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Skupina:

Číslo uchazeče (nevypíňujte): .....

## PŘIJÍMACÍ ŘÍZENÍ PRO AKADEMICKÝ ROK 2013/2014

*Přijímací zkouška ze zeměpisu a všeobecného přehledu*

*Obor Mezinárodní rozvojová studia*

### 1. Utvořte správné dvojice: [8 b.]

A	Ukerewe	1	ostrov v Guinejském zálivu	A	—	.....
B	Kalahari	2	vodní nádrž v Ghaně	B	—	.....
C	Bioko	3	řeka na jihu Afriky	C	—	.....
D	Timbuktu	4	ostrov v zálivu Malá Syrta	D	—	.....
E	Volta	5	jezero v rovníkové Africe	E	—	.....
F	Orange	6	významné město v Mali	F	—	.....
G	Džerba	7	město na soutoku Bílého a Modrého Nilu	G	—	.....
H	Chartúm	8	poušť v Botswaně	H	—	.....

### 2. U každého státu zakroužkujte, zda je vnitrozemský: [7 b.]

Zambie	ANO	NE
Honduras	ANO	NE
Uruguay	ANO	NE
Uganda	ANO	NE
Laos	ANO	NE
Togo	ANO	NE
Bhútán	ANO	NE

### 3. Seřadte uvedené státy **sestupně** podle počtu obyvatel: [5 b.]

*Egypt — Ghana — Kuba — Mongolsko — Nigérie*

1. .... > 2. .... > 3. .... > 4. .... > 5. ....

### 4. U každého státu zakroužkujte, zda je v něm úředním jazykem španělština: [5 b.]

Brazílie	ANO	NE
Honduras	ANO	NE
Jamajka	ANO	NE
Haiti	ANO	NE
Panama	ANO	NE

5. The concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> (one of the principal greenhouse gases) in the atmosphere is: [2 p.]
- a) 0.04 %
  - b) 0.4 %
  - c) 4 %
  - d) 40 %

6. In an entrance examination to the University an applicant managed to acquire 49 points. His certificate showed that he had scored 70 per cent. What was the maximum number of points possible? [2 p.]

Answer: .....

7. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals with 21 targets that were officially established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000. The first goal *“Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger”* has three targets and the first of them states *“Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day”*. Take a hypothetical example, where Latin America manages to cut poverty rates from 10 to 5 per cent, while Africa reduces poverty from 50 per cent to 35 per cent. How can we interpret the performance of these two regions? [2 p.]

- a) Africa failed to meet the target, although the share of the population affected by positive change is three times greater in Africa than in Latin America.
- b) Latin America failed to meet the target, because the absolute number of the population affected is three times lower than in Africa.
- c) Africa met the target, because according to the definition of the target the absolute number of affected population has a higher priority than relative change in poverty rates.
- d) Both Africa and Latin America met the target, because in both cases the final poverty rate is lower than 50% of the whole population.

8. Mare Rouge is a small town in northwest Haiti, with a population of approximately 15,000 inhabitants. It is an area with a humid, tropical climate. The nearest water source is located about 1.5 kilometres from Mare Rouge. Each family sends a water carrier who brings 16 litres of water per day. The average consumption of water for washing, cooking and drinking and is 2 litres per household member.

(8.1) How many members has an average household in Mare Rouge? Answer: ..... [1 p.]

(8.2) How many litres of water are consumed by the inhabitants of the town in a week?

Answer: ..... [1 p.]

9. Select (circle) which one of the following persons should not be mentioned among the following dictators or authoritative leaders: [1 p.]

*Bashar Asad — Alexander Lukashenko — Lech Wałęsa — Kim Jong-un — Raúl Castro*

- 10.** In the pictures below you can see logos of different international organisations. From the list select and write down the correct answer for each picture. Choose from the list of the following organisations: [2 p.]

*World Bank, NATO, United Nations, European Union, Commonwealth*



.....

- 11.** Which one of the following countries does not belong among the so called “tax havens” where certain taxes are levied at a low rate? [2 p.]
- a) Panama
  - b) Liechtenstein
  - c) Bahamas
  - d) Sweden
- 12.** How are “Bhopal” and “Exxon Valdez” related? [2 p.]
- a) ecological disaster
  - b) colonial administrative system
  - c) religious festivals
  - d) international terrorism
- 13.** What was the name of the geographical area bridging Eurasia with America during the last glacial period? [2 p.]
- a) Barents Sea
  - b) Bering Strait
  - c) Norway Sea – Iceland – Danish Straits
  - d) Greenland Sea
- 14.** Duckweed (*Lemna* gen.) is a small water plant colonizing ponds in spring. The plant grows exponentially. Yesterday a quarter of the pond was covered by the plants. If one half of the pond is covered today, how much of the water surface will be covered tomorrow? [2 p.]
- a) 51%
  - b) 75%
  - c) 100%
  - d) 115%

- 15.** Read the excerpt from the book *Poor Economics* (Banerjee and Duflo, 2011) and answer the questions below.

*“The sight of countless fruit and vegetable sellers standing side by side on street corners is common to cities in most developing countries. Each of the sellers (usually a woman) has a small cart or just a sheet of tarp on the pavement on which she has piled tomatoes, onions, or whatever she happens to be selling. The vendors buy their stock in the morning from a wholesaler, usually on credit, and sell it during the day, reimbursing the wholesaler at night. ... This is the way many businesses in rich countries operate, too: They get a working capital loan to produce and purchase goods and then repay the loans out of their revenues. What is striking is how much the poor repay, compared to the rich. In Chennai, India, when the typical fruit seller reimburses the wholesaler at night for the 1,000 rupees’ (\$51 USD PPP) worth of vegetables she got in the morning, she gives him 1,046.9 rupees on average.”*

**(15.1)** The excerpt is the beginning of one chapter of the book. Based on the excerpt the chapter is likely to be about? [2 p.]

- a) rising prices of fruits and vegetables in developing countries
- b) measuring poverty in developing countries
- c) credit markets for the poor in developing countries
- d) gender inequality in developing countries

**(15.2)** The interest rate that the fruit sellers pay is: [2 p.]

- a) 4.69% per day
- b) 0.469% per day
- c) 104.69% per day
- d) 1,046.9% per day

- 16.** The “yurt” (jurta) is: [2 p.]

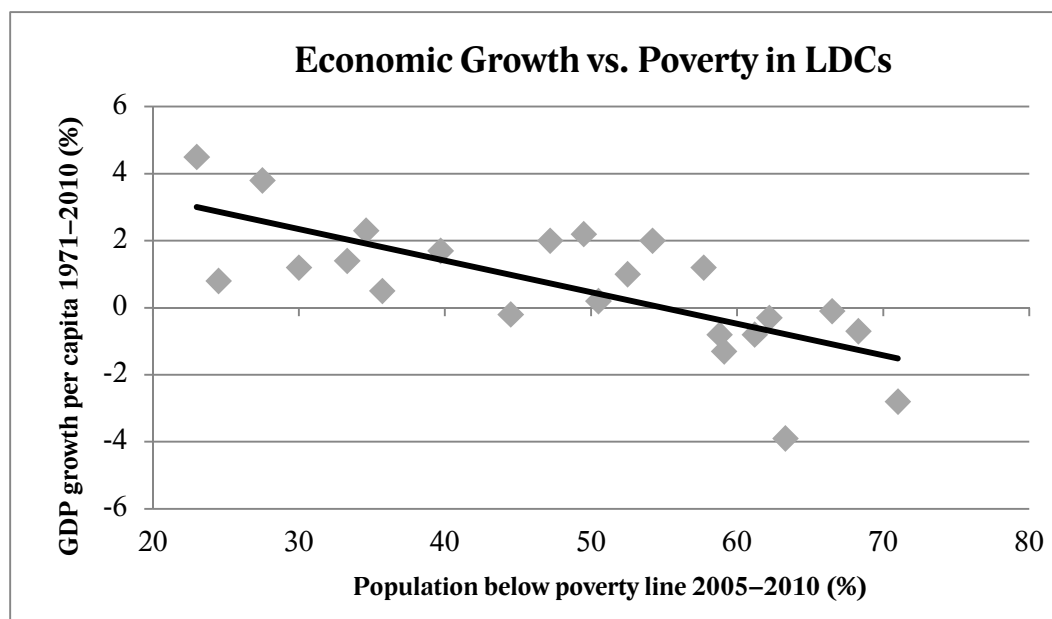
- a) A very old process of milk production typical for areas of South-east Asia. It is nowadays forbidden because of hygiene constraints.
- b) A week-long festival that is held in Mexico (Yucatán) to celebrate the winter solstice. It has its origins in Mayan history and today it is part of the UNESCO world heritage.
- c) A traditional dwelling structure typical for people living a nomadic life on the steppes of Central Asia and Mongolia. It is portable and usually covered by sheep’s wool felt and layers of fabric.
- d) South African dance typical of the Xhosa people. It is presented during Independence Day as one cultural heritage together with other features that represent all the different South African ethnicities.

- 17.** Which of the following Muslim countries is NOT predominantly Arabic? [2 p.]

- a) Kuwait
- b) Iraq
- c) Tunisia
- d) Iran



18. From the following graph, what can we conclude about the relationship between *poverty* (measured by the share of population living below the poverty line) and *economic growth* (measured by the gross domestic product (GDP) growth per capita) in the least developed countries (LDCs)? [2 p.]



- a) The relationship is negative on average: with higher economic growth (per capita) lower poverty is associated.
  - b) The relationship is positive on average: with higher economic growth (per capita) higher poverty is associated.
  - c) There is no relationship between economic growth (per capita) and poverty.
  - d) There is not enough information to draw a conclusion about the relationship between economic growth (per capita) and poverty.
19. The current pope Francis is from which country: [2 p.]
- a) Poland
  - b) Germany
  - c) Argentina
  - d) Paraguay
20. Hugo Chávez was the president of which country: [2 p.]
- a) Cuba
  - b) Zimbabwe
  - c) Venezuela
  - d) East Timor
21. Which of the following countries is expected to join the EU on July 1st 2013? [2 p.]
- a) Croatia
  - b) Turkey
  - c) Switzerland
  - d) Norway

**22.** Which of the following cities is an important place for three major world religions (Christianity, Judaism, Islam)? [2 p.]

- a) Rome
- b) Jerusalem
- c) São Paulo
- d) Calcutta

**23.** When the prices of goods and services increase from year to year it is called: [2 p.]

- a) inflation
- b) import
- c) consumption
- d) privatization

**24.** Read the text below and answer the following question: [3 p.]

Much of Africa relies on foreign aid, despite economic growth in parts of the continent significantly outpacing the global average. Ethiopia has a split personality. At first glance it seems to be on an unbroken upward trajectory. Like a number of African countries, it has one of the fastest-growing economies in the world — expanding by about 10% a year since 2004. And, in recent years, the country has attracted the attention of foreign investors.

But the country's growth does not tell the whole story. Ethiopia remains one of the poorest countries on the planet. About a third of the population earn less than \$1 a day and it received \$504m from the UK government in 2011/12, making it the biggest recipient of bilateral aid from the country that year.

Ethiopia's ambassador to the UK, Berhanu Kebede, said aid — primarily from the UK, the EU and African Development Bank —

was used for healthcare, primary school education and the provision of clean drinking water.

Mr Kebede said his country was "embarking on a huge development programme" in a bid to reduce its reliance on aid. "Aid plays a significant role but, generally, it's a declining trend," he said. "I'm not trying to undermine the role of aid, but our main aim is to move from aid to trade and investment.

"Our target is to become a middle income country by 2020 and, by 2030, to be classed as developed." Ethiopia hopes to meet its targets by investing in higher education, agriculture and its manufacturing sector. The ambassador said the majority of its development plans were being funded from the government's own budget, rather than aid."

*Adapted from the BBC news article [How can Africa move away from aid dependence?](#) by Alexis Akwagyiram*

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Based on the text above, which of the following statements is true?

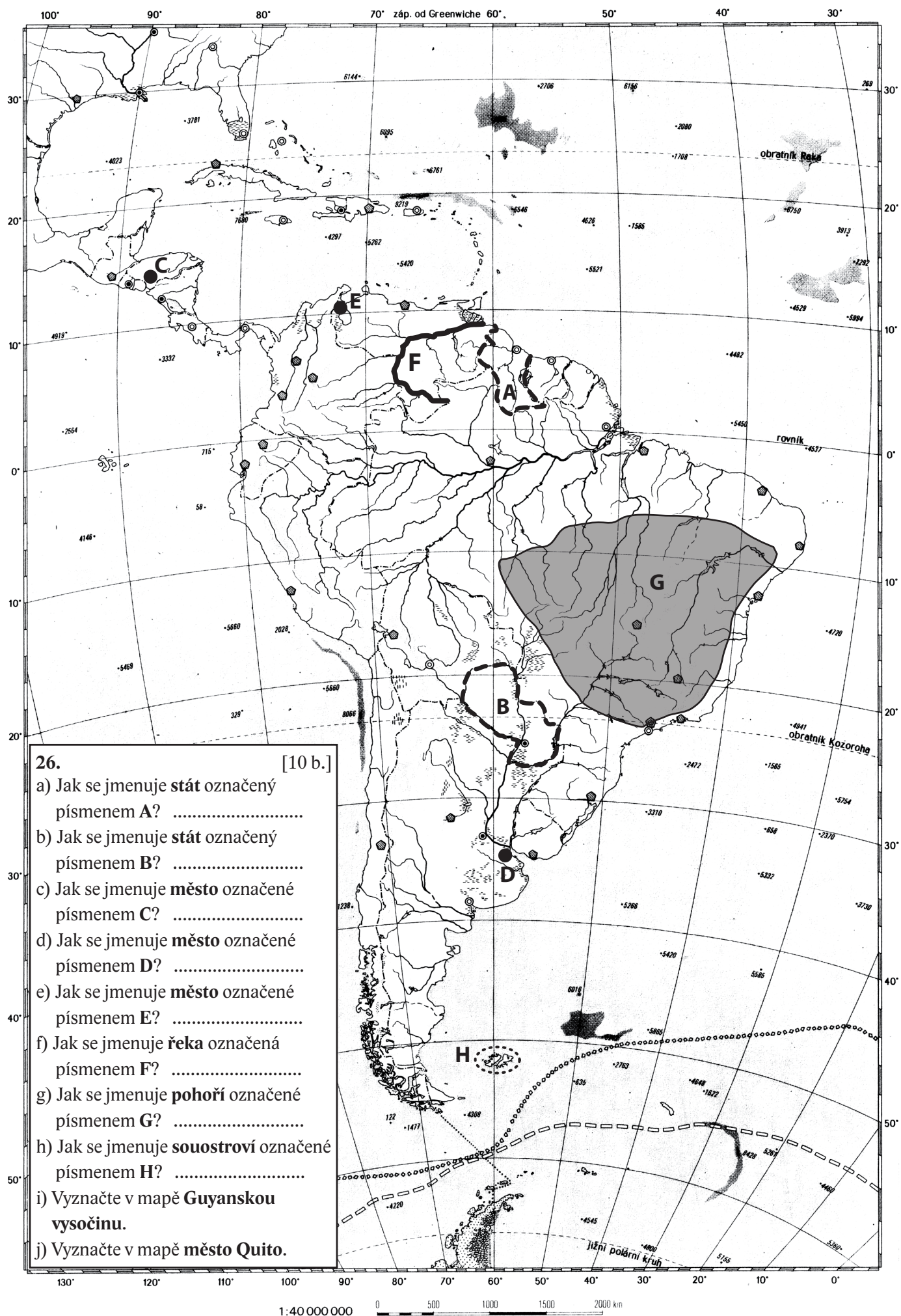
- a) Ethiopia is one of the fastest growing economies in Africa and is not in the category of poorest countries on the planet because one third of its population earns less than one dollar a day.
- b) In 2011/2012 Ethiopia was the biggest recipient of the United Kingdom's bilateral aid.
- c) Ethiopia is hoping for an increased volume in foreign aid that could help the country to move away from the attention of foreign investors.
- d) Ethiopia wants to fund its development plans from foreign aid rather than from the government's own budget.

25. Please, fill the gaps with the relevant terms offered below:

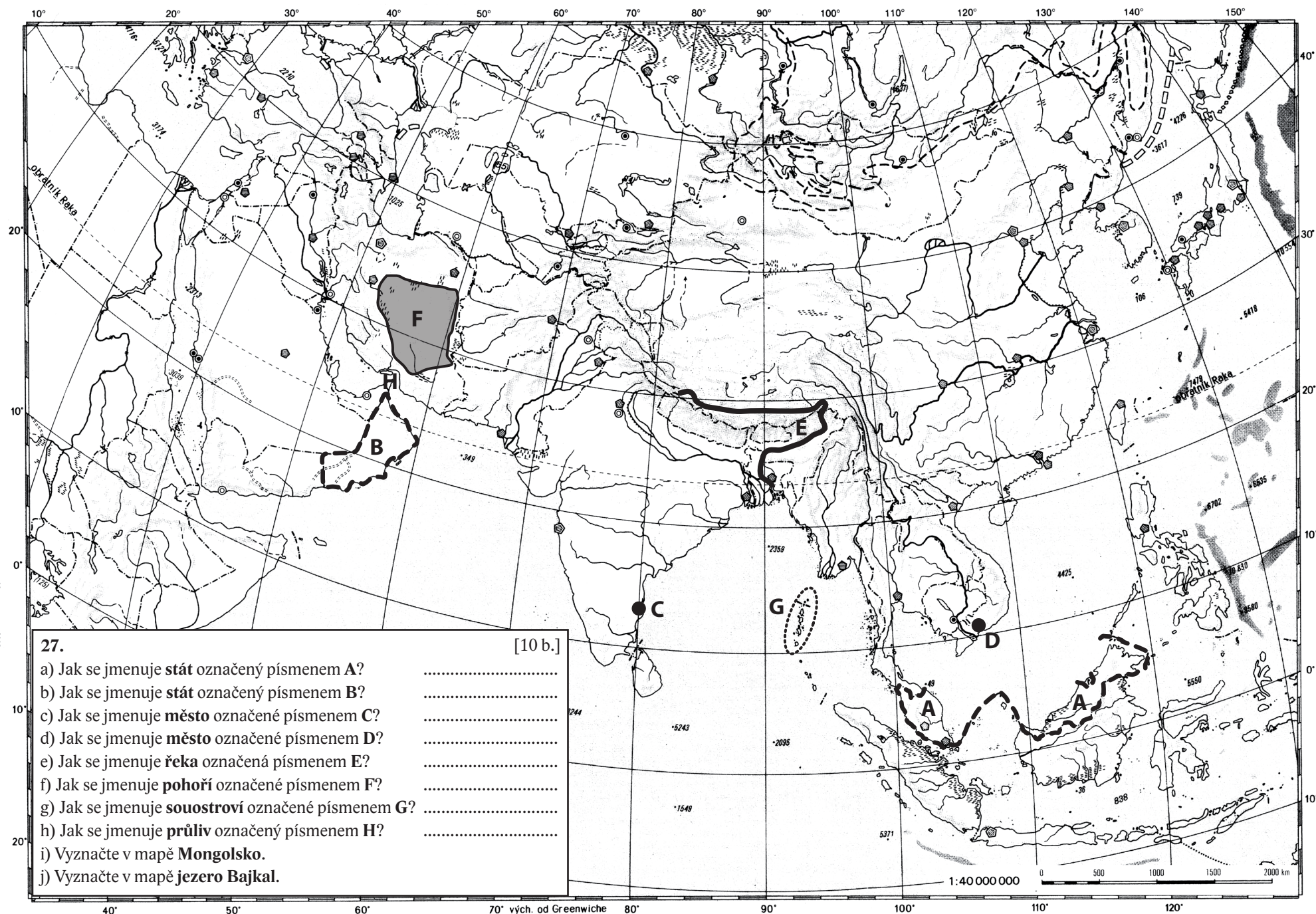
[3 p.]

<i>2001</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance</i>
<i>0.7</i>	<i>OECD</i>	<i>Swaziland</i>	<i>only negligible amount</i>
<i>EU</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>majority</i>	<i>Czech Development Agency</i>

- The Czech Republic re-emerged as a donor of development assistance (foreign aid) in ..... after its acceptance to the ..... .
- In 2012 development assistance (foreign aid) represented 219 mil. USD. Considering the Czech GDP (Gross Domestic Product) which accounted for 177,762 mil. USD, the share of development assistance on GDP was ..... per cent.
- In 2012 ..... was among the biggest recipients of Czech development assistance (foreign aid).
- The Czech Republic, as with other new donors, provides ..... of aid through multilateral organizations such as United Nations agencies, the EU etc.
- The institution in charge of the implementation of Czech bilateral assistance is called ..... .







27. [10 b.]
- Jak se jmenuje **stát** označený písmenem **A**? .....
  - Jak se jmenuje **stát** označený písmenem **B**? .....
  - Jak se jmenuje **město** označené písmenem **C**? .....
  - Jak se jmenuje **město** označené písmenem **D**? .....
  - Jak se jmenuje **řeka** označená písmenem **E**? .....
  - Jak se jmenuje **pohoří** označené písmenem **F**? .....
  - Jak se jmenuje **souostroví** označené písmenem **G**? .....
  - Jak se jmenuje **průliv** označený písmenem **H**? .....
  - Vyznačte v mapě **Mongolsko**.
  - Vyznačte v mapě **jezero Bajkal**.