



# MATURITA 2016

## EXTERNÁ ČASŤ

### ANGLICKÝ JAZYK úroveň B2

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

- Test obsahuje **80 úloh**.
- Na vypracovanie testu budete mať **120 minút**.
- Na začiatku každej úlohy sa z inštrukcií dozviete, ktorý odpoveďový hárok 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)

*This section of the test has three parts. You will hear three recordings which you will listen to twice. While listening, answer the questions in the appropriate part of the test.*

### Part 1: An Interview with John Glenn, Astronaut and Senator (7 points)

*You will hear an interview with John Glenn, who will talk about his involvement in space flights and public life. For the following statements 01–07, choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C) or (D). There is always only **one** correct answer.*

**Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .**

*Now you have 2 minutes to read the tasks.*

- 01** John Glenn described President Kennedy as a person .
- (A) who lived a hectic life
  - (B) whose mind was inquisitive
  - (C) who owned space models
  - (D) whose library was enormous

- 02** John Glenn portrayed the rocket engineer Werner von Braun as a person .
- (A) involved in political life
  - (B) focused on engineering and maths
  - (C) with much broader interests than engineering
  - (D) whose library was full of maths books

- 03** John Glenn advises young people to .
- (A) specialize in one field
  - (B) achieve outstanding academic results
  - (C) focus on technical subjects
  - (D) have a wide academic background

- 04** Besides the area of nuclear weapons control, John Glenn, senator, was active in .
- (A) economic and financial issues
  - (B) educational and environmental matters
  - (C) health and social issues
  - (D) law and legislation matters

**05** John Glenn [ ] different personalities from historical, educational and public backgrounds.

- (A) wrote about
- (B) researched
- (C) looked up to
- (D) quoted

**06** John Glenn was forbidden to take [ ] items on board the spaceship.

- (A) dangerous
- (B) metal
- (C) personal
- (D) heavy

**07** John Glenn disapproved of the movie *The Right Stuff* because of the [ ] .

- (A) wrong interpretation of events
- (B) high proportion of documentary features
- (C) poor acting of some characters
- (D) insufficient technical details

***Please turn the page and continue with Section I.***

**Part 2: Two Successful Women (6 points)**

*You will hear two women discussing their personal and professional lives – Nicky Morgan, who is a Member of Parliament, and Kim Ingleby, who is a personal trainer. For questions 08–13, decide whether the statements are true (A), false (B), or whether the information was not given (C).*

**Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with X.**

*Now you have 2 minutes to read the tasks.*

**08** Nicky's rented flat and her office in London are within walking distance of each other.  
**(A)** true                      **(B)** false                      **(C)** not stated

**09** As part of her professional work, Nicky communicates with people from the financial and health departments.  
**(A)** true                      **(B)** false                      **(C)** not stated

**10** In 2010, Nicky fell ill a couple of times because she was exhausted from her pre-election activities.  
**(A)** true                      **(B)** false                      **(C)** not stated

**11** Kim broadcasts fitness features on the radio.  
**(A)** true                      **(B)** false                      **(C)** not stated

**12** Kim was forced to stop training after being infected.  
**(A)** true                      **(B)** false                      **(C)** not stated

**13** Kim's relaxation before competing does not exceed half an hour.  
**(A)** true                      **(B)** false                      **(C)** not stated

### Part 3: Funny Situations with Food (7 points)

You will hear a radio programme in which six funny situations with food will be described. Below, you can read summaries of this information numbered **14–20**, which are in the wrong order. Indicate the order in which you hear the information by writing a number **1–6** next to the number that represents that information. Be careful, there is one extra summary – put **X** next to the number that represents extra information.

**Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .**

Now you have 2 minutes to read the tasks.

<b>14</b> I was asked to observe.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>15</b> I was almost unable to breathe.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>16</b> I looked silly after eating.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>17</b> I loathed the venue.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>18</b> I switched ingredients.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>19</b> I tasted the food with disgust.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>20</b> I pretended the idea was mine.	Number: <input type="text"/>

***This is the end of Section I.  
Please turn the page and continue with Section II.***

## Section II – LANGUAGE IN USE (40 points)

This section of the test has three parts. To complete this section of the test, you will need approximately 45 minutes.

### Part 1: Hit and Walk! (20 points)

For questions 21–40, read the text below. Decide which word or phrase (A), (B), (C) or (D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (00).

Example:  – (C)

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with  X.

I recently wrote a book involving a  chaotic pub crawl around the major battlefields of the English Civil War. I won't cheapen and belittle myself by naming the book in  to sell more copies, but it is  now in all good bookshops. I thought I'd tell you about my brush with death while researching the book. I was run  in possibly the lowest-speed road accident of all time.

On that particular day I was very excited to  Newbury Berkshire, England (and it'll be a long time before you hear somebody  that again), scene of some historically significant Civil War  back in the 1600s. Upon parking at the side of a busy road, I let Peter and his dog Dave (my sidekicks throughout my travels)  the car and watched them run into the nearest pub.

I stood and  my surroundings. This busy, built-up, traffic-choked area looked very little  a bloody battlefield now, but I was delighted to  a huge Civil War monument on the opposite side of the road. So delighted in fact, that I stepped straight out in front of the oncoming traffic without a useful thought in my head. The car that hit me didn't stand a chance. Fortunately for me it  by a lady of advanced years at a speed approaching three miles per hour.

I waved an apology to her for having the  to drive so slowly on a major highway. By the beeps coming from behind her, I guessed this appreciation .

I carried on across the road, aware the beeps were getting louder. The elderly lady had  her vehicle in the middle of the road and was walking towards me at an alarmingly slow pace. I called that I was OK, but she kept on coming. Finally she  me and looked me square in the face. "Oooh, sorry love, I thought you  Jean Muckridge's boy! You're not a Muckridge, are you?" "No," I replied, aware that car doors were now opening and that a great many angry people were heading my way. Suddenly and , the area reminded me of the battlefield I'd originally been hoping for. "I'm really sorry  out like that. You really should go back to your car you know."

She waved my suggestion aside. “Well,” she said, “I **39** my life on you being a Muckridge.” I reassured her I wasn’t and she finally turned back towards her car. Then, just when I thought my **40** was over, she called over her shoulder, “All you Muckridges are stupid idiots. Stepping out like that! Pah.”

*Adapted from Pascoe, Ch.: Hit & Walk. In: My Weekly, Sept. 23–29, 2014, p. 25*

<b>00</b>	(A) gently	(B) neatly	(C) slightly	(D) softly
<b>21</b>	(A) a trial	(B) an attempt	(C) an effect	(D) a pilot
<b>22</b>	(A) reachable	(B) accessible	(C) available	(D) comprehensible
<b>23</b>	(A) onto	(B) across	(C) down	(D) through
<b>24</b>	(A) be visiting	(B) be being visited	(C) be visited	(D) have been visited
<b>25</b>	(A) to say	(B) say	(C) having said	(D) said
<b>26</b>	(A) accidents	(B) affairs	(C) performances	(D) events
<b>27</b>	(A) off	(B) along with	(C) out of	(D) from
<b>28</b>	(A) surveyed	(B) explored	(C) investigated	(D) mapped
<b>29</b>	(A) than	(B) as	(C) such as	(D) like
<b>30</b>	(A) stare	(B) gaze	(C) spot	(D) glance
<b>31</b>	(A) was being driven	(B) has driven	(C) was driving	(D) has been driven
<b>32</b>	(A) view	(B) foresight	(C) prediction	(D) deduction
<b>33</b>	(A) hasn’t been shared	(B) didn’t share	(C) wasn’t shared	(D) hasn’t shared
<b>34</b>	(A) fled	(B) deserted	(C) abandoned	(D) wasted
<b>35</b>	(A) achieved	(B) approached	(C) addressed	(D) reached
<b>36</b>	(A) are	(B) would be	(C) were	(D) should be
<b>37</b>	(A) expectedly	(B) unexpectedly	(C) awaited	(D) unawaited
<b>38</b>	(A) for stepping	(B) of stepping	(C) for being stepped	(D) of being stepped
<b>39</b>	(A) could put	(B) had put	(C) would have put	(D) should have put
<b>40</b>	(A) ordeal	(B) torture	(C) threat	(D) remorse

**Part 2: A Tale of Four Cities (10 points)**

For questions 41–50, read the text below. Use the word given at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (00).

Example:  – French

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

In 1759, General Wolfe took the fort near the St Lawrence River from the  in a battle that lasted just 15 minutes, losing his life but winning Quebec – and Canada – for Britain.

France

Today this beautiful city is a highlight of the Maple Leaf Trail. The trail links Quebec City in the north with Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, a  of around 500 miles. The cities are completely different.

distant

Toronto is a , modern city with more than seven miles of underground tunnels linking shops, offices and car parks.

vibrancy

Head north and a  morning's drive brings you to Ottawa, the Canadian capital.

comfort

Canada is officially a  country, but you don't really notice it until you get to Montreal, the world's second largest French-speaking city after Paris.  will notice marked differences in accent and vocabulary from Parisian French!

lingual

linguistics

Montreal has its  subterranean side – a staggering 20 miles of underground corridors. Visit in summer, though, to enjoy the  hill of the Plateau Mont-Royal, home to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the striking 1976 Olympic Park Stadium.

extension

grass

Then it's on to Quebec City, founded in 1608 by French cartographer and  Samuel de Champlain. With its quaint streets and historical buildings, the  atmosphere is different here yet again. Browse the craft shops at the foot of the cliffs, visit the fort, and imagine this  frozen solid place in winter.

exploration

impression

might

*Adapted from A Tale of Four Cities, My Weekly, Sept. 23–29, 2014, p. 46–47*



### Part 3: I Spy with My Little Eye (10 points)

Read the text below and fill in the gaps 51–60 with one suitable word. The words to be filled in have to be words with some grammatical function.

There is an example at the beginning (00).

Example:  – in

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

As we travelled to my house in Blackberry Way, I glanced in my rear view mirror. Emily sat on the back seat dressed  her pink tracksuit, her pink suitcase by her side. I noticed that her eyes  been dancing as she looked out at the scenery.

It was to  her first overnight stay with us since we'd met her two years before,  Jim and I had taken her  for day visits many times. She'd particularly loved the animal sanctuary and the lambs at the farm, and I'd lost count of  times she'd come for dinner.  I loved her tucking into my shepherd's pie as  she'd not eaten for a week!

Emily was our daughter-in-law's child from her first marriage, and I'd fallen in love with the little girl the moment I set eyes on her.  that day, she had always called us Jim and Alice. However much we considered her our little granddaughter, she wasn't – not really. In fact, she had four real grandparents, and she loved  in equal measure. It  have been wrong to think we would ever match up.

*Adapted from I Spy With My Little Eye, My Weekly, Sept. 23–29, 2014, p. 65*

***This is the end of Section II.  
Please turn the page and continue with Section III.***

### Section III – READING (20 points)

This section of the test has three parts. To complete this section of the test, you will need approximately 45 minutes.

#### Part 1: I Can't Stop Eating While I Sleep! (7 points)

Read the following story of Rose Johnson. For questions 61–67, decide which of the sentences (A) – (J) below the text best fits into each of the numbered gaps in the article. There are **three** extra sentences which do not fit any of the gaps.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with **X**.

Chocolate, potato chips and fizzy drink. They're things most of us enjoy as a treat when we feel like spending money. But my cravings strike me in a very different way to most people – that's because I'm a sleep eater. Known as sleep-related eating disorder, or SRED, I often find myself eating treats in the middle of the night without even realising it!

It began when I was 16 and fell asleep with a chocolate bar next to my bed. **61**

However, I'm not much of a sweet tooth so I decided not to eat it. But when I woke the next morning, I felt the rustling of an empty wrapper under the blankets. *That's weird*, I thought. The chocolate is gone.

I had a vague memory of opening it in the night, but it definitely was out of character for me.

**62** Brushing it off as a one-time event, I didn't think much more about it. But then

I kept waking up with empty glasses or chip packets beside me. One time, I even managed to wander out to the kitchen. **63** We'd had a barbecue earlier that night.

I confessed to my mum, Julie. **64** I also became stricter with my eating during the daytime. **65** I wanted to keep my weight under control. The reason for this is that

one night I accidentally left a packet of chocolate biscuits in the room only to find them gone the next morning. I couldn't believe it. **66**

It wasn't until I was on Facebook one day that I came across an article about sleep eating. While some people wake up and eat excessively in the middle of the night, sufferers of SRED only partially wake up or are in a trance-like state when they eat and are unable to control their actions. *That's what I've got*, I thought. It all made so much sense!

I was shocked to discover some extreme cases. **67** They have, of course, no recollection of doing so. Now I know more about my condition, I just try to make sure there are no treats within reach when I doze off.

After all, it turns out my sleepy-self has a really sweet tooth!

*Adapted from <http://www.thatslife.com.au/Article/Real-Life/Real-Life-Stories/I-cant-stop-eating-while-I-sleep>, 03/09/2014*

- (A) Besides, I never ate chocolate or lollies during the day.
- (B) Some friends of mine also helped me to eat them.
- (C) She did her best to hide all the treats so I couldn't find them.
- (D) At one time I refused any kind of fizzy drinks.
- (E) I'd been given it as a gift.
- (F) I'd polished off the whole packet!
- (G) In them, sufferers can even prepare and cook full meals before eating them.
- (H) There I eagerly ate some leftover sausages and steak.
- (I) And I'm glad I became stricter!
- (J) My mum often suggested that I should go and see a doctor.

***Please turn the page and continue with Section III.***

## Part 2: From the History of the Credit Card (6 points)

Read the text and decide whether the statements 68–73 are true (A) or false (B). For each statement also write the letter (a) – (e) of the paragraph in which you found the evidence for your answer.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

(a) The first credit card invented was dreamed up by a man named John Biggins and was called the “Charge-It” card. This card was created in 1946. Biggins was a banker living in Brooklyn, New York, and he came up with an easier, more direct system of credit. When a customer used the Charge-It card, a bill for that person’s purchase was also sent to his/her bank for review.

(b) Instead of the customer paying the merchant directly, the bank would pay them. There were some restrictions even then back in the history of credit cards. For example, all purchases had to be made locally and anyone with the Charge-It card had to be an actual customer of Biggins’ bank. Regardless of these restrictions, the whole process was a success.

(c) Another early credit card was the Diners Club Card, which was invented in 1949. The idea for this credit card came about when a businessman by the name of Frank McNamara went out to an important dinner. While he was out, he realized he had left his wallet at home. Somehow he managed to pay, but had the idea that there had to be other ways to pay for things other than cold, hard cash.

(d) Soon he was working with his business partner and they developed the Diners Club Card, which was originally on a piece of cardboard. Just two years later, over 20,000 people had a Diners Club Card. It was used mostly for eating and entertainment and was known as a charge card, meaning that the balance had to be paid completely off each month.

(e) American Express (AMEX) had been in existence since the 1850s, but it was not until 1958 that the company introduced their first credit card on a small piece of purple plastic. In all of the history of credit cards, AMEX was the first to use plastic in their material instead of paper or cardboard. Soon, American Express had taken off and became the most widely used credit card in the country, and could claim one million cardholders within the first five years of its origination.

*Adapted from <https://www.mint.com/the-history-of-the-credit-card/>, 03/09/2014*

**68** A customer using a charge card had to pay off everything monthly.

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

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

**69** From the very beginning, charge cards were made of plastic.

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

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

**70** The first plastic credit card quickly became popular.

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

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

**71** There were no limitations to using the first credit cards.

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

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

**72** One businessman did not pay for his dinner because he forgot his wallet.

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

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

**73** A New York banker simplified the system of credit.

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

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

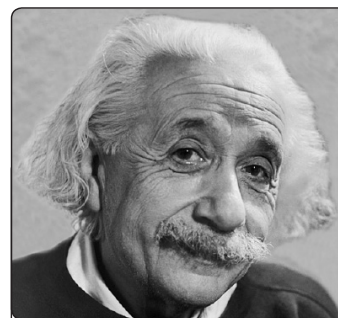
***Please turn the page and continue with Section III.***

### Part 3: Marriage and the Family of Albert Einstein (7 points)

Read the text below. Complete the sentences 74–80 below, using the information from the text. Write **one** or **two** words in your answers as indicated. The sentences do not follow in the same order as the information appears in the text.

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

Einstein would recall that his years in Zurich (where he studied at the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School) were some of the happiest of his life. He met many students who would become loyal friends, such as Marcel Grossman, a mathematician, and Michele Besso, with whom he enjoyed lengthy conversations about space and time. He also met his future wife, Mileva Maric, a fellow physics student from Serbia.



Albert Einstein Zdroj: internet

After graduating from the Polytechnic Institute, Albert Einstein faced a series of life crises over the next few years. Because he liked to study on his own, he cut classes and angered some of his professors. One in particular, Heinrich Weber, wrote a letter of recommendation at Einstein's request but it led to him being rejected for every academic position that he applied to after graduation. Meanwhile, Einstein's relationship with Maric deepened, but his parents vehemently opposed the relationship, citing her Serbian background and Eastern Orthodox Christian religion. Einstein defied his parents and continued to see Maric. In January, 1902, the couple had a daughter, Lieserl, who either died of sickness or was given up for adoption – the facts are unknown.

At this point, Albert Einstein probably reached the lowest point in his life. He could not marry Maric and support a family without a job, and his father's business was in bankruptcy. Desperate and unemployed, Einstein took lowly jobs tutoring children, but he was unable to hold on to any of them. A turning point came later in 1902, when the father of his lifelong friend, Marcel Grossman, recommended him for a position as a clerk in the Swiss patent office in Bern, Switzerland. About this time, Einstein's father became seriously ill and just before he died, gave his blessing for him to marry. With a small but steady income, Einstein married Maric on Jan. 6, 1903. In May, 1904 they had their first son, Hans Albert. Their second son, Eduard, was born in 1910.

As his fame spread, Einstein's marriage fell apart. His constant travel and intense study of his work, arguments about their children and the family's limited finances led Einstein to the conclusion that his marriage was over. Einstein began an affair with a cousin, Elsa Löwenthal, whom he later married. He finally divorced Mileva in 1919 and as a settlement agreed to give her the money he might receive if he ever won a Nobel Prize.

*Adapted from <http://www.biography.com/people/albert-einstein-9285408#synopsis>, 03/09/2014*

<p><b>74</b> When unemployed, Einstein was a/an <input type="text"/> from time to time.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>75</b> Albert's father could not help Albert's family because his business was <input type="text"/>.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>76</b> <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> were the topics of talks between Einstein, Besso and Grossman.</p>	<p>(2 words)</p>
<p><b>77</b> Finally, Einstein managed to find a serious job as a/an <input type="text"/>.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>78</b> Einstein's first wife was not accepted by his family because of her religion and <input type="text"/>.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>79</b> After the divorce from Mileva, Einstein married his <input type="text"/>.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>80</b> Einstein annoyed several tutors by skipping <input type="text"/>.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>THE END</b></p>	

## Pokyny na vyplňovanie odpovedového hárka

Odpovedové 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

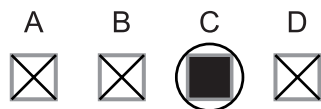


- V prípade chybného vyplnenia údajov alebo odpovedí postupujte podľa nasledujúcich pokynov. V žiadnom prípade nepoužívajte nový odpovedový hárak.

- 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 odpovedového 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!**