

Písenná část přijímací zkoušky z anglického jazyka

Studijní program / obor: Cizí jazyky pro cestovní ruch – anglický jazyk major/minor

Univerzita Hradec Králové – Pedagogická fakulta – Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

Zadání písemné části přijímací zkoušky z anglického jazyka

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Varianta:

Číslo přihlášky:

Datum a čas konání zkoušky:

Jméno a příjmení uchazeče:

Místnost konání zkoušky:

Část 1 2 3 bodů celkem

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1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two to five words, including the word given. Contracted forms of verbs count as one word.

Example:

It is more difficult to express some feelings than others. **easier**

Some feelings are easier to express than others.

1. My brother apologised for losing my book. **sorry**

My brother said he _____ lost my book.

2. I think you should go and see a doctor. **were**

If _____ go and see a doctor.

3. Is this your first visit to the United Kingdom? **ever**

_____ to the United Kingdom before?

4. I'd like to be able to speak Chinese. **wish**

I _____ Chinese.

5. Our father said that he would phone us when he arrived in Prague. **get**

“When I _____ phone you “, said our father.

6. It was wrong of you to come to the theatre so late without telling us. **should**

You _____ to the theatre so late without telling us.

7. People in this factory produce many different things. **are**

Many different things _____ in this factory.

8. Did your parents let you stay out late at night? **allowed**

_____ to stay out late at night?

9. Would you like to watch TV? **feel**

Do you _____ TV?

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10. People think that castle is over a century old.	thought
That castle _____ over a century old.	
11. Your school grades aren't high enough for you to go to university.	low
Your school grades _____ for you to go to university.	
12. I really wish I could sing well.	able
I regret not _____ well.	
13. She organised the event on her own.	by
She organised the event all _____.	
14. It wasn't necessary for me to buy tickets for the concert.	need
I _____ tickets for the concert.	
15. The novel was so good that I started to read it again.	such
It _____ that I started to read it again.	
16. It looks as if your bags aren't very heavy.	seem
Your bags _____ very heavy.	
17. Who has to lock the doors when the museum closes?	responsible
Who _____ the doors when the museum closes?	
18. I took my car to the garage yesterday.	repaired
I _____ yesterday.	
19. The band are too good for this to be their first performance.	can't
This _____ performance because they're too good.	
20. Nobody took any notice of his bad behaviour.	attention
Nobody _____ his bad behaviour.	
Celkový počet:	

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2. You are going to read an article about dark tourism. For questions 1-6, circle the best answer. For questions 7-9, write 3-4 sentences responding to each open-ended question. Express your opinion and support it with examples and information from the text.

For some travelers, the typical beach holiday or cruise isn't that interesting. Instead, they find themselves drawn to places associated with death, tragedy, and the macabre. This unique form of travel, known as dark tourism, is gaining popularity among those seeking a deeper understanding of the world's harsh realities.

People like Erik Faarlund from Norway, who has explored places like North Korea, East Timor, and Nagorno-Karabakh, fall under the category of dark tourists. These individuals purposely choose destinations linked to tragic events, challenging the idea of a conventional vacation. Faarlund, for instance, dreams of visiting San Fernando in the Philippines during Easter, where volunteers commemorate Jesus Christ's suffering by being nailed to a cross—an unconventional practice discouraged by the Catholic Church.

While many people use vacations to escape reality and relax, dark tourists intentionally immerse themselves in the gloomier, more depressing aspects of the world. Jodie Joyce from England, who works in a genetics company, has visited Chernobyl and North Korea to gain a firsthand understanding of political turmoil, climate catastrophes, and war.

Recent studies show that 82% of American travelers have visited at least one dark tourism destination in their lifetime, with over half preferring to explore active or former war zones. As travel becomes more accessible, the growing popularity of dark tourism indicates a shift away from traditional escapism in favor of witnessing and understanding sites of suffering.

The term "dark tourism" was coined in 1996 by two Scottish academics, J. John Lennon and Malcolm Foley. However, the concept of using leisure time to witness tragic events dates back centuries, from

ancient Rome's gladiator battles to tourists observing public hangings.

Modern dark tourists aim to make a meaningful connection to places defined by tragedy, seeking a deeper understanding than what can be gained through reading alone. This can include visiting locations such as Ground Zero in New York, Salem in Boston, or concentration camps in Germany or Poland, driven by motives ranging from honoring victims to gaining historical insights.

Tour operators now offer trips to places associated with recent tragedies, prompting media attention and raising questions about visitors' intentions. However, many dark tourists are not mere voyeurs seeking sensational photos. Tour organizers like Sian Staudinger emphasize the importance of asking meaningful questions, maintaining a respectful demeanor, and avoiding inappropriate behavior at sensitive locations.

Dark tourism has faced criticism for its ethical implications, with some questioning whether it is a form of voyeurism or an attempt to share in the pain and show support. Journalist David Farrier, known for the show 'Dark Tourist,' recognises the ethically murky territory but believes it is worthwhile to bring attention to places and rituals that people want to know about but may never experience.

Despite the controversies, dark tourism continues to attract individuals looking to process the world's darker and gloomier aspects. For some, it serves as a way to understand death, dying, and violence, offering a unique perspective on the realities of the world. As this form of travel gains traction, it sparks conversations about the motivations behind it and its impact on both the traveler and the places they visit.

1. What is dark tourism, as described in the article?

- a. Traveling to sunny destinations.
- b. Exploring places associated with death and tragedy.
- c. Visiting popular tourist spots.
- d. Traveling to remote locations at night.

2. What is Erik Faarlund's connection to dark tourism?

- a. He discourages unconventional practices in the Philippines.
- b. He dreams of conventional vacations.
- c. He has explored places linked to tragic events.
- d. His job is connected to dark tourism.

3. What percentage of American travellers, according to recent studies, have visited at least one dark tourism destination?

- a. 20%
- b. 50%
- c. 82%
- d. 95%

4. Who coined the term "dark tourism,"?

- a. Erik Faarlund in 1996.
- b. J. John Lennon and Malcolm Foley in 1996.
- c. David Farrier in 1990.
- d. Sian Staudinger in 2000.

5. What ethical concerns are associated with dark tourism?

- a. Taking selfies at sensitive locations.
- b. Asking meaningful questions.
- c. Voyeurism and appropriateness.
- d. Journalistic exploration.

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6. What is the most appropriate title for the article?

- a. 'Unusual Travel Destinations: A New Trend'
- b. 'Dark Tourism: Understanding a Different Side of Travel'
- c. 'Erik Faarlund's Journey through Unique Places'
- d. 'The Rise of Voyeuristic Tourism: Exploring Controversial Destinations'

7. What are your thoughts on the concept of dark tourism, where individuals intentionally choose destinations associated with tragedy and death for their vacations?

8. What locations in your own country could serve as dark tourism destinations and why? Provide a brief description.

9. Are there any other aspects and areas of tourism which could be considered ethically and morally problematic? Briefly explain why.

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3. Answer the questions or complete the statements.

1. Name two industrial cities in Northern England.

2. In which country can the Southern Alps be found?

3. What is the name of the coral reef off the north-east coast of Australia?

4. Name two countries besides the UK which are part of the Commonwealth.

5. In which part of the UK can Eilean Donan Castle, The Glenfinnan Viaduct and The Kelpies be found?

6. What is the second official language of Canada (besides English)?

7. In which US state can we find the Death Valley?

8. What is the name of the longest river flowing entirely through England?

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9. Who is the current Prime Minister of the UK?

10. Name a US president who was assassinated during his presidency.

11. When is Independence Day celebrated in the US? Give the date.

12. This holiday has roots in the Celtic festival of Samhain and the Christian holy day of All Saints. It is celebrated on 31st October. What is its name?

13. Name one of the Founding Fathers.

14. In which century did the Falklands War take place?

15. Who is the author of the children's fantasy book called *The Chronicles of Narnia*?

16. Give the full name of an American author of the sci-fi genre.

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17. What is the most famous British radio station?

18. Who was the lead vocalist of the British rock band Queen, known for his powerful voice and flamboyant stage presence?

19. Which American President is associated with the end of the Cold War?

20. Beefeater is a famous brand of gin. What else does the word refer to?

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