

Informace o písemných přijímacích zkouškách

(úplné zadání zkušebních otázek či příkladů, které jsou součástí přijímací zkoušky nebo její části,
a u otázek s výběrem odpovědi správné řešení)

Bakalářský studijní program

„B 3710 – Technika a technologie v dopravě a spojích“

Anglický jazyk

(pouze uchazeči o obor 3708R030 – PIL – Profesionální pilot)

While supermarket workers get extra praise, their bosses get extra pay

Polly Toynbee

Cashing in on coronavirus is a bad look. Supermarkets have seen a surge of as much as 50% in sales, reports Pensions & Investment Research Consultants (PIRC), which scrutinises companies' good governance. Yet supermarkets have been gifted millions in a business rates holiday windfall that they need least.

David Potts, the CEO of Morrisons, and Trevor Strain, its chief operating officer, are set to take a 24% pension contribution, in direct opposition to a corporate governance code that says their rates should be aligned with those of their workers. Morrisons staff – the ones putting their lives on the frontline - are only getting 5%. Let's hope someone at the company's AGM next week voices a modicum of protest.

Meanwhile Tesco is expected to clock up £300m extra profit thanks to Covid-19. Its CEO is taking an extra 25% cash payment on his £1.25m salary, holding out for a performance-related bonus, while Tesco frontline staff get just a 7% contribution to their workplace scheme. Tesco recently paid out £635m in dividends to shareholders while receiving a similar sized tax-break from the government's emergency coronavirus support package.

And the phenomenal share option taken by Ocado's top executives amounts to £88m – while the pay ratio from boardroom to average staff wage is a staggering 2,605%, says the High Pay Centre. It's worth noting, wryly, that Ocado's top three executives take 1% of the company's value, but are met with rather less public outcry than when John McDonnell proposed companies should put 1% of their value into a fund for their entire workforce.

While supermarket workers are rightly praised for heroism, putting their lives on the line during this pandemic, a public affection for their company's brand may wane when people hear that those same companies are awash with cash. Shoppers notice price rises and the absence of three-for-

two special offers as they count pennies out of shrunken incomes. Why let off supermarkets from paying business rates when the state, as the country heads into a dark recession, will need all the tax it can raise?

Find these words

- 1) *adv* in a way that expresses dry, especially mocking, humour WRYLY
- 2) *v* (of a state or feeling) decrease in vigour or extent; become weaker WANE
- 3) *n* a large amount of money that is won or received unexpectedly WINDFALL
- 4) *v* place or arrange (things) in a straight line ALIGN
- 5) *n* a small quantity of a particular thing, especially something desirable or valuable MODICUM
- 6) *adj* containing large numbers or amounts of someone or something AWASH WITH
- 7) *adj* smaller than before, and less important SHRUNKEN
- 8) *adj* deeply shocking; astonishing STAGGERING
- 9) *n* a strong expression of public disapproval or anger OUTCRY
- 10) *n* a sudden powerful forward or upward movement, especially by a crowd or by a natural force such as the tide SURGE

True or false?

- 1) Making money out of a pandemic is not good for the image of a company. T
- 2) Supermarkets have made less money during the lockdown than before. F
- 3) The government has not helped supermarkets. F
- 4) Morrisons bosses have received a larger increase in salary than the average worker at the company. T
- 5) There are protests at Morrisons because of their bosses' salary increase. F
- 6) The Tesco CEO is getting a £1.25m bonus to his salary. F
- 7) The bosses of Ocado make 2,605% of what the average worker in their company makes. T
- 8) The supermarket workers' performance during the pandemic has been heroic. T
- 9) Prices at supermarkets have gone down because of the pandemic lockdown. F
- 10) The UK is heading for a recession. T

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Why 'Zoom medicine' is not the answer to all our ills

Josh Hall

Telemedicine has arrived in the National Health Service. The pandemic has seen a dramatic shift in the provision of healthcare, away from in-person appointments and towards remote arrangements. While this might appear to be a temporary measure for social-distancing purposes, at the end of last month, the health secretary Matt Hancock, said the changes are here to stay. The UK needs “more Zoom medicine,” he said, telling the Royal College of Physicians that “from now on, all consultations should be teleconsultations unless there’s a compelling clinical reason not to”.

While Covid-19 has catalysed the shift towards telemedicine, it is not the cause. The virtualisation of healthcare has been on the cards for some time, and a small but non-negligible group of patients were already receiving care through e-consulting apps such as Livi and Babylon. But the scale of the change is significant and unexpected, with doctors reporting that a transition that they had imagined would take years had in effect happened within just a few weeks.

Doctors’ and patients’ groups are not convinced. Martin Marshall, head of the Royal College of General Practitioners, told the BBC that “remote consultations, whether by telephone or video, won’t be suitable for everyone,” while Mencap have warned that the proposals could be disastrous for those with learning disabilities. And yet the government persists.

The government will insist that those who require in-person consultations will still be able to get them, but in reality remote care will almost certainly be foisted upon those who don’t want it but who realise that “Zoom medicine” is suddenly the quickest or only reliable way to access care from an overworked and underfunded health service.

Zoom medicine, disastrous “digital transformation” projects, and virtual therapy are all part of a trend in which shiny new apps are used to mitigate the symptoms of serious structural problems. Decades of underinvestment have left the health service struggling for survival, and getting doctors on Zoom is not going to solve much. Post-pandemic, telemedicine is seen as the route forward in

great part because it will ease the burden on under-resourced doctors. Virtual therapy, meanwhile, is popular not because there is any real evidence to suggest that a bot delivering cognitive behavioural therapy through your smartphone can actually cure your anxiety, but simply because it is all but impossible to get a timely NHS therapy referral in most areas of the UK. These are not solutions – they are diversions.

Find these words

- 1) *n* a load, typically a heavy one **BURDEN**
- 2) *n* a nervous disorder marked by excessive uneasiness and apprehension, typically with compulsive behaviour or panic attacks. **ANXIETY**
- 3) *v* make (something bad) less severe, serious, or painful **MITIGATE**
- 4) *v* impose an unwelcome or unnecessary person or thing on **FOIST**
- 5) *v* accelerate an action **CATALYSE**
- 6) *n* an autonomous program which can interact with systems or users, especially one designed to behave like a player in some video games **BOT**
- 7) *adj* distant **REMOTE**
- 8) *adj* lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent **TEMPORARY**
- 9) *adj* done or occurring sufficiently early; prompt **TIMELY**
- 10) *adj* not able to be refuted; inspiring conviction **COMPELLING**

True or false?

- 1) During the Covid pandemic, more people started using healthcare through the internet. T
- 2) The health secretary said it was a success and that all appointments from now on will be only online. F
- 3) The Covid lockdown made the switch to telemedicine faster. T
- 4) E-consulting apps such as Livi and Babylon were widely used even before the Covid lockdown. F
- 5) Remote consultations are not suitable for people with dyslexia, for example. T
- 6) Telemedicine is faster, because the queues are long at the doctor's. T
- 7) The new electronic apps will solve the structural problems of the health care system. F
- 8) Not enough money has been going to the health service, and it is in a bad condition. T
- 9) An app on your smartphone can solve your mental health issues. F

10) Mental health apps are popular, because it takes too long to get an appointment with a psychologist. T