



A mysterious locket – verze 1

In (0) _____ beautiful old town of Wiltshire, lying (1) _____ whispering trees, (2) _____ stood a charming little shop known as “Echoes of Time.” It was a place where forgotten treasures found new homes, and mysteries (3) _____ be found in every corner.

One chilly autumn morning, (4) _____ shop’s owner, Emily, unlocked the door and stepped inside. Just like every morning, she was greeted (5) _____ the familiar smell of aged wood and dusty books. As she began to dust (6) _____ the shelves, her eyes fell upon (7) _____ interesting item—a silver locket, its surface covered with intricate designs. Filled with curiosity, Emily (8) _____ up the locket and examined it closely. Inside was a tiny photograph of a woman with eyes as deep as the ocean and a smile (9) _____ spoke of secrets untold. Intrigued by the locket’s mysterious charm, Emily (10) _____ it on display in the shop’s front window, hoping it might catch the (11) _____ of a curious customer.

Days (12) _____ into weeks, and the locket remained on display, its presence (13) _____ a strange spell over the shop. It was on the day that Emily started (14) _____ of putting the locket away (15) _____ a young woman named Lily entered “Echoes of Time,” her eyes drawn to (16) _____ silver locket in the window. It (17) _____ as if Lily was drawn to the locket by some strange power.

(18) _____ Emily explained the story behind the locket, Lily’s curiosity deepened, and she couldn’t (19) _____ purchasing the unusual piece of jewellery. That night, as Lily examined the locket in the glow of her bedside lamp, she noticed (20) _____ peculiar—a small compartment hidden behind the photograph. With trembling fingers, she opened it, (21) _____ a tiny slip of paper tucked inside. The words on the paper (22) _____ a shiver down Lily’s spine—a cryptic message hinting (23) _____ a long-lost family secret and a hidden treasure waiting to be discovered.

Determined (24) _____ solve the mystery, Lily started (25) _____ the town’s history by looking for clues in the town’s library. She found (26) _____ stories from the past. (27) _____ she learned, the more mysterious the locket seemed. Finally, she (28) _____ who owned it but could not find any information about their family or friends.

In the end, it wasn’t just (29) _____ jewellery that had captured Lily’s heart—it was the untold mysteries, the enduring connections, and the strange but thrilling sense of (30) _____ a relic of the past, reminding her that sometimes, the greatest treasures were (31) _____ not in gold or silver but in the echoes of lives (32) _____ lived.

Fascinated by the (33) _____ mysterious history, Lily decided to keep it as a (34) _____ of her experience and a symbol of her love (35) _____ discovering new things. Whenever she held the locket, she (36) _____ connected to the past, as if the people who once owned it were sharing their stories with her. With a new sense of purpose, she decided (37) _____ and share the town’s forgotten stories, making sure (38) _____ the history would be remembered and inspire future generations. Lily’s quest (39) _____, and she couldn’t wait to see what tales and treasures she would uncover. However, one thing was certain—the locket, now a cherished talisman, would guide her on her (40) _____ journey.

A beaver's reason

One of our well-known natural historians thinks there is no difference between a person's reason and a beaver's reason. When a person builds a dam, they first look the ground over and decide upon their plan after careful thought. A beaver, he argues, does the same. But the difference is obvious. Under the same conditions, beavers build the same kind of dams, and all beavers do the same. Instinct is uniform in its workings. Reason varies endlessly and makes endless mistakes. People build various kinds of dams in various places, with various kinds of materials and for various uses. They exercise individual judgment, invent new ways and seek new ends, and, of course, often fail. Every person has their own measure of reason, be it more or less. It is largely personal and original with everyone, and frequent failure is the penalty paid for this gift.

However, the individual beaver has only the inherited intelligence of its kind, with such slight addition as its experience may have given it. It learns to avoid traps but does not learn to improve upon its dam building because it does not need to. They answer the beaver's purpose. If the beaver had new and growing wants and aspirations like people, it would no longer be a beaver. It reacts to outward conditions, where man reflects and takes thought of things. If we prefer to call it such, its reason is practically without mistakes. It is blind, the same way it is unconscious, but it is sure, just as it is adequate. It is a part of living nature in the sense that a person's is not. If it makes a mistake, it is such a mistake as nature makes when, for instance, a hen produces an egg within an egg, an egg without a yolk, or when more seeds spring up in the soil than can grow into plants.

A lower animal's intelligence compared with a person's is blind. It does not understand the subject perceived as ours does. When instinct perceives an object, it reacts to it or not, just as the object is or is not related to its needs. In many ways, an animal is like a child. What comes first in the child is simple perception and memory and association of memories, and these make up the main sum of an animal's intelligence. The child develops until it reaches the ability to carefully consider and generalize—a stage of mentality that the animal never reaches.

All animal life is specialized; each animal is an expert in its own line of work—the work of its tribe. Beavers do the work of beavers; they cut down trees and build dams, and all do it alike without anyone teaching them. This is instinct or unthinking nature.

On a hot day, a dog will often dig down to fresh earth to get cooler soil to lie on. Or it will cool itself in a stream if possible. All dogs do these things. Now, if the dog were seen to carry stones to dam up the stream to make a deeper pool to lie in, then it would, in a measure, be imitating the beavers. In the dog, this could be called an act of reason because it is not a necessity of the conditions of its life; it would be of the nature of an afterthought.

All animals of a given species are wise in their own way but not in the way of another species. The robin could not build the eagle's nest, nor the eagle build the robin's nor the swallow's. The cunning of the fox is not the cunning of the racoon. The squirrel knows a good deal more about nuts than the rabbit does, but the rabbit would live where the squirrel would die. The muskrat and the beaver build lodges much alike, with the entrance underwater and an inner chamber above the water, because they are both water animals with necessities much the same.

41. According to paragraph 1, instinct differs from reason because:
- A) It tends to make mistakes.
 - B) It is stable.
 - C) It varies a lot.
 - D) It doesn't always work.
42. Why do beavers not improve upon their dam-building skills (paragraph 2)?
- A) Because they lack the skill to do so.
 - B) Because their dams already serve them well.
 - C) Because they do not have the necessary materials to improve their dams.
 - D) Because they prefer to focus on other activities such as cutting down trees.
43. What is the best synonym for *outward* (line 14) in this context?
- A) external
 - B) invisible
 - C) close
 - D) distant
44. What does the word *adequate* (line 16) mean in this context?
- A) excessive
 - B) fortunate
 - C) sufficient
 - D) limited
45. Unlike animals, children learn to (paragraph 3):
- A) associate memories and sum them up
 - B) understand basic commands
 - C) perceive objects around them
 - D) think carefully and find common patterns
46. In the fourth paragraph, what does the word *tribe* refer to?
- A) a community of animals with shared characteristics
 - B) a social division within an animal society
 - C) a collection of animals with similar behaviours
 - D) a group of different animals living in the same area
47. What is the best antonym for *unthinking* (line 28) in this context?
- A) determined
 - B) careless
 - C) unconscious
 - D) mindful
48. Why does the author use the example of a dog carrying stones to dam up a stream (paragraph 5)?
- A) to illustrate the differences between instinctual behaviour and acts of reason in animals
 - B) to demonstrate the superior intelligence of dogs compared to other animals
 - C) to argue that all animals are capable of acts of reason under certain conditions
 - D) to emphasize the importance of animals' adaptation to their environment for survival
49. What is the meaning of *given* (line 34) in this context?
- A) natural
 - B) mammal
 - C) particular
 - D) wild
50. According to the last paragraph, why do muskrats and beavers build similar lodges?
- A) Because they learn from observing each other's behaviours.
 - B) Because they have identical genetic makeup.
 - C) Because they are both water animals with similar needs.
 - D) Because they are the only animals capable of constructing such lodges.

Kódové číslo	
Body	

Přečtěte si pozorně oba texty. Pro první text (str. 1) doplňte chybějící úseky jedinou variantou z tabulky, která je podle vás nejvhodnější. Písmeno zvolené možnosti vepište čitelně do silně orámovaného sloupce vpravo. Nevpisujte žádné další dodatečné vlastní varianty. Pro druhý text (str. 2) doplňte podle vás nejvhodnější variantu z nabízených možností (str. 3).

	A	B	C	D	
0	a	the	-	to	B
1	through	around	among	with	
2	twice	he	it	there	
3	could	were	are	to	
4	a	the	some	-	
5	on	-	by	to	
6	with	of	by	off	
7	an	a	the	-	
8	took	brought	picked	made	
9	who	that	he	whose	
10	put	gave	got	gotten	
11	ball	ear	eye	smell	
12	became	turned	got	went	
13	doing	making	causing	casting	
14	think	meaning	thinking	mean	
15	when	because	after	and	
16	a	any	some	the	
17	looked	saw	looks	seen	
18	If	As	Therefore	With	
19	accept	resist	take	leave	
20	anything	nothing	something	everything	
21	searching	hiding	seeking	revealing	
22	sent	brought	send	caused	
23	with	for	that	at	
24	to	on	for	with	
25	to look	explore	looking	exploring	
26	a lot	many	much	lots	
27	While	Once	After	The more	

28	discovered	uncovered	recovered	unearthed	
29	a piece of	a bunch of	a couple of	a lot of	
30	searching	owning	leaving	dealing	
31	finded	found	find	founded	
32	therefore	once	before	sometimes	
33	lockets'	lockets's	lockets	loket's	
34	memorial	revision	remembering	reminder	
35	for	about	in	to	
36	felt	fall	fell	felled	
37	on learning	on learn	to learn	to learning	
38	in order for	and	so	that	
39	had just begun	just begins	have just begun	has just begun	
40	adventours	adventurous	adventures	adventourus	

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KEY Přijímací zkouška z angličtiny 2024, verze 1

Kódové číslo	
Body	

Přečtěte si pozorně oba texty. Pro první text (str. 1) doplňte chybějící úseky jedinou variantou z tabulky, která je podle vás nevhodnější. Písmeno zvolené možnosti vepište čitelně do silně orámovaného sloupce vpravo. Nevpisujte žádné další dodatečné vlastní varianty. Pro druhý text (str. 2) doplňte podle vás nevhodnější variantu z nabízených možností (str. 3).

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0	a	the	-	to	B
1	through	around	among	with	C
2	twice	he	it	there	D
3	could	were	are	to	A
4	a	the	some	-	B
5	on	-	by	to	C
6	with	of	by	off	D
7	an	a	the	-	A
8	took	brought	picked	made	C
9	who	that	he	whose	B
10	put	gave	got	gotten	A
11	ball	ear	eye	smell	C
12	became	turned	got	went	B
13	doing	making	causing	casting	D
14	think	meaning	thinking	mean	C
15	when	because	after	and	A
16	a	any	some	the	D
17	looked	saw	looks	seen	A
18	If	As	Therefore	With	B
19	accept	resist	take	leave	B
20	anything	nothing	something	everything	C
21	searching	hiding	seeking	revealing	D
22	sent	brought	send	caused	A
23	with	for	that	at	D
24	to	on	for	with	A
25	to look	explore	looking	exploring	D
26	a lot	many	much	lots	B
27	While	Once	After	The more	D

28	discovered	uncovered	recovered	unearthed	A
29	a piece of	a bunch of	a couple of	a lot of	A
30	searching	owning	leaving	dealing	B
31	finded	found	find	founded	B
32	therefore	once	before	sometimes	B
33	lockets'	lockets's	lockets	loket's	D
34	memorial	revision	remembering	reminder	D
35	for	about	in	to	A
36	felt	fall	fell	felled	A
37	on learning	on learn	to learn	to learning	C
38	in order for	and	so	that	D
39	had just begun	just begins	have just begun	has just begun	A
40	adventours	adventurous	adventures	adventourus	B

41	B
42	B
43	A
44	C
45	D
46	A
47	C
48	A
49	C
50	C



A mysterious locket – verze 2

In (0) _____ beautiful old town of Wiltshire, lying (1) _____ whispering trees, (2) _____ stood a charming little shop known as “Echoes of Time.” It was a place where forgotten treasures found new homes, and mysteries (3) _____ be found in every corner.

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51. According to paragraph 1, instinct differs from reason because:
- A) It tends to make mistakes.
 - B) It varies a lot.
 - C) It doesn't always work.
 - D) It is stable.
52. Why do beavers not improve upon their dam-building skills (paragraph 2)?
- A) Because they prefer to focus on other activities such as cutting down trees.
 - B) Because they lack the skill to do so.
 - C) Because their dams already serve them well.
 - D) Because they do not have the necessary materials to improve their dams.
53. What is the best synonym for *outward* (line 14) in this context?
- A) invisible
 - B) external
 - C) distant
 - D) close
54. What does the word *adequate* (line 16) mean in this context?
- A) sufficient
 - B) fortunate
 - C) limited
 - D) excessive
55. Unlike animals, children learn to (paragraph 3):
- A) understand basic commands
 - B) perceive objects around them
 - C) think carefully and find common patterns
 - D) associate memories and sum them up
56. In the fourth paragraph, what does the word *tribe* refer to?
- A) a collection of animals with similar behaviours
 - B) a social division within an animal society
 - C) a group of different animals living in the same area
 - D) a community of animals with shared characteristics
57. What is the best antonym for *unthinking* (line 28) in this context?
- A) unconscious
 - B) mindful
 - C) careless
 - D) determined
58. Why does the author use the example of a dog carrying stones to dam up a stream (paragraph 5)?
- A) to argue that all animals are capable of acts of reason under certain conditions
 - B) to illustrate the differences between instinctual behaviour and acts of reason in animals
 - C) to emphasize the importance of animals' adaptation to their environment for survival
 - D) to demonstrate the superior intelligence of dogs compared to other animals
59. What is the meaning of *given* (line 34) in this context?
- A) mammal
 - B) natural
 - C) wild
 - D) particular
60. According to the last paragraph, why do muskrats and beavers build similar lodges?
- A) Because they are the only animals capable of constructing such lodges.
 - B) Because they learn from observing each other's behaviours.
 - C) Because they are both water animals with similar needs.
 - D) Because they have identical genetic makeup.

Přijímací zkouška z angličtiny 2024, verze 2

Kódové číslo	
Body	

Přečtěte si pozorně oba texty. Pro první text (str. 1) doplňte chybějící úseky jedinou variantou z tabulky, která je podle vás nevhodnější. Písmeno zvolené možnosti vepište čitelně do silně orámovaného sloupce vpravo. Nevpisujte žádné další dodatečné vlastní varianty. Pro druhý text (str. 2) doplňte podle vás nevhodnější variantu z nabízených možností (str. 3).

	A	B	C	D	
0	a	the	-	to	B
1	among	around	with	through	
2	he	twice	there	it	
3	were	are	to	could	
4	some	-	a	the	
5	on	by	-	to	
6	by	with	off	of	
7	n	an	the	-	
8	brought	picked	took	made	
9	that	whose	who	he	
10	got	gave	gotten	put	
11	eye	ear	ball	smell	
12	got	went	turned	became	
13	casting	making	doing	causing	
14	mean	thinking	think	meaning	
15	because	and	when	after	
16	some	the	a	any	
17	seen	saw	looks	looked	
18	Therefore	If	With	As	
19	leave	accept	resist	take	
20	something	anything	everything	nothing	
21	revealing	seeking	searching	hiding	
22	caused	sent	send	brought	
23	for	that	at	with	
24	with	to	on	for	
25	to look	exploring	explore	looking	
26	many	a lot	lots	much	
27	While	After	The more	Once	

28	recovered	unearthed	uncovered	discovered	
29	a lot of	a piece of	a bunch of	a couple of	
30	leaving	searching	owning	dealing	
31	found	founded	find	finded	
32	before	sometimes	once	therefore	
33	lockets's	lockets	loket's	lockets'	
34	reminder	revision	memorial	remembering	
35	to	for	in	about	
36	fell	felled	felt	fall	
37	on learning	to learn	to learning	on learn	
38	that	in order for	so	and	
39	just begins	have just begun	has just begun	had just begun	
40	adventures	adventours	adventourus	adventurous	

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KEY Přijímací zkouška z angličtiny 2024, verze 2

Kódové číslo	
Body	

Přečtěte si pozorně oba texty. Pro první text (str. 1) doplňte chybějící úseky jedinou variantou z tabulky, která je podle vás nevhodnější. Písmeno zvolené možnosti vepište čitelně do silně orámovaného sloupce vpravo. Nevpisujte žádné další dodatečné vlastní varianty. Pro druhý text (str. 2) doplňte podle vás nevhodnější variantu z nabízených možností (str. 3).

	A	B	C	D	
0	a	the	-	to	B
1	among	around	with	through	A
2	he	twice	there	it	C
3	were	are	to	could	D
4	some	-	a	the	D
5	on	by	-	to	B
6	by	with	off	of	C
7	n	an	the	-	B
8	brought	picked	took	made	B
9	that	whose	who	he	A
10	got	gave	gotten	put	D
11	eye	ear	ball	smell	A
12	got	went	turned	became	C
13	casting	making	doing	causing	A
14	mean	thinking	think	meaning	B
15	because	and	when	after	C
16	some	the	a	any	B
17	seen	saw	looks	looked	D
18	Therefore	If	With	As	D
19	leave	accept	resist	take	C
20	something	anything	everything	nothing	A
21	revealing	seeking	searching	hiding	A
22	caused	sent	send	brought	B
23	for	that	at	with	C
24	with	to	on	for	B
25	to look	exploring	explore	looking	B
26	many	a lot	lots	much	A
27	While	After	The more	Once	C

28	recovered	unearthed	uncovered	discovered	D
29	a lot of	a piece of	a bunch of	a couple of	B
30	leaving	searching	owning	dealing	C
31	found	founded	find	finded	A
32	before	sometimes	once	therefore	C
33	lockets's	lockets	loket's	lockets'	C
34	reminder	revision	memorial	remembering	A
35	to	for	in	about	B
36	fell	felled	felt	fall	C
37	on learning	to learn	to learning	on learn	B
38	that	in order for	so	and	A
39	just begins	have just begun	has just begun	had just begun	D
40	adventures	adventours	adventourus	adventurous	D

41	D
42	C
43	B
44	A
45	C
46	D
47	A
48	B
49	D
50	C