

MATURITA 2014

EXTERNÁ ČASŤ

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

úroveň B1

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

- Test obsahuje **60 úloh**.
- Na vypracovanie testu budete mať **100 minút**.
- Na začiatku každej úlohy sa z inštrukcií dozviete, ktorý odpoveďový hárak máte použiť.
- 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 vyznačte krížikom do príslušného políčka odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom **☒**.
 - Pri úlohách s krátkou odpoveďou, ktorých odpoveď tvorí jedno slovo (prípadne zložený slovesný tvar) alebo niekoľko slov, píšete do príslušného políčka odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom **✍**.
- Pri práci smiete používať iba pero s čiernou alebo modrou náplňou. Nesmiete používať zošity, slovníky, učebnice ani inú literatúru.
- **Podrobnejšie pokyny na vyplňovanie odpoveďového hárka sú na poslednej strane testu. Prečítajte si ich.**

Želáme vám veľa úspechov!

Začnite pracovať, až keď dostanete pokyn!

Section I – LISTENING (20 points)

Táto časť testu sa skladá z troch nahrávok. Každú z nich budete počuť dvakrát. Počas počúvania odpovedajte na otázky prislúchajúce k jednotlivým nahrávkam. Sledujte inštrukcie a piktogramy, aby ste vedeli, na ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte vyznačovať svoje odpovede.

Part 1: Interesting Facts about John Legend (7 points)

Vypočujte si rozhovor so spevákom Johnom Legendom o jeho osobnom a profesionálnom živote. Na základe vypočutého vyberte správnu odpoveď. Vždy je správna iba **jedna** z ponúkaných možností.

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh 01 – 07.

01 When John Legend was a teenager, his classmates were .

- (A) of the same age
- (B) of different ages
- (C) younger than him
- (D) older than him

02 At the age of 16, John became attractive for girls because .

- (A) he became more mature
- (B) he started performing
- (C) he founded a new band
- (D) he started playing the guitar

03 Before he met Chrissy, .

- (A) he did not sing on the stage
- (B) he did not have other relationships
- (C) he had several girlfriends
- (D) he moved from his family

04 John feels fine in Chrissy's company because .

- (A) she discusses everything with him
- (B) she is very smart and funny
- (C) it helps him write new songs
- (D) it makes him more attractive

05 With every relationship, John .

- (A) is ready to change the place he lives
- (B) becomes more emotional
- (C) becomes more responsible
- (D) wants to stay with his partner forever

06 In the Maldives, John .

- (A) planned to ask Chrissy to become his wife
- (B) had to solve problems with the local police
- (C) faced problems with transport
- (D) became Chrissy's husband

07 In the future, John plans .

- (A) to found his own record label
- (B) to have a large family
- (C) to move to a different country
- (D) to live with Chrissy

Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane

Part 2: Wild Swimming (6 points)

Vypočujte si rozhlasovú reláciu, v ktorej Diana Appleyard rozpráva o svojom obľúbenom športe. Na základe vypočutého rozhodnite o každom z tvrdení **08 – 13**, či je pravdivé (**A**), nepravdivé (**B**) alebo z nahrávky nevyplýva (**C**).

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoved'ovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh **08 – 13**.

08 The feeling of social isolation led Diana to take up swimming.

(A) true (B) false (C) not stated

09 In Scotland, swimming is forbidden in a lot of places.

(A) true (B) false (C) not stated

10 At the beginning of her wild swimming, Diana was quite slim.

(A) true (B) false (C) not stated

11 Diana has managed to swim the distance of two miles at least three times in her life.

(A) true (B) false (C) not stated

12 Diana thinks it is more suitable for a person to start this sport at a younger age.

(A) true (B) false (C) not stated

13 Except in winter, there is swimming every Tuesday in various locations.

(A) true (B) false (C) not stated

Part 3: Getting Your First Part Time Job (7 points)

Vypočujte si rozhlasovú reláciu, v ktorej odborníci radia mladým ľuďom, ako si hľadať prvú prácu či brigádu. Vypočujete si 6 praktických rád. Tieto rady sú zhrnuté vo vetách označených **14 – 20**, avšak nie v poradí, v akom ste ich počuli v nahrávke. Na základe vypočutého zoradte vety do správneho poradia tak, že zapíšete do odpovedového hárka ku každej z nich príslušné poradové číslo od **1** do **6**. Pozor, **jedna** veta je navyše a obsahuje informáciu, ktorú ste v nahrávke nepočuli. K tejto vete napíšete do odpovedového hárka **X**.

Svoje odpovede napíšte na odpovedový hárak označený piktogramom .

Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh **14 – 20**.

14 Get a list of places to apply to.

15 Stand up straight and act with confidence.

16 Follow up and show your interest.

17 Practise interview questions and answers.

18 Appearance is important.

19 Prepare yourself for being unsuccessful.

20 Prepare written information about yourself.

**Koniec prvej časti testu
Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane**

Section II – LANGUAGE IN USE (20 points)

Táto časť testu sa skladá z dvoch textov. Jej vypracovaniu by ste mali venovať približne 25 minút. Pri každom texte si všimajte piktogram, aby ste vedeli, ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte použiť.

Part 1: Riches of the Sea (10 points)

V nasledujúcom texte sú na miestach 21 – 30 vynechané slová. Za textom nájdete pre každé vynechané miesto štyri možnosti doplnenia. Rozhodnite, ktorá z ponúkaných možností (A) – (D) je správna. Vždy je správna iba **jedna** možnosť.

Príklad: – (C)

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

The floors of the ocean contain many riches can be used by men. Many minerals, chemicals and oil from the sea nowadays.

By using nuclear energy, ocean water can be turned into fresh water by the salt. Producing food from farms the sea is a possibility in the future. Plants grown in the sea could help the problem of many of the world's people who go every day. About 10–15% of the world's people do not have food. It is important to find new sources of food.

Some scientists believe that someday the sea will be used to make electric . If this came true, it help meet the need for the world's industries. The decreasing of coal, oil, and gas shows that the need to find new kinds of energy is .

Curry D.: Riches of the Sea. In: Rapid Reader, 2013, s. 47 – 48, upravené

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 00 | (A) who | (B) this | (C) that | (D) what |
| 21 | (A) take | (B) are taken | (C) have taken | (D) took |
| 22 | (A) squeezing | (B) pressing | (C) removing | (D) twisting |
| 23 | (A) above | (B) under | (C) across | (D) along |
| 24 | (A) solve | (B) raise | (C) face | (D) put |
| 25 | (A) depressed | (B) hungry | (C) thirsty | (D) tired |
| 26 | (A) too | (B) more | (C) less | (D) enough |
| 27 | (A) power | (B) force | (C) control | (D) strength |
| 28 | (A) will | (B) would | (C) must | (D) is going to |
| 29 | (A) offer | (B) order | (C) supply | (D) request |
| 30 | (A) temporary | (B) continuous | (C) permanent | (D) urgent |

Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane

Part 2: Different People, Different Reactions (10 points)

V nasledujúcom texte sú na miestach 31 – 40 vynechané slová. Doplňte ich. Doplňte vždy iba **jedno** slovo.

Príklad: – of

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoved'ovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

All us have felt pain. We have cut ourselves or have burned. Some of us suffer pain rarely, others have painful attacks all the time. Why does pain come in many forms? What are the different ways of stopping ?

Pain can take complete control of our body and mind, making it impossible to move and even to think. Yet we need pain. Without it, we would know if we have hurt ourselves. It is our body's warning system. It tells us that we injured and should do something about it.

Pain is the common reason we go to a doctor or take medicines. Until recently, however, most doctors knew little about the process of pain . Scientists have discovered that the sense of pain is made up both chemical and electrical signals. They also learned that the nervous system sends two different kinds of pain messages to the brain: one very fast, the other slow.

Science in the News. In: VOA Special English, 2013, s. 89, upravené

***Koniec druhej časti testu
Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane***

Section III – READING (20 points)

Táto časť testu sa skladá z troch ukážok. Jej vypracovaniu by ste mali venovať približne 45 minút. Pri každom texte si všímajte piktogram, aby ste vedeli, ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte použiť.

Part 1: Experience the Fun and Delights of Brazil (7 points)

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text, v ktorom Austrálčanka Karrine opisuje svoje zážitky z pobytu v Brazílii. K úlohám 41 – 47 priradte vhodnú vetu spomedzi možností (A) – (J). Tri vety sa nedajú priradiť k žiadnej z úloh. Vždy existuje len **jedno** správne riešenie.

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

Rio de Janeiro is one of the most amazing cities I've ever seen! It's known for its two main beaches in the suburbs of Copacabana and Ipanema. They sell drinks, food, jewellery and deck chairs on the beach and you can join them for a friendly game of soccer or volleyball.

There are many shops and cafés surrounding the beaches too, so there are always things to see and do. It means that it is easy to get to its different parts. The people are friendly and welcoming, and this only adds to the wonderful energy of the place.

I wanted to see other beautiful sites, so I took a cable car up Sugarloaf Mountain. I also visited Tijuca National Park. It's the world's largest urban forest where you can see amazing waterfalls, hundreds of plants and trees.

I loved the famous carnival festival! It's considered the biggest in the world. Each day more than two million people crowd the streets. The parade is amazing, with samba schools competing for the best decorated float.

I ate lots of Brazilian barbecue food! There's a great range of fresh meat to choose from when eating out. The country's national dish is feijoada, a stew made of black beans with beef or pork. It's really tasty.

I saw the statue of Christ the Redeemer – the iconic figure of Jesus Christ. It looks out over Rio de Janeiro. It's one of the seven wonders of the modern world. It was really amazing to see it in real life.

<http://www.thatslife.com.au/Article/Real-Life/Travel-Tales/Brazil2>, 07. 07. 2013, upravené

(A) Some people helped me with planning the sightseeing in Rio.

(B) It is a famous peak situated in Guanabara Bay.

(C) Feijoada is prepared on an open fire.

(D) Buses run frequently across the city.

(E) It is 30 metres tall, not including the eight-metre pedestal.

(F) There are also plenty of native birds and monkeys to see there.

(G) Many locals earn their living there all year long.

(H) It is cooked on long sticks and placed on racks over a fire.

(I) I was very satisfied with my trip to Brazil.

(J) It's held over four days every year before Lent.

Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane

Part 2: A Few Facts from the Life of Margaret Thatcher (6 points)

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text. Rozhodnite o každom tvrdení **48 – 53**, či je pravdivé (**A**) alebo nepravdivé (**B**). Uvedte vždy aj označenie toho odseku (**a**) – (**e**), na základe ktorého ste rozhodli o pravdivosti alebo nepravdivosti daného tvrdenia. Vždy existuje iba **jedno** správne riešenie.

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoved'ovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

(a) She was born Margaret Roberts in Grantham, England on October 13, 1925. Her father was a local businessman and shop owner. She had an older sister, Muriel, and the family lived above her father's grocery shop. Margaret learned early on about politics from her father Alfred who served as Mayor of Grantham. Margaret attended Oxford University where she graduated with a degree in Chemistry.

(b) While attending Oxford, Thatcher became interested in politics. She became a strong believer in a Conservative government where the government has a limited effect on intervention in business. She served as president of the Oxford University Conservative Association. After graduating in 1947 she got a job working as a chemist.

(c) A few years later Thatcher tried running for office for the first time. She ran for the parliamentary seat in Dartford twice, losing both times. Being a Conservative, she had little chance to win, but it was good experience for her. She then went back to school and earned her law degree. Then, in 1959 Thatcher won a seat in the House of Commons representing Finchley. She would serve there in many ways for the next 30 years.

(d) In 1970 Margaret was appointed to the position of Education Secretary. Her position in the Conservative Party continued to rise over the next few years. In 1975 when the Conservative Party lost its majority, she took over the leadership of the party and was the first woman to become Leader of the Opposition.

(e) Thatcher became Prime Minister on May 4, 1979. One of the most important events during Thatcher's term was the Falklands War. On April 2, 1982 Argentina invaded the British Falkland Islands. Thatcher quickly sent British armed forces to retake the island. Although it was a difficult task, the British troops were able to take back the Falklands in a few short months and on June 14, 1982 the Islands were once again under British control.

http://www.ducksters.com/biography/world_leaders/margaret_thatcher.php, 11. 07. 2013, upravené

48 After her Oxford studies, Margaret Thatcher worked in the field of chemistry.

(A) true **(B)** false

Which of the paragraphs **(a)** – **(e)** supports your answer?

49 The British Army took the Falkland Islands back easily.

(A) true **(B)** false

Which of the paragraphs **(a)** – **(e)** supports your answer?

50 Margaret Thatcher was responsible for education for some time.

(A) true **(B)** false

Which of the paragraphs **(a)** – **(e)** supports your answer?

51 During her childhood, Margaret's family lived next to her father's shop.

(A) true **(B)** false

Which of the paragraphs **(a)** – **(e)** supports your answer?

52 Margaret Thatcher got her law degree after she became a member of the House of Commons.

(A) true **(B)** false

Which of the paragraphs **(a)** – **(e)** supports your answer?

53 Margaret Thatcher liked the idea of a government that intervenes in business very little.

(A) true **(B)** false

Which of the paragraphs **(a)** – **(e)** supports your answer?

Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane

Part 3: The History of Hawaii (7 points)

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text. Za textom nasledujú vety, v ktorých chýbajú slová **54 – 60**. Vety nie sú v tom poradí, v akom sú usporiadané informácie v texte. Doplňte ich. Doplňte **jedno alebo dve** slová. Tieto slová sa nachádzajú v texte.

Svoje odpovede napíšte na odpoveďový hárok označený piktogramom .

“The Aloha State” became the 50th state of the USA in 1959, but the history of Hawaii goes back centuries earlier. Around 1,500 years ago, Polynesians from the Marquesas Islands first set foot on Hawaii Island. With only the stars to guide them, they sailed over 2,000 miles in canoes.

In 1778, Captain James Cook, landed on Kauai, naming the group of islands the “Sandwich Islands” in honor of the Earl of Sandwich, opened the doors to the west. James Cook was killed only a year later in Kealakekua Bay on Hawaii Island.

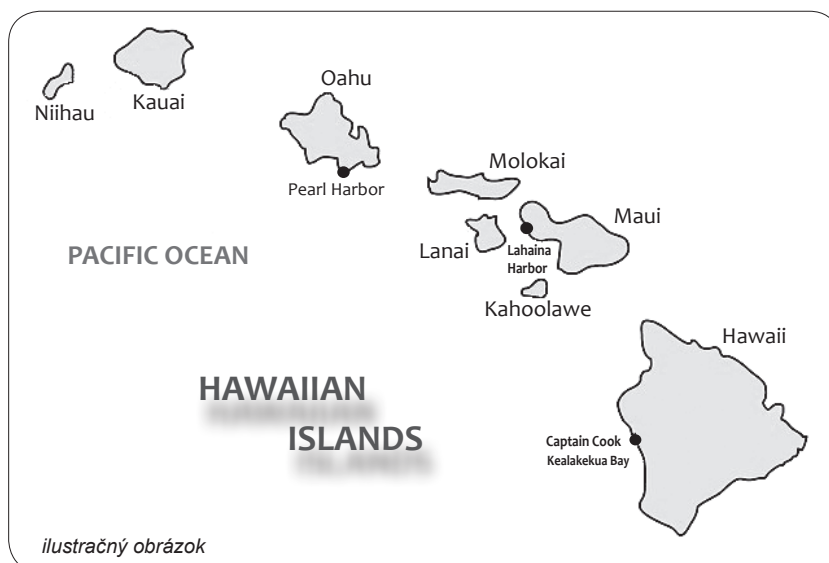
1791, the chief Kamehameha united the warring groups on Hawaii Island and went on to unify all of the Hawaiian Islands into one kingdom in 1810.

In 1820, the first Protestant missionaries arrived on Hawaii Island. Hawaii became a port for seamen, traders and whalers. The developing whaling industry in Lahaina Harbor in Maui was also very successful. Throughout these years of growth, the Native Hawaiian population was greatly decreased by western diseases.

Western influence continued to grow and in 1893, American colonists, who controlled much of Hawaii’s economy, forced the Hawaiian Kingdom out of power. In 1898, Hawaii became a territory of the United States.

In the 20th century, sugarcane and pineapple plantations fueled Hawaii’s economy. Many Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese immigrants worked on them. Lanai, under the leadership of James Dole, became known as “Pineapple Island” after becoming the world’s leading exporter of pineapples.

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Four years later, on September 2, 1945, Japan signed its unconditional surrender on the battleship USS Missouri, which is still in Pearl Harbor today.



ilustračný obrázok

<http://www.gohawaii.com/statewide/travel-tips/history>, 15. 07. 2013, upravené

54	The Native Hawaiian population was badly affected by <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .	(2 words)
55	Fighting groups in Hawaii Island were united into a/an <input type="text"/> by Kamehameha.	(1 word)
56	The <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> came to an end in the 19 th century.	(2 words)
57	Polynesians got to Hawaii Island guided only by the <input type="text"/> .	(1 word)
58	“Pineapple Island” was led by <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .	(2 words)
59	The battleship Missouri can now be found in <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .	(2 words)
60	The growing of <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> helped Hawaii’s economy very much.	(2 words)
KONIEC TESTU		

Pokyny na vyplňovanie odpoveďového hárka

Odpoveďové hárky budú skenované, nesmú sa kopírovať, krčiť ani prehýbať.
Aby skener vedel prečítať vaše odpovede, musíte dodržať nasledujúce pokyny:

- Píšte perom s čiernou alebo modrou náplňou. Nepoužívajte tradičné plniace perá, veľmi tenko píšuce perá, obyčajné ceruzky ani pentelky.

- Riešenia **úloh s výberom odpovede** zapisujte krížikom .

- Správne zaznačenie odpovede (**B**)
A B C D

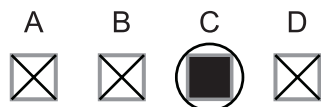
- Nesprávne zaznačenie odpovede (**B**)
A B C D



- V prípade chybného vyplnenia údajov alebo odpovedí postupujte podľa nasledujúcich pokynov. V žiadnom prípade nepoužívajte nový odpoveďový hárak.
- Keď sa pomýlite alebo neskôr zmeníte názor, úplne zaplňte políčko s nesprávnym krížikom a urobte nový krížik.



- Ak náhodou znovu zmeníte názor a chcete zaznačiť pôvodnú odpoveď, urobte krížiky do všetkých políčok a zaplnené políčko dajte do krúžku.



- Odpovede na **úlohy s krátkou odpoveďou** napíšte do príslušného poľa odpoveďového hárka čitateľne písaným alebo tlačným písmom. Pri použití tlačného písma **rozlišujte veľké a malé písmená. Nepoužívajte iba veľké tlačené písmená!**

Neotvárajte test, pokiaľ nedostanete pokyn!