


1.1. Test z anglického jazyka AJB – variant 1257



MATURITA 2005 EXTERNÁ ČASŤ

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK úroveň B kód testu: 1257

NEOTVÁRAJTE, POČKAJTE NA POKYN!
PREČÍTAJTE SI NAJPRV POKYNY K TESTU!

- Test obsahuje **80 úloh**.
- V teste sa stretnete s dvoma typmi úloh:
 - Pri úlohách s výberom odpovede vyberte správnu odpoveď spomedzi niekoľkých ponúkaných možností, z ktorých je vždy správna iba jedna. Správnu odpoveď zaznačte krížikom do príslušného políčka odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom **x**.
 - Pri úlohách s krátkou odpoveďou, ktorú tvorí jedno či niekoľko slov, píšete do príslušného poľa odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom .
- Na začiatku každej časti testu sa z inštrukcií dozviete, ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte použiť.
- Na vypracovanie testu budete mať **120 minút**.
- Pri práci smiete používať iba písacie potreby. Nesmiete používať zošity, slovníky, učebnice ani inú literatúru.
- Poznámky si robte na pomocný papier. Na obsah pomocného papiera sa pri hodnotení neprihliada.
- **Podrobnejšie pokyny na vyplňovanie odpoveďového hárka sú na poslednej strane testu. Prečítajte si ich.**
- Pracujte rýchlo, ale sústreďte sa.

Želáme Vám veľa úspechov!

Začnite pracovať, až keď dostanete pokyn!

Section I – Listening (20 points)

Tento oddiel testu sa skladá z troch častí. Ku každej časti si vypočujete nahrávku, pričom každú nahrávku budete počuť dvakrát. Počas počúvania nahrávky odpovedajte na otázky v príslušnej časti testu. Sledujte inštrukcie. Odpovede na otázky v 1. a 2. časti vyznačte v odpovedovom hárku označenom piktogramom ✕, odpovede na otázky v 3. časti napíšte do odpovedového hárka označeného piktogramom ✍.

Part 1: Like Mother, Like Daughter (7 points)

Dvakrát si vypočujete zvukovú nahrávku – interview so Sue, ktorá ako osamelá matka žije iba so svojou dcérou Emmou. Sue rozpráva otvorene o ich vzťahu. Na základe počutého vyberte správne dokončenia viet 01 – 07. Z ponúkaných možností (A), (B), (C), (D) je správna iba jedna.

Odpovede vyznačte v odpovedovom hárku označenom piktogramom ✕.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|--|--|
| 01 | Sue thinks she gets on with her daughter [REDACTED]. | (A) in every situation | (B) not very often |
| | | (C) only sometimes | (D) most of the time |
| 02 | Sue complains that Emma is [REDACTED]. | (A) nervous | (B) untidy |
| | | (C) rude | (D) unreliable |
| 03 | Sue is unhappy when Emma [REDACTED]. | (A) comes home late | (B) listens to her phone conversations |
| | | (C) watches her chatting on the computer | (D) listens to loud music |
| 04 | Sue thinks that when she talks to Emma's friends, her daughter is [REDACTED]. | (A) embarrassed | (B) angry |
| | | (C) happy | (D) jealous |
| 05 | Emma wants her mum to behave according to [REDACTED]. | (A) her mood | (B) her age |
| | | (C) her profession | (D) her social situation |
| 06 | Sue thinks both she and her daughter are [REDACTED]. | (A) selfish | (B) shy |
| | | (C) stubborn | (D) confident |
| 07 | Sue thinks that her daughter is [REDACTED]. | (A) sensitive and communicative | (B) sensitive and determined |
| | | (C) sensible and devoted | (D) sensible and determined |

Part 2: A Lost Child
(6 points)

Teraz si vypočujete ďalšiu zvukovú nahrávku – príbeh Mary Quinn a jej malého syna, ktorý sa stratil. Budete ho počuť dvakrát. Na základe počutého rozhodnite o každom z tvrdení **08 – 13**, či je pravdivé – true **(A)**, nepravdivé – false **(B)**, alebo či o jeho pravdivosti nemožno na základe počutého rozhodnúť – not stated **(C)**.

Odpovede vyznačte v odpoved'ovom hárku označenom piktogramom X.

Let's listen to Mary Quinn's story about her child who got lost.

08 The story happened when Mary was shopping in Belfast.

(A) true

(B) false

(C) not stated

09 Mary was scared right from the beginning.

(A) true

(B) false

(C) not stated

10 Mary found Tommy inside the shop.

(A) true

(B) false

(C) not stated

11 Mary thought that the woman was a kidnapper.

(A) true

(B) false

(C) not stated

12 Mary learned more about what happened to Tommy two years later.

(A) true

(B) false

(C) not stated

13 While Anna was holding Tommy's hand, there was a car accident.

(A) true

(B) false

(C) not stated

Koniec 2. časti 1. oddielu – test pokračuje na ďalšej strane.

**Part 3: A Newspaper Translator
(7 points)**

Vypočujete si rozhovor s Kim Randall, ktorá pracuje ako prekladateľka v tlačovej agentúre. Na základe počutého doplňte chýbajúce slová, resp. slovné spojenia **14 – 20** v jednotlivých vetách.


Odpovede napíšte do odpoved'ového hárka označeného piktogramom  .

Kim reads Belgian, Swiss and <input type="text" value="14"/> newspapers.	(1 word)
Kim searches for keywords and <input type="text" value="15"/> which are of interest to her clients.	(1 word)
Due to her research, people can also learn about new developments in <input type="text" value="16"/> or <input type="text" value="16"/> .	(2 words)
She dislikes working with <input type="text" value="17"/> things.	(1 word)
Translating an article many times can be <input type="text" value="18"/> .	(1 word)
Concentrating in a/an <input type="text" value="19"/> can be difficult.	(2 words)
Useful languages in her occupation are English, German, Swedish and <input type="text" value="20"/> .	(1 word)

Koniec 1. oddielu.

Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane.

Section II – Language in Use
(40 points)

Tento oddiel testu sa skladá z troch častí. Jeho vypracovaniu by ste mali venovať približne 45 minút. Odpovede na otázky v 1. časti vyznačte v odpovedovom hárku označenom piktogramom **x** , odpovede na otázky v 2. a 3. časti napíšte do odpovedového hárka označeného piktogramom  .

Part 1: The Corrs (20 points)

V nasledujúcom texte o známej skupine Corrs sú na viacerých miestach (21 – 40) vynechané slová. Za textom nájdete pre každé vynechané miesto štyri možnosti doplnenia. Rozhodnite, ktoré z ponúkaných slov patrí na príslušné miesto textu. Z ponúkaných možností (A) – (D) je správna iba **jedna**.

Príklad: 00 – (B)

Odpovede vyznačte v odpovedovom hárku označenom piktogramom **x .**

“In Blue” is The Corrs finest musical 00 to date – an album that reflects everything you have always loved about the band and yet 21 the same time presents them as you have never heard them 22 . “It’s the most versatile album we 23 ,” Jim Corr says.

The Corrs have come a long 24 from Dundalk, the Irish border town where they first got together to play in an 25 bedroom of their parents’ house. It 26 ten years since they took first steps when they auditioned for the role of the band in “The Commitments”, Alan Parker’s film. By their own 27 they were “terrible” and 28 not get the roles they wanted, 29 they were all given 30 parts. Yet the film’s musical advisor John Hughes 31 something special. He was 32 impressed that he became 33 group’s manager.

The Corrs’ big break 34 in a fairytale-style in 1994 when they 35 unannounced at New York’s Hit Factory. Today they 36 they don’t know how they had the nerve.

They signed a 37 , and their first album “Forgiven Not Forgotten” was 38 in 1995. This album made 39 international stars. For the next two years they were on tour almost 40 . They didn’t stop until it was time to begin writing and recording their second album.

00 (A) completion (B) achievement (C) acknowledgment (D) recognition

21	(A) at	(B) on	(C) in	(D) for
22	(A) earlier	(B) ago	(C) before	(D) sooner
23	(A) have made	(B) have done	(C) made	(D) did
24	(A) road	(B) way	(C) journey	(D) tour
25	(A) above	(B) up	(C) upstairs	(D) over
26	(A) was	(B) is being	(C) has been	(D) is
27	(A) complaint	(B) suggestion	(C) permission	(D) admission
28	(A) will	(B) did	(C) should	(D) must
29	(A) although	(B) however	(C) in spite	(D) despite
30	(A) another	(B) others	(C) the other	(D) other
31	(A) clear saw	(B) clearly saw	(C) saw clearly	(D) saw clear
32	(A) enough	(B) too	(C) so	(D) such
33	(A) the	(B) some	(C) one	(D) that
34	(A) did	(B) made	(C) happened	(D) turned
35	(A) were appearing	(B) were appeared	(C) appeared	(D) appearing
36	(A) tell	(B) say	(C) speak	(D) talk
37	(A) contract	(B) treaty	(C) license	(D) pact
38	(A) issued	(B) released	(C) printed	(D) published
39	(A) of them	(B) of their	(C) their	(D) them
40	(A) finally	(B) completely	(C) fully	(D) continuously

Koniec 1. časti 2. oddielu – test pokračuje na ďalšej strane.

Part 2: Christmas in Washington, D.C.
(10 points)

V nasledujúcom texte sú vynechané slová 41 – 50. Slová napísané veľkými tlačenými písmenami dajte do správneho tvaru a doplňte nimi text v príslušnom riadku. V úvodnej časti textu je uvedený vzorový príklad (00).

Príklad: 00 – Government

Príslušné slová napíšte do odpovedového hárka označeného piktogramom  .

Officially, the **00** of the United States does not celebrate religious holidays. **41**, of course, it does. There is a **42** Christmas tree, and the White House is decked out for the holidays.

Washington families gather together during this season to attend church, enjoy Christmas dinner and give gifts, **43** the beauty of the city **44** with snow, and remember Christmases gone by in this **45** city.

Washingtonians, like most **46**, love to do their Christmas shopping in multi-level **47** malls, such as Georgetown Park which always has **48** dressed in old-fashioned costumes to put shoppers in the holiday spirit.

Christmas in the United States is, first of all, a sacred **49** of the birth of Christ. While the essential nature and message of Jesus remains constant, the other customs change, **50** as the family and the nation change.

GOVERN
UNOFFICIAL
NATION
ADMIRATION
DECORATION
HISTORY
AMERICA
SHOP
MUSIC
CELEBRATE
EXACT

**Part 3: The White House
(10 points)**

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text a slovesá v zátvorkách **51 – 60** uveďte v správnom gramatickom tvare. V úvodnej časti textu je uvedený vzorový príklad (**00**).

Príklad: **00** – is

Odpovede napíšte do odpovedového hárka označeného piktogramom  .

One of the most famous addresses in the world is 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. It **00** (be) the oldest public building in Washington, the home of every American President except George Washington.

Construction of the President's Palace began in 1972, and since then it **51** (see) many

changes. It was reconstructed after the British **52** (*burn*) it during the War of 1812. Actually it **53** (*paint*) white to hide smoke stains on the outside walls, and it was only then that it became known as the White House.

In the 1940s, the White House construction was considered so poor that President Truman **54** (*worry*) his bathtub might sink through the floor during a state reception. He moved out for the next four years while his home **55** (*totally, reconstruct*).

Its most recent makeover **56** (*occur*) in 1961, when Jacqueline Kennedy brought back many of the historically accurate and original furnishings that had been removed from the White House over the years.

Today, the White House **57** (*consist*) of the original building and new facilities such as doctor's and dentist's offices, a television studio, a solarium, an indoor swimming pool and a nuclear bomb shelter.

Of its 132 rooms, only five are open to the public, and visitors **58** (*not, find*) the President in any of them. Still, it is exciting **59** (*get*) even this close. Neither the Oval Office nor the First Family's living quarters **60** (*include*) on the tour.

Koniec 3. časti 2. oddielu – test pokračuje na ďalšej strane.

Section III – Reading (40 points)

Tento oddiel testu sa skladá z troch častí. Jeho vypracovaniu by ste mali venovať približne 45 minút. Odpovede na otázky v 1. časti a 2. časti vyznačte v odpoved'ovom hárku označenom piktogramom ✕, odpovede na otázky v 3. časti napíšte do odpoved'ového hárku označeného piktogramom ✎.

Part 1: Chinese Opinions of Britain (14 points)

Prečítajte si názory čínskych turistov na Britániu. V úlohách 61 – 67 doplňte do viet jedno zo slovných spojení A – J. Každé slovné spojenie môžete použiť iba raz, pričom tri z nich nemožno doplniť do žiadnej vety.

Odpovede vyznačte v odpoved'ovom hárku označenom piktogramom ✕.

There are some things which are better in Britain than in China and some **61** .
For example in personnel here you can apply for a better job and if you're suitable you **62** . That's good – it's democratic. In China, your manager will make the initial

suggestion. Also, there are more people, and the right people must say you're good. On the other hand, **63** here you are judged on a one-to-one basis but in China you are evaluated by a group of people – which seems better and fairer.

In China, I think people work much harder but management is **64**. There's more time spent talking with people, but contact with others outside the organization is **65** and there's a greater hierarchy.

In Britain, I don't think **66**: they work much harder than the men. They also work when they get home, especially if they have a family. It doesn't seem fair. More and more women are going into industry and **67** in China. I can't understand why women in high positions in Britain have a child, give up work and stay at home. We would send the child to kindergarten.

- (A) will be promoted
- (B) there's equality for women
- (C) which are worse
- (D) there are equal opportunities
- (E) will not be offered
- (F) in the performance assessment
- (G) more difficult
- (H) less efficient
- (I) which are efficient
- (J) will be advertised

Koniec 1. časti 3. oddielu – test pokračuje na ďalšej strane.

**Part 2: Gifted Kids
(12 points)**

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text o talentovaných deťoch a rozhodnite, ktoré z tvrdení **68 – 73** je pravdivé – true **(A)**, alebo nepravdivé – false **(B)**. Uved'te vždy aj označenie tej časti textu **(a) – (e)**, na základe ktorej ste rozhodli o pravdivosti či nepravdivosti daného tvrdenia.

Odpovede vyznačte v odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom x.

- (a)** All children have gifts and some have exceptional gifts. They may be musically or artistically talented. They may excel at sports or in dance, or be scientifically or technically creative. Very often, gifted children have outstanding intellectual potential.
- (b)** Parents often ask about the "signs" of giftedness. Please bear in mind that the following are only examples; not every child will display all these characteristics.
- (c)** Gifted children often walk and talk early; have great physical and mental energy; seem to need less sleep than children of the same age; and show great curiosity about the world around them. They are also particularly interested in cause and effect, and in fundamental questions such as the meaning of life and death; ask lots of questions; have a superior vocabulary; talk fluently; and learn to read early.
- (d)** They often prefer games and hobbies which are usually associated with older children. Children of high intelligence often seek the company of older children, as well as that of adults.
- (e)** Whatever form of exceptional ability a child may show, the best preparation for growing up is to have lived fully as a child. There are times when a child, however clever, will want to play and act like other children, and he or she should be allowed and encouraged to do so.

68 Excellent sports achievement can be the sign of giftedness.
(A) true **(B)** false Which of the paragraphs **(a) – (e)** supports your answer?

69 Gifted children prefer only the company of adults.
(A) true **(B)** false Which of the paragraphs **(a) – (e)** supports your answer?

70 The signs of giftedness are not identical for all talented children.
(A) true **(B)** false Which of the paragraphs **(a) – (e)** supports your answer?

71 Talented children have exceptional communication skills.
(A) true **(B)** false Which of the paragraphs **(a) – (e)** supports your answer?

72 Gifted children are usually interested in why things happen.
(A) true **(B)** false Which of the paragraphs **(a) – (e)** supports your answer?

73 Gifted children never want to behave like other children.
(A) true **(B)** false Which of the paragraphs **(a) – (e)** supports your answer?

**Part 3: Visiting London
(14 points)**

Prečítajte si informácie pre návštevníkov Londýna. Na základe prečítaného doplňte vety 74 – 80.

Chýbajúce slová napíšte do odpovedového hárka označeného piktogramom  .


This is a special programme designed for smaller, more independent groups.

Your group will be accommodated with host families in West London (Travelcard Zone 5 or 6) with easy access by bus or tube to the centre of the Capital and all its attractions. You will then undertake all excursions by Travelcard which allows you the flexibility to travel as you wish.

As free places for Group Leaders are not included in this programme, this tour is aimed at older teenagers or adults who are confident in organising their own excursions.



The group is responsible for making their own way to the Family Centre where they will be welcomed by the Family Liaison Co-ordinator and host families. However, if you should prefer a Meet & Greet service on your arrival we would be pleased to arrange it (contact us for details and costs).



We will be happy to suggest excursion ideas for your tour – contact us before you depart for Britain to ensure you get the most out of your stay.

The group will stay with  **74**  . (2 words)

This programme does not offer any places for  **75**  free of charge. (2 words)

The programme is intended for  **76**  travellers. (1 word)

 **77**  enables the group to be flexible in organising trips. (1 word)

For some  **78**  suggestions groups should contact the travel agency (1 word)

before arriving in Britain.

The group will meet their host families at the  **79**  . (2 words)

The travel agency provides a special greeting  **80**  when groups arrive. (1 word)

KONIEC TESTU