Pracovní list: Přijímací zkoušky z angličtiny (VŠE)

Úroveň: Pokročilý (B2–C1) · 50 otázek · Klíč s vysvětlením na samostatné straně

interaktivní verze

Jméno: _____ Třída: _____ Datum: _____ Skóre: / 50

Zakroužkujte správnou odpověď.

1. ___ a computer can help you work much faster.

A) In having
B) By having
C) Having
D) To have

2. If I ___ another 5000 a year, I would consider myself rich.

A) would have
B) will have
C) had
D) had had

3. I ___ abroad next week.

A) going to
B) will be go to
C) shall be go to
D) am going

4. Write your name and address on your bag in case you ___ it.

A) lose
B) loss
C) loose
D) will lose

5. I am disappointed in you. You have done ___ to help me.

A) very least
B) a little
C) very small
D) very little

6. "I really should go to the cinema more often." "___"

A) So should I
B) I must too
C) You must
D) I needn't

7. "I can't understand ___," Mark said.

A) what happened
B) what did happen
C) that which did happen
D) that which happened

8. My brother has been living in Peru ___ three years.

A) since
B) for
C) during
D) ago

9. She's not her sister. She's a cousin of ___.

A) hers
B) she
C) her
D) her's

10. The ___ from London to Bristol takes two hours by car.

A) driving
B) journey
C) travel
D) voyage

11. ___ the children look like their mother.

A) Neither
B) Both
C) Every
D) Either

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12. He came to the party ___ he hadn't been invited.

A) even
B) in spite
C) although
D) in case

13. We are ___ our house painted by a group of international students.

A) having
B) have
C) letting
D) making

14. This is exactly ___ I was looking for.

A) some job
B) job
C) the job
D) a job

15. Children in large families learn how to get ___ with other people.

A) along
B) away
C) across
D) through

16. "Can you read?" Mary said, ___ to the notice.

A) and angrily pointing
B) pointing angrily
C) angrily pointed
D) and pointed angry

17. I'm next on the list to go out there, ___?

A) are I
B) aren't I
C) don't I
D) am not I

18. Well, I think it's time we ___ on our way.

A) have been
B) were
C) will be
D) are

19. It was very ___ of you to give me a lift.

A) kind
B) grateful
C) useful
D) friend

20. After ___ his medical course, he did research into the causes of heart disease.

A) being finished
B) he had finished
C) he would have finished
D) finished

21. She took a deep breath and ___ the candles on the cake.

A) blew down
B) blew out
C) blew away
D) blew up

22. A lot of children ___ parents were not very good at school often do well themselves.

A) whose
B) which
C) their
D) who

23. He ___ here from 1980 to 1989.

A) works
B) worked
C) has worked
D) has been working

24. I am getting a divorce. I wish I ___ my first boyfriend.

A) shouldn't marry
B) didn't marry
C) wouldn't marry
D) hadn't married

25. They moved to a bigger flat ___ more space.

A) for have
B) for having
C) in order have
D) to have

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26. Some journalists are only ___ in gossip and scandal.

A) interest
B) interesting
C) interests
D) interested

27. I looked everywhere but I couldn't find ___ at all.

A) somebody
B) anyone
C) someone
D) no one

28. You ___ blame yourself for the accident. It wasn't your fault.

A) won't
B) mustn't
C) daren't
D) oughtn't

29. Don't invite John to dinner; I can't stand his bad ___.

A) mind
B) mood
C) temper
D) character

30. You must follow him ___ he goes.

A) even
B) wherever
C) where
D) in spite of

31. We have ___ no progress at all in our talks about a common agricultural policy.

A) been doing
B) done
C) been made
D) made

32. Martin ___ goes to bed before midnight.

A) hardly ever
B) almost ever
C) seldom never
D) hardly never

33. You really ___ have come to the party, because all our old friends were there.

A) must
B) ought
C) should
D) may

34. Nothing is going to prevent me ___ my duty.

A) of doing
B) against doing
C) to do
D) from doing

35. The higher the price you pay, the better ___ get.

A) the quality you would
B) quality you'll
C) quality you must
D) quality you would

36. In the ___ left-hand corner of the picture there is a white mark.

A) top
B) high
C) up
D) front

37. Come on! I don't want ___ the start of the match.

A) to lose
B) to miss
C) that we miss
D) that we lose

38. Everything is going well. We ___ any problems so far.

A) aren't having
B) didn't have
C) haven't had
D) hadn't

39. They have had ___ five times.

A) their windows to break
B) broken their windows
C) their windows broken
D) breaking their windows

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40. I think our team depends too heavily ___ a few very good players.

A) on
B) with
C) in
D) for

41. He made me ___.

A) to be angry
B) be angry
C) angry
D) that I got angry

42. In a shop ___ customers.

A) there is important pleasing
B) there is important to please
C) it is important pleasing
D) it is important to please

43. I sat biting my nails during the film; it was ___ exciting thriller.

A) such an
B) so
C) such
D) the

44. I don't like tea, so I ___ coffee for breakfast.

A) had generally drunk
B) am generally drinking
C) generally drink
D) was generally drinking

45. My parents ___ that flat a long time ago.

A) were promised
B) have been promised
C) were promising
D) are promising

46. We've kept this seat for you. It's ___ comfortable chair we have.

A) much too
B) the very much
C) the more
D) the most

47. He ___ to see us if he had been able to.

A) came
B) had come
C) is coming
D) would have come

48. That bag looks heavy. ___ you with it.

A) I help
B) I'll help
C) I'm going to helping
D) I'm helping

49. I'm tired. I'd rather ___ out this evening, if you don't mind.

A) not go
B) not to go
C) don't go
D) not going

50. I ___ have long hair but now it is short.

A) will not
B) used to
C) might
D) did not

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Klíč – řešení s vysvětlením

Klíč je na samostatné straně, takže ho můžete rozdat až po vypracování.

1. C) Having
Having a computer je gerundium ve funkci podmětu – „mít počítač" vám pomáhá pracovat rychleji. In having / By having by vyžadovaly jinou stavbu věty; infinitivní podmět To have zní knižně a nepřirozeně (běžně se říká It helps to have…).

2. C) had
2nd Conditional: If + Past Simple, would + infinitiv. Nereálná podmínka v přítomnosti → If I had.

3. D) am going
Present Continuous pro plánovanou budoucnost: I am going abroad. „Going to" bez „am" je neúplné.

4. A) lose
Po „in case" používáme Present Simple, ne will. Loss = ztráta (podstatné jméno), loose = volný (přídavné jméno).

5. D) very little
Very little = velmi málo (téměř nic). A little = trochu (pozitivní). Very small nelze s „done".

6. A) So should I
Souhlasná reakce „Já také": So + pomocné sloveso + podmět. Should → So should I.

7. A) what happened
Nepřímá otázka: bez inverze. What happened (podmět = what, proto bez did). V nepřímé otázce zachováváme slovosled oznamovací věty.

8. B) for
For + časové období (three years). Since + konkrétní bod v čase (since 2021). During + událost. Ago nepoužíváme s Present Perfect.

9. A) hers
Dvojitá přivlastňovací vazba: a cousin of mine/yours/hers. Přivlastňovací zájmeno bez podstatného jména. „Her's" neexistuje.

10. B) journey
Journey = cesta z bodu A do B. Travel = cestování obecně (nepočitatelné). Voyage = dlouhá námořní cesta.

11. B) Both
Both může stát přímo před the + podstatným jménem: Both the children = obě děti (a sloveso je v plurálu – look). Neither/Either se u dvou pojí s of (neither of the children) a s jednotným slovesem. Every by vyžadovalo jednotné číslo: Every child looks.

12. C) although
Although = ačkoli (spojka + věta). In spite of + podstatné jméno. Even = dokonce (bez of). In case = pro případ.

13. A) having
Kauzativní vazba: have/get something done. Are having our house painted = necháváme si natřít dům.

14. C) the job
The job = konkrétní práce, kterou hledal. „Exactly" naznačuje specifičnost → určitý člen THE.

15. A) along
Get along with = vycházet s (lidmi). Get away = utéct. Get across = sdělit. Get through = projít/překonat.

16. B) pointing angrily
Přechodník přítomný (-ing) popisuje současný děj. „Pointing angrily" = ukazujíc rozzlobeně. Příslovce „angrily" (ne angry).

17. B) aren't I
Tázací dovětky (tag questions): I'm → aren't I? (výjimka z pravidla, protože „amn't I" neexistuje).

18. B) were
It's time + subjunktiv (Past Simple): It's time we were = Je čas, abychom byli. Formálně správný tvar.

19. A) kind
It was kind of you = Bylo od vás laskavé. Grateful = vděčný (ten, kdo děkuje). Friend = přítel (podstatné jméno).

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20. B) he had finished
After + podmět + Past Perfect: After he had finished. Past Perfect vyjadřuje předčasnost (dokončil → pak zkoumal).

21. B) blew out
Blow out = sfouknout (svíčky). Blow down = srazit větrem. Blow away = odvát. Blow up = vyhodit do vzduchu/nafouknout.

22. A) whose
Whose = jejichž (přivlastňovací vztažné zájmeno). Whose parents = jejichž rodiče. Who/which nevyjadřují vlastnictví.

23. B) worked
Past Simple pro ukončené období v minulosti. From 1980 to 1989 = jasně ohraničený časový úsek → worked.

24. D) hadn't married
I wish + Past Perfect = lítost nad minulostí. I wish I hadn't married = Kéž bych si ho nebyla vzala.

25. D) to have
Infinitiv účelu: to have more space = aby měli více prostoru. Také „in order to have", ale „in order have" je chyba.

26. D) interested
Interested in = mít zájem o (přídavné jméno s -ed pro pocity). Interesting = zajímavý (vlastnost věci).

27. B) anyone
V záporné větě (couldn't) používáme anyone/anything. Somebody/someone v kladných větách. No one by vytvořilo dvojitý zápor.

28. B) mustn't
Mustn't = nesmíš/neměl bys (silný zákaz/důrazná rada). Kontext říká, že to nebyla jeho vina → nesmí se obviňovat.

29. C) temper
Bad temper = vznětlivost, výbušná povaha (trvalá vlastnost) – proto ho nezveme na večeře obecně. Bad mood = momentální špatná nálada (o opakovaných náladách by se řeklo his bad moods). Character = charakter, mind = mysl.

30. B) wherever
Wherever = kamkoliv (spojka). Where = kde/kam (konkrétní). Even = dokonce. In spite of = navzdory.

31. D) made
Make progress = kolokace (dělat pokrok). Have made = Present Perfect aktivní. „Done progress" je chyba.

32. A) hardly ever
Hardly ever = téměř nikdy (frekvenční příslovce). „Almost ever" a „hardly/seldom never" neexistují – dvojitý zápor.

33. C) should
Should have + past participle = měl jsi (výčitka/lítost). Ought to have by bylo také správné, ale „ought" bez „to" ne.

34. D) from doing
Prevent somebody from doing something = zabránit někomu v něčem. Předložka FROM je povinná.

35. B) quality you'll
Struktura the + komparativ, the + komparativ: The higher the price you pay, the better quality you'll get. Podmínková část je v přítomném čase a důsledek s will (jako 1. kondicionál) – would by vyžadovalo hypotetický rámec. Člen „the" už je v „the better".

36. A) top
Top left-hand corner = levý horní roh. Top = horní (jako přídavné jméno). High/up nelze takto použít.

37. B) to miss
Miss = zmeškat (událost, začátek). Lose = ztratit (věc, zápas). Want + to-infinitiv (ne that-clause).

38. C) haven't had
So far = signální slovo pro Present Perfect. Haven't had = neměli jsme (dosud). Past Simple nelze se „so far".

39. C) their windows broken
Kauzativní have: have + předmět + past participle. Their windows broken = mají/měli rozbitá okna (někdo jim je rozbil).

40. A) on
Depend on = záviset na. Pevná vazba sloveso + předložka. Depend with/in/for neexistuje.

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41. C) angry
Make + předmět + přídavné jméno: He made me angry = Rozzlobil mě. Make ve smyslu „způsobit stav".

42. D) it is important to please
It is important + to-infinitiv: It is important to please customers. „There is" se nehodí pro vyjádření důležitosti.

43. A) such an
Such + a/an + adjective + noun: such an exciting thriller. So + adjective (bez podstatného jména): so exciting.

44. C) generally drink
Present Simple pro zvyky a rutinu: I generally drink. Příslovce frekvence „generally" patří k Present Simple.

45. A) were promised
Trpný rod v Past Simple: were promised = byl jim slíben. A long time ago = signální slovo pro Past Simple.

46. D) the most
Superlativ: the most comfortable chair. „The most" před víceslabičným přídavným jménem.

47. D) would have come
3rd Conditional: If + Past Perfect, would have + past participle. Nereálná podmínka v minulosti.

48. B) I'll help
Will pro spontánní rozhodnutí v okamžiku mluvení. I'll help = Pomůžu ti (právě jsem se rozhodl).

49. A) not go
Would rather + holý infinitiv (bez to): I'd rather not go. Zápor: would rather not + infinitiv.

50. B) used to
Used to = dříve jsem míval/a (minulý zvyk, který už neplatí). I used to have long hair = Dříve jsem měl/a dlouhé vlasy.

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