



EKONOMICKÁ UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE
PRIJÍMACIA SKÚŠKA 20 x x

DÁTUM PRIJÍMACEJ SKÚŠKY			
ZADANIE TESTU Z PREDMETU PRIJÍMACEJ SKÚŠKY		ANGLICKÝ JAZYK	
ČÍSLO TESTU		XXX	
POZNÁMKA: Odpoveď vyznačte do priloženého odpoved'ového hárku. Správna odpoveď bude hodnotená počtom bodov 2, nesprávna, resp. nesprávne vyznačená odpoveď bude hodnotená počtom bodov 0.			
ÚLOHA	ZADANIE (3 ÚLOHY)		
I.	K slovám uvedeným v ľavom stĺpci prirad'te synonymá alebo vysvetlenia.		
1	exhilarating	a	a position in the hierarchy of the grading system
2	competitor	b	(or a person or animal) able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions
3	adaptability	c	not wanting to accept something, especially changes or new ideas
4	freelancer	d	rival
5	rank	e	a person who sets up a business, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit
6	intimidate	f	frighten or overawe (someone), especially in order to make them do what one wants
7	revenue	g	causing strong feelings of happy excitement and elation
8	fundamental	h	not interesting; tedious
9	integrate	i	serving as a basis supporting existence or determining essential structure or function
10	resilient	j	carry out a systematic or formal inquiry to discover and examine facts, to establish the truth
		k	the quality of being able to adjust to new conditions
		l	capable of being renewed
		m	income, especially when of an organization and of a substantial nature
		n	having or likely to have influence or effect
		o	not having enough space for the people in it
		p	to form, coordinate, or blend into a functioning or unified whole
		r	an individual who earns money on a per-job basis, usually for short-term work as an independent contractor
		s	to make or adapt sth for a particular purpose, a particular person, etc.

II. Zo zadaných výrazov zvolte iba jeden správny.

In For a Penny In For a Pound

England (1)... a relatively stable single national currency with an unbroken history of over 900 years. The origins of the pound sterling date even further back. In fact, the pound as a currency unit (2)... replaced by a new currency, unlike many European currencies. The pound (3)... preferred and widely accepted in international trade for two hundred years. As a result, other countries had to adapt their currency arrangements (4)... in with sterling. Economic activity in the earliest civilizations (5)... trading or „bartering“. Services (6)... to meet individual needs. Goods of equal value were also exchanged. People then (7)... to use items that had the same value to everyone. England (8)... to barter several times throughout history. The designs of the earliest coins, (9)... back to 125 BC, (10)... imitations of Macedonia's pure gold coins. As their experience of minting (11)..., the designs became more original. The coins (12)... to reflect their lifestyle and interests. The horse was a common feature as they were (13)... people.

Coins continued (14)... in Britain while it was part of the Roman Empire. The Romans did, (15)..., impose their own coinage on Britain. Small brass and copper „minissimi“ coins were used for low-value purchases. When Britain was invaded by the Anglo-Saxons, mining and the use of coins (16)... in England for over 200 years.

With the Viking invasions of England (17)... an enormous increase in the production of coins. Alfred the Great had eight mints built so that he (18)... enough coins (19)... his soldiers and build forts and ships. The kings who came after Alfred had to keep (20)... the number of mints (21)... for the defence of the country. It became so complicated, that in 928, King Athelstan passed a law stating that there (22)... only one type of money or currency in England.

The pound (23)... into England by the Normans. It (24)... originally an amount of silver (25)... a pound and became the basis of the monetary system. In 1816 the standard of value for the sterling changed from silver to gold. During the worldwide economic crisis in 1931, Britain (26)... to abandon the gold standard. The US dollar (27)... the pound sterling as the key global currency. Other countries then fixed their exchange rates against the dollar, the value of which (28)... in terms of gold.

After the Norman Conquest, the pound (29)... into twenty shillings. The shillings were then divided into twelve pence or pennies. On 15th February 1971, Britain (30)... the decimal system. This meant that the pound was equal to 100 pence which made it much easier to use.

	A	B	C	D
1	enjoyed	had enjoyed	has enjoyed	had been enjoying
2	has never had to be	never had to be	had never had to be	had never have to be
3	has been	was	had been	has being
4	fit	to fit	to fitting	fitting
5	concerning	were concerning	are concerned	concerned
6	was traded	were traded	have been traded	were trading
7	began	had begun	were beginning	begun
8	returned	has returned	had returned	was returned
9	dated	were dated	dating	being dated
10	were being	are	were	have been
11	grew	had grew	is growing	has grown
12	start	have started	were starting	started
13	rural	the rural	an rural	a rural
14	be used	to be used	using	to be using
15	whatsoever	actually	however	eventually
16	was ceased	ceased	was ceasing	had ceased
17	had come	coming	was coming	came
18	had	would have	would be having	would had
19	to pay	paying	pay	to paying
20	increasement	increase	increasing	to increase
21	pay	to pay	to paying	paying
22	can be	should to be	was	was to be
23	was introduced	were introduced	had been introduced	introduced
24	was	was being	had been	is
25	to weigh	to be weighing	weighing	being weighing
26	forced	was forced	was forcing	has been forcing
27	was replaced	had replaced	replacing	replaced
28	remained difining	remained defined	remained to define	remained to defining
29	was being divided	was dividing	has been devided	was divided
30	introduced	was introducing	has introduced	had introduced

III. Určte, ktoré z uvedených myšlienok text obsahuje (A) alebo neobsahuje (B).

Adidas on Wednesday sharply increased its long-term sales and profit targets, as new chief executive Kasper Rorsted aims to make his mark on the German sportswear group. Adidas's profitability falls behind that of rival Nike, and investors are hoping that Mr Rorsted will be able to boost the German groups' margins considerably.

Mr Rorsted, who took charge of the world's second-largest sportswear company in October, has kept the previous CEO's strategy, which forecast high sales increases and 15% profit growth each year.

The Danish manager – who caught Adidas's attention after he boosted profitability at Henkel, the German consumer goods company – said that the group is certain to expand faster.

Mr Rorsted is targeting sales increases of 10 to 12 per cent for the next three years, and profit growth of 20 to 22 per cent. Alongside strong results last year – Adidas sales rose 14 per cent to €19.3bn, while net profit increased by 59 per cent to €1bn – the higher revenue and earnings targets helped push the group's shares up more than 6 per cent in Wednesday morning trading in Frankfurt. Part of the reason for Nike's better profitability compared to Adidas is the group's strong position in the North American market. Adidas made up ground last year, regaining its second position in the region, although it is thought that it probably won't gain first position in the U.S. market in the next quarter.

However, Mr Rorsted admitted that Adidas was still „under-represented“ in North America, and says the group will probably continue to invest more than in other areas. Adidas is also likely to sell off unwanted businesses. The group put its golf brands up for sale last year. Adidas's online sales are also due to rise. The group reported it had €1bn of digital sales last year. Mr Rorsted has also said they are aiming to boost sales to €4bn over the next three years.

1. Adidas is aiming to increase sales and profitability.
2. Adidas has been very successful in selling off unwanted businesses in the past.
3. The impact of these changes on Adidas's employees was negative.
4. Adidas is considering selling off unwanted businesses.
5. Adidas has new leadership under CEO Kasper Rorsted.
6. The long-term sustainability of the aggressive growth targets has been thoroughly discussed.
7. Adidas is aiming to grow its online sales.
8. The reaction of Adidas's suppliers to the new targets wasn't considered.
9. Adidas is still underperforming in North America.
10. Weaker presence in a key market contributes to the profitability gap between Adidas and Nike.

KONIEC TESTU.

Skontrolujte si úplnosť vyznačenia odpoved'ového hárku.