

## **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 1041A040003 – Profesionální Pilot**

#### **Anglický jazyk**

**The German thirst for beer is waning – it's not cool to be drunk any more**

The first cliché that comes to mind when many think of Germany is thigh-slapping oompah music, embroidered lederhosen and, above all, litre-sized mugs of beer. And Deutschland's beer culture is best epitomised by Munich's Oktoberfest. Millions of revellers descend on the Bavarian capital each September for 16 days of booze, *bretzel* and bratwurst. But it's a cliché out of sync with modern Germany, where abstinence is on the up – and boozing is in decline.

One example is Die Null (The Zero). Before the world-famous beer festival kicks off this year on 21 September, a new alcohol-free beer garden has opened in the heart of the city, inaugurated by the mayor of Munich himself. The venue serves a variety of non-alcoholic beverages, from mocktails to alcohol-free lager.

It's the latest in a string of sober ventures across the country, reflecting a wider trend in German society: beer consumption has been steadily declining since the 1990s, standing now at an average of just 88 litres per capita a year, compared with almost 143 litres after the fall of the Berlin Wall. The decline is also noticeable at Oktoberfest itself: in 2019, 6.3 million visitors drank some 7.3m litres. Last year, a record-breaking 7.2 million people attended, but consumed a comparatively meagre 6.5m litres.

In a sign of the changing times, Augustiner – Munich's oldest brewery, which is both a partner of Die Null and a mainstay of Oktoberfest – launched an alcohol-free *helles* for the first time in its long history.

But alcohol-free beer is by no means a new development in Germany. While international craft breweries were dreaming up hoppy, hangover-free concoctions, the Germans were marketing alcohol-free beers as vitamin-containing, isotonic drinks to be enjoyed after sports – even if the idea of gym buffs swigging an Erdinger Alkoholfrei after a workout seems strange to people in the UK.

According to the German federal statistical office, production of non-alcoholic beer (classified as containing less than 0.5% alcohol) increased by 74% between 2011 and 2021 and it is now drunk by some 46% of Germans.

There are many reasons for this shift. Younger people are more aware and critical of alcoholism, functional or otherwise, having seen the damage that addiction has inflicted on generations before them. Many have a stronger focus on health and sport, being all too conscious of the negative effects and high calorie count of alcoholic drinks. But above all, in many younger social circles, it's just not cool to be drunk any more. And with a far more exciting selection of non-alcoholic beverages to enjoy than just Sprite or Coke (think rhubarb spritzer or iced mate tea), it's never been easier to reduce alcohol consumption – or abstain completely.

### **True or false?**

- 1) Oktoberfest starts in September. T
- 2) It used to take 16 days in Munich but now it is shorter. F
- 3) More people attended Ockoberfest last year than before the covid pandemic. T
- 4) Augustiner participates in Munich Oktoberfest. T
- 5) The people in the UK find drinking alcohol-free beer as an isotonic drink weird. T
- 6) Non-alcoholic beer in Germany still contains some alcohol. T
- 7) Less than a half of the Germans get drunk on beer. F
- 8) Younger people avoid alcohol because they do sports. T
- 9) Alcohol does not improve one's image among young people. T
- 10) Young people cannot choose from a wide offer of non-alcoholic beverages and so they drink so much beer. F

### **Find the word:**

- 1) *v* drink in large gulps. SWIG
- 2) *n* a mixture of various ingredients or elements. CONCOCTION
- 3) *adj* (of something provided or available) lacking in quantity or quality. MEAGRE
- 4) *n* the rhythmical sound of deep-toned brass instruments in a band. OOMPAH
- 5) *n* a person who is enjoying themselves in a lively and noisy way. REVELLER
- 6) *v* (of a state or feeling) decrease in vigour or extent; become weaker. WANE
- 7) *adj* (of cloth) decorated with patterns sewn on with thread. EMBROIDERED
- 8) *adj* treating in a way that is apparently kind or helpful but that betrays a feeling of superiority. PATRONISING

9) *n* a strong, muscular body or form or a person who is very interested in something and who knows a lot about it. BUFF

10) *v* restrain oneself from doing or enjoying something. ABSTAIN