

I. Word Matching – Put the correct letters of the synonyms in the blanks. (total 5 points)

1. achievement	1		A take to court
2. reinforce	2		B goal
3. appalling	3		C number
4. sue	4		D exact
5. reject	5		E proof
6. objective	6		F terrible
7. figure	7		G success
8. precise	8		H refuse
9. vague	9		I emphasize
10. evidence	10		J unclear

II. Sentence Completion – Complete the sentences with appropriate words. (total 5 points)

1. Most Czech women stay on maternity VACATION - LEAVE – HOLIDAY after they give birth.
2. The exhibition is held under the PROTECTION – GUARANTEE – AUSPICES of the President.
3. I forgot to write down the DUE – DEADLINE – RETURNING date and so I paid a fine at the library.
4. Unless you DO – MAKE – COMMIT a traffic offence, you are not likely to be stopped by the police.
5. In the end he managed to GAIN – OBTAIN – WIN a place at University.

III. Gap Filling – Fill the gaps in the text. Write the number of the gap beside the word below.

(total 10 points)

____ most ____ sudden ____ however ____ use ____ apply
 ____ into ____ any ____ many ____ put ____ enough

World Music makes ____ (1) of a lot of styles from many different countries. As a result, World Music also includes a lot of different lyrics in different languages. ____ (2) of these languages are only spoken in those particular countries – African dialects; French in France and Quebec; German; Hebrew; Spanish in Latin America and Spain ... the list goes on.

This linguistic diversity can be one of the ____ (3) appealing aspects of World Music. Songs become windows ____ (4) the particular culture of the artist in every way from instruments to language. In some cases, music becomes a way in which a person learns another language. When I was a student, I found a good way to remember almost anything was to ____ (5) it to a rhythm.

How does this ____ (6) to music and language? If someone studying English was struggling, then when an English-language artist with an intriguing sound is discovered, all of a ____ (7) pronunciation becomes easier. But the act of simply listening to music in a particular language is not ____ (8) to make one fluent. The only way to master a language is to live for a while amongst native speakers, become interested in the culture, read books and magazines in the language and write e-mail messages to new-found friends.

As a World Music enthusiast, _____ (9), I listen to music in many languages. It's unrealistic to expect that I will learn every language in which I hear someone sing, _____ (10) more than I will learn how to play every musical instrument used to create the music. It raises lots of questions, but one in particular: why listen to songs with lyrics you don't understand.

IV. Read the text below and decide which title is the most appropriate. (total 2 points)

1. The longest running TV game show
2. Where all that "reality" began
3. Yes, I'm afraid TV really was this bad once

The \$64,000 Question, which began in the 1955, was the first really big television game show. It attracted huge audiences in the United States and everywhere else it was shown. It counted amongst its winners a housewife, an eleven-year-old boy, a jockey, a shoemaker, a policeman and a psychiatrist named Dr Joyce Brother, who later had her own television programme giving advice to viewers.

*The show was really little more than a television version of a 1940s radio programme called *The \$64 Dollar Question*. Contestants who claimed to be experts in particular categories answered questions on their chosen field. Each time they answered a question correctly their money doubled. The more questions they answered, the more money they could potentially win, but the questions got tougher at each level. Players who made it all the way to the \$64,000 question could bring an expert along with them for help, though. For the highest level questions, players were escorted to „Isolation Booths“ by pretty assistants.*

Inside the booths, the contestants could not hear the nervous audience's gasps and whispered speculation about the answers. The TV cameras always focused on the players' anxious faces as they tried to find the answer to the question. If they did manage to answer correctly, they came back to the show the following week to answer a question at the next highest level. There was only one question per contestant in each episode of the programme and this meant that there was always a mixture of veterans who had survived for many months and inexperienced contestants who were just starting out at the lowest level.

*The game began with stakes of just one dollar. Shiny new Cadillacs were the consolation prizes for players who lost at the \$8,000 level and for those poor \$64,000 losers, there was a \$4,000 prize to take the sting out of coming so close, but not close enough. Eventually, the producers made it possible to win more than the usual \$64,000 and the best players could go on to compete in the show's even bigger money companion, called *The \$64,000 Challenge*. The eleven-year-old contestant appeared on both and won \$192,000 for his efforts.*

The \$64,000 Question set the pattern for countless other television game show but was eventually taken off the air in 1958. It had real people winning incredible sums of money while audiences tested their own knowledge and intelligence and, more importantly, empathised with the triumphs and tragedies of each of the contestants. In that sense, it was also the predecessor of the reality show that many people still love to watch today.

**V. Find the answers to the questions. Work only with the information mentioned in the text.
(total 6 points)**

1. What differences were there between \$64 Question and The \$64,000 Question?
2. Why did the contestants have to go into isolation booths?
3. What happened if a contestant couldn't answer the \$64,000 question correctly?

VI. Comprehension – select the best options (total 8 points)

1. *What kind of people were successful on The \$64,000 Question?*

- A People who were experts of some kind.
- B All sorts of people.
- C Mainly women.
- D Mainly men and boys.

2. *What does "both" in sentence "The eleven-year-old contestant appeared on both" refer to?*

- A The television networks.
- B The television programmes.
- C Two questions.
- D Two prizes

3. *What does the writer of the article think about The \$64,000 Question?*

- A. It was a good thing that it didn't continue long
- B. It is to blame for the many reality shows that are on TV now.
- C. People won too much money and the questions were too hard.
- D. It had many good qualities.

4. *The \$64,000 Question*

- A was inspired by the reality shows that are still on TV today.
- B inspired producers of the reality shows that many people love to watch today.
- C was only shown in the United States.
- D none of the above.

VII. Grammar usage – select the best option (total 10 points)

1. I am not used **(to get up/to getting up/get up)** so early in the morning.
2. She didn't pass the test **(although/despite the fact/inspite of)** brushing up her knowledge.
3. You won't get the job **(unless/if/when)** you have enough work experience.
4. There are **(hardly no/ /almost none/nearly no)** mistakes in this letter.
5. They are **(enough good/good enough/so good)** to win the match.
6. He **(excused himself/apologized himself/excused)** from the lecture.
7. I **(know/have known/have been knowing)** him since I have lived in Prague.
8. What time did you arrive **(to/at/in)** your office?
9. Your idea sounds **(good/well/goodly)**.
10. Up to thirty **(thousand of people/thousands of people/thousand people)** rallied in the streets of the capital.

VIII. Grammar Correction – Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it above the sentence. DO NOT rewrite the whole sentence, please. (total 10 points)

1. I would like to ask what did you mean by that.
2. We have always lived in an unperfect world.
3. I am going to mention about this at the end of my presentation.
4. He avoids to contact his former colleagues.
5. She must has been absolutely exhausted after such a long day.

IX. Writing – Paraphrase the text in your own words; limit: 80 words (tolerance +/- 20 words). Do not use more than 20% of the keywords from the original text. (total 14 points)

The twenties were the years when drinking was against the law, and the law was a bad joke because everyone knew of a local bar where liquor could be had. They were the years when organized crime ruled the cities, and the police seemed powerless to do anything against it. Classical music was forgotten while jazz spread throughout the land, and men like Bix Beiderbecke, Louis Armstrong, and Count Basie became the heroes of the young. The flapper was born in the twenties, and with her bobbed hair and short skirts, she symbolized, perhaps more than anyone or anything else, America's break with the past. From Kathleen Yancey, English 102 Supplemental Guide (1989): 25.