

Příloha č. 1
ke zprávě o průběhu přijímacího řízení na vysokých školách pro akademický rok 2018 – 2019
na ČVUT v Praze Fakultě dopravní

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)

The Guardian view on air pollution: it's time for politicians to clean up

Editorial

New evidence shows that breathing unsafe air causes a loss of intelligence, particularly in the over-64s. The research, carried out in China, showed that test scores declined when people breathed toxins including nitrogen dioxide and particulate, with language ability more affected than maths. This news, though alarming, is unlikely to change anything straight away. China has been engaged in a “war against pollution” for five years, while governments and policymakers around the world already have ample evidence that pollution is extremely harmful. Top of the list of dangers is the way it worsens heart and lung diseases including asthma and emphysema, while one study last year suggested a link to dementia.

The problem is both global and national: urbanisation and increasing car use mean that pollution is on the rise internationally, while the UK government is under huge pressure to clean up air that has broken EU legal limits for the past eight years. Western capitals do not feature in the WHO's lists of the planet's most polluted cities, and levels of most pollutants in the UK have fallen (though not ammonia, a byproduct of farming). But increased scientific understanding of the damage to health caused by gases such as nitrogen oxides makes inexcusable the complacency of which we have seen so much, both under the current Conservative government and its coalition predecessor.

London mayor Sadiq Khan's “ultra low-emission zone”, which comes into force next year and will charge the most polluting vehicles to enter central London, looks set to be a game-changer. Government analysis shows clean air zones to be by far the most effective measure in reducing nitrogen oxides. But critics think it is still too timid while leaders of other cities are calling for government funding to implement their own clean air zones, as well as a new clean air act to provide a national framework. Campaigners struggle to understand why the public outcry is not loud or angry enough to force the government to act, when air pollution is thought to be a factor in

shortening the lives of 40,000 people in the UK every year. So do all those who worry about air pollution, among them parents anxious about the impact on growing lungs. The usual answer is cars, and the fact that even if people would like their cities to be cleaner, they don't want restrictions on their freedom to drive.

It is imperative that we move beyond this stand-off. Recent history shows that when well-evidenced public health measures deliver benefits in improved safety and wellbeing, people accept them with little fuss. The 11-year-old ban on smoking in public places and 35-year-old law making seatbelts compulsory are good examples.

True or false?

1. New research shows that Chinese pensioners speak worse Chinese when breathing polluted air. T
2. Many studies also show that their dementia is caused by polluted air, as well. F
3. Cars do not contribute to air pollution. F
4. UK cities' air quality has improved recently. T
5. The Conservative government is taking measures to improve air quality. F
6. The new "ultra low-emission zone" plan will ban most polluting vehicles from central London. F
7. The critics think the plan is too strict. F
8. Each year, 40 000 people die prematurely, because of polluted air. T
9. People want cleaner air in cities and so they drive less. F
10. People still complain about having to wear seat belts, even after 35 years. F

Find the word meaning:

1. A protest or dispute of a specified degree or kind. FUSS
2. Showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened. TIMID
3. A feeling of smug or uncritical satisfaction with oneself or one's achievements. COMPLACENCY
4. Enough or more than enough; plentiful. AMPLE
5. An event, idea, or procedure that effects a significant shift in the current way of doing or thinking about something. GAME-CHANGER
6. A person who held a job or office before the current holder. PREDECESSOR
7. A deadlock between two equally matched opponents in a dispute or conflict. STAND-OFF
8. Required by law or a rule; obligatory. COMPULSORY
9. An incidental or secondary product made in the manufacture or synthesis of something else. BYPRODUCT

10. The state of being comfortable, healthy, or happy. WELLBEING

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Congratulations, William and Kate – you can afford a third child

Congratulations to the royal couple on three levels. First, by so spectacularly timing the birth of the baby boy with Saint George's Day, a happy convergence that will cause patriotic English hearts to soar. Alas, as the family already have a George, another fitting name will have to be sought: perhaps A historical Imperial Nostalgia Windsor could work?

The Duchess of Cambridge is also lucky to have escaped the centuries-old tradition of home secretaries being present at the births of royal babies, to prevent Catholic interloper babies from sneaking into the monarchical bloodline. Mercifully, this practice ended shortly before Prince Charles's birth, so Amber Rudd could continue to concentrate on the Windrush scandal she and Theresa May birthed, rather than spending hours concentrating on a dilating cervix.

Finally, the couple will be lucky to escape the two-child policy on benefits, given their unique and expansive deal to fund their lifestyle through the public purse. The sovereign grant pays for their accommodation in Kensington Palace, official overseas trips are paid for by the Foreign Office and the majority of their income comes from the Duchy of Cornwall, a huge plot of land banded to the monarchy centuries ago.

The number of children you have should not be dictated by the government, and certainly not through policies that undeniably punish children simply for being born poor, in a country with vast wealth inequalities and increasingly insecure employment. But it's worth pointing out that religious beliefs around contraception were ignored when the two-child rule was introduced. This has had a disproportionate impact on Catholic families in Northern Ireland, and since abortion is illegal there, an increasing number of families will be facing poverty and worry with every positive pregnancy test.

Failure to report a crime is also illegal, a legacy from the Troubles, meaning women who have become pregnant as a result of rape and not reported it until they want to claim child benefit could face prison and being torn away from their children – an unintended consequence of the two-child rule raised repeatedly by Labour and Northern Irish opposition parties.

It's unfair, how children are treated so differently according to the accidents of their birth. The duke and duchess of Cambridge's baby will grow up in material comfort, as all children should.

Having a happy childhood, free of poverty, worry and hardship has a huge effect on later mental and physical health.

Unfortunately, the UK does not look at all like a society that will take the plunge and do the right thing: dispense with the monarchy, turn Buckingham Palace and all other royal households into council flats for families on waiting lists, and redistribute public funds so that members of the royal family can make new lives free of the constant public and media glare.

The royal baby will want for nothing. So the best gift would be the opportunity to rule a slightly more equal society, in which the two-child benefits policy has been scrapped, ensuring that this baby's peers will have been less likely to grow up in grinding poverty.

Find these words:

- 1) n The deliberate use of artificial methods or other techniques to prevent pregnancy as a consequence of sexual intercourse. CONTRACEPTION
- 2) v *phrase informal* Commit oneself to a course of action about which one is nervous. TAKE THE PLUNGE
- 3) n Oppressive public attention. GLARE
- 4) adv In an impressive, dramatic, or eye-catching way. SPECTACULARLY
- 5) v Move or go in a furtive or stealthy way. SNEAK
- 6) v Fly or rise high in the air. SOAR
- 7) n A person of the same age, status, or ability as another specified person. PEER
- 8) n A small pouch of leather or plastic used for carrying money, typically by a woman. PURSE
- 9) v *British informal* Put or throw (something) somewhere in a careless or casual way. BUNG
- 10) adj Not planned or meant. UNINTENDED

True or false?

- 1) The boy was born on Saint George's Day and will therefore be named George. F
- 2) Amber Rudd, the home secretary, was not present at the birth. T
- 3) The royals finance their accommodation and overseas trips through their income from the Duchy of Cornwall. F

- 4) Abortion is legal in Northern Ireland. F
- 5) Women who were raped and became pregnant as a result could go to prison in Northern Ireland. T
- 6) All children grow up in material comfort in the UK. F
- 7) Monarchy should be abolished in the UK. T
- 8) Poor families should be housed in royal households. T
- 9) The newly born baby does not want anything. F
- 10) Other newly born babies will grow up poor in the UK. T