.

⇒

GAP TEST (20 points; 1 point per answer)

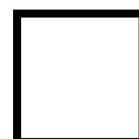
Complete the passage by replacing each number in brackets with one word only. If you give more than one option, only your first answer will be considered. Write your answers by the corresponding numbers in the table provided below the text.

The notion (1) absolute and unchanging ‘correctness’ is quite foreign (2) linguists. They might recognize that one (3) of speech appears, through the whim of fashion, to (4) more socially acceptable than others. But this does not make the socially acceptable variety any (5) interesting for them than the other varieties, or the old words any better than new ones. To linguists the language of a pop singer is not intrinsically worse (or better) than (6) of a duke. They would disagree strongly with the Daily Telegraph writer who complained that ‘a disc jockey talking to the latest Neanderthal pop idol is a truly shocking experience of verbal squalor’. (7) do linguists condemn the coining of new words. This is a natural and continuous process, (8) a sign of decadence and decay. A linguist would note with interest, (9) than horror, the fact that you can (10) your hair washed and set in a glamorama in North Carolina, or your car oiled at a lubritorium in Sydney, or that you (11) buy apples at a fruitique (12) a trendy suburb of London.

A second important way in (13) linguistics (14) from traditional school grammar is that linguists regard the spoken language (15) primary, rather than the written. In the past, grammarians have over-stressed the importance of the written word, partly because of its permanence. It was difficult to cope (16) fleeting utterances before the invention of sound recording.

The traditional classical education was also partly to blame. People insisted on moulding language in (17) with the usage of the ‘best authors’ of the ancient world, and these (18) existed only in written form. This attitude began as far (19) as the second century BC, when scholars in Alexandria took the authors of fifth-century Greece as their models. This belief in the superiority of the written word has (20) for over two millennia.

1.	11.
2.	12.
3.	13.
4.	14.
5.	15.
6.	16.
7.	17.
8.	18.
9.	19.
10.	20.



DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS POINT

LANGUAGE marks out of ten (10)	CONTENT marks out of ten (10)	TOTAL marks out of ten (20)
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