



# GENERÁLNA SKÚŠKA NKMS 2004 – EXTERNÁ ČASŤ



## ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

úroveň A  
kód testu: 1011



**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 vyberiete správnu odpoveď spomedzi niekoľkých ponúkaných možností, z ktorých je vždy správna iba jedna. Správnu odpoveď zaznačíte krížikom do príslušného políčka odpovedového hárka označeného piktogramom .
  - Pri úlohách s krátkou tvorenou odpoveďou, ktorú tvorí jedno, či niekoľko slov, ju napíšete do príslušného poľa odpovedového hárka označeného piktogramom .
- Na začiatku každej časti testu sa z inštrukcií dozviete, ktorý odpovedový hárak 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 odpovedového 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 – Reading**  
**(40 marks)**



*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 odpovedňovom hárku označenom piktogramom . Odpovede na otázky v 3. časti napíšte do odpovedňového hárku označeného piktogramom .*



**Part 1**  
**Several Ways to Impress Interviewers**  
**(14 marks)**







*For questions 01 – 07, decide which of the phrase A – J below the text fit into the numbered gaps in the following article. There are three extra phrases which do not fit in any of the gaps.*

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





**Be a good listener.** Let your interviewer know that you're listening attentively by nodding, using facial expressions that make you look interested, leaning towards the interviewer, picking up on key words they've used and asking them to expand on subjects that genuinely interest you. But never interrupt your interviewer.

**Be honest.** If you don't understand a question, ask for an explanation. If you're faced with something you really can't deal with, be truthful about it – it's more impressive than  **01** .

**Be consistent.** Many interviewers ask the same things in different ways as a means of checking you. Listen to yourself as well as to them. If you feel you've made a mistake, put things right by saying, “  **02**  ... what I really meant was ...”

**Avoid the temptation to talk too much.** If there are awkward silences when you've finished saying what you want,  **03** . Some interviewers use silence  **04** . Pay the lead back to them by pleasantly saying: “Doesn't that answer your question?” Also  **05**  – don't flood the interviewer with information they don't need.

**Be aware of your body language.** Looking your interviewer in the eye is essential, but don't overdo it – take your cues from the interviewer. A smile sets everyone at ease. Try to sit up straight. Leaning forward makes you appear attentive and enthusiastic.

**Be positive.** Even if your last job was awful, if asked for your reasons for leaving,  **06** . Never say anything unfavourable about your colleagues, boss or job – it'll just make you look bad. Instead, say: “I genuinely enjoyed my last job, but I'm eager  **07**  and use the skills I've gained”. Then, impress them even more by stating how those skills match the job you're

after.

**Ask questions.** If you're not asked about something that you feel is important, raise the subject yourself. This is your only chance to sell yourself, so don't waste the opportunity.

**Phrases:**

- (A) to ask more questions
- (B) don't let a negative word pass your lips
- (C) pretending to have the answer to everything
- (D) introducing yourself
- (E) to see how you'll react
- (F) to move onto a different challenge
- (G) don't fill them with nervous chatter
- (H) provide the answer requested
- (I) going back what I said earlier about
- (J) say everything you know

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

**Part 2**  
**(12 marks)**

Read the following text about a British presenter and decide whether the statements **08 – 13** are true **(A)** or false **(B)**. For each statement also write the letter of the paragraph **(a) – (e)** in which you found the evidence.

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

- (a)** I've been broadcasting on Radio 2 for almost 20 years. Some people expect me to be looking for something new and say things like, "It's time to move on," but I've no intention of doing that. I believe in finding what you're good at and sticking to it. Not that I ever expected to be so successful. The desire was always there, but making it happen seemed a very challenging task when I was a teenager. I think if someone had told me back then what lay ahead I'd have said they were being ridiculous.
- (b)** Life has taught me not to make too many plans. I think everyone should do their best, but it's pointless saying that in five years' time you must be doing this or that, because life changes. It's important to know who you are, do what you can and be happy. Nowadays I try to reduce stress. Life is too short to get stressed.
- (c)** I was born in 1951, in a nursing home in Glasgow. My childhood was happy and I can honestly say I had no complaints. I was the youngest of four children and my two brothers always thought I had it easy. I suppose to an extent that was true, as all the parent-child battles had already been fought before I came along. My parents gave me a lot of freedom and trusted me, but I wasn't a rebel. I had nothing to rebel against.
- (d)** School didn't hold much interest for me, as mine seemed to be a factory for accountants, lawyers and doctors. The system was to study a few subjects in depth, whereas I would have preferred to study more subjects with less concentration on each. I learned more from listening to BBC radio than I ever learned at school, and at the age of 14, the idea of working in this field crossed my mind. There was something about the pure communication of radio that really fascinated me.
- (e)** I always had a certain amount of performer inside me, and wanted people to listen to me. After leaving school at 18, I had an interview with the British Forces Broadcasting Service. I wasn't accepted, but the guy who interviewed me said, "Whatever happens, don't give up the idea." And the engineer told me I was better than a lot of people applying for jobs there. Their words gave me great encouragement and stayed with me.

**08** It was good we didn't have to study too many subjects at school.  
**(A)** true      **(B)** false      Which of the paragraphs **(a) – (e)** supports your opinion?

**09** A person realises how important it is to take life as it comes.  
**(A)** true      **(B)** false      Which of the paragraphs **(a) – (e)** supports your opinion?

**10** When I was young I didn't believe I could succeed in my career one day.  
**(A)** true      **(B)** false      Which of the paragraphs **(a) – (e)** supports your opinion?

**11** When I was a child I argued a lot with my parents.  
**(A)** true      **(B)** false      Which of the paragraphs **(a) – (e)** supports your opinion?

**12** My first interview in a radio studio was not successful but still encouraging.  
**(A)** true      **(B)** false      Which of the paragraphs **(a) – (e)** supports your opinion?

**13** A person should plan his/her future very carefully.  
**(A)** true      **(B)** false      Which of the paragraphs **(a) – (e)** supports your opinion?

**Part 3**  
**(14 marks)**

*Read the following information about a tourist destination and complete the sentences 14 – 20 below, using the information from the text.*

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

Tobago is a lovely place to spend your holidays, yet, there are only a few people who spend their holidays there. Where's the problem? Why aren't we all going to Tobago? The main reason is a shortage of flights to the island, which has historically led to high air fares. At present, the only direct scheduled flights from the UK are operated by British Airways – currently two a week, but due to be increased to three in a month.

In two months, however, Virgin Atlantic will begin a weekly direct service from Gatwick. This will increase capacity, and competition between the rival companies should push down prices.



The second difficulty with Tobago is that the hotels do not achieve the standard of those on, say, Barbados or Antiqua. However, this needn't bother you if you do the smart thing and take a villa. Over the past few years, the island has acquired a wealth of comfortable and attractive houses for rent, many with their own swimming pools, and all offering a daily maid service.

Eating out is very rewarding. On Barbados, a dinner for two regularly costs 100 pounds; here, we found friendly local restaurants serving cheap, authentic Caribbean dishes. The best of these was Under the Mango Tree, at Black Rock, where the specialities include coconut-crust chicken and home-made mango and guava ice cream.

Only a few people travel to Tobago because there are not enough <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">14</span> .	(1 word)
Another reason is that <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">15</span> are very expensive.	(1 word)
In the near future, it will also be possible to travel to Tobago with <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">16</span> .	(2 words)
The <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">17</span> in Tobago do not reach the same quality as those on the other nearby islands.	(1 word)
It is recommended to stay in a(n) <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">18</span> , not in a hotel.	(1 word)
Among the leisure facilities you find in the rented house are <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">19</span> .	(2 words)
Meals in local restaurants here are <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">20</span> than those on a nearby island.	(1 word)

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

**Section II – Language in Use**  
(40 marks)

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

**Part 1**  
(20 marks)

For questions 21 – 40, read the text and decide which word or phrase (A), (B), (C) or (D) best fits each space.

Example:  – (B)

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

There are lots of competing theories about the two  of people in the world. One familiar idea is that  is either an optimist or a pessimist. Optimists are sure that they'll never die, and that if they  die they'll wake up to the glory of heaven. Pessimists are sure that they won't live , and that if they wake up in heaven, they  it.

Another theory  that people are either realists or idealists. A realist is a person who knows  side of the bread is buttered; an idealist has more important things to worry . The consensus is that realists eat better than idealists.

folks divide the human race into animal people and plant people, depending on the company they keep. Animal people talk to their feathered companions in melodious  about everything from the price of cheese to  American foreign policy, as if the animals understood every word that . Plant people find such displays sentimental and silly, and they expound upon their views in great detail to their friends.

In recent years  a lot about Type A and Type B personalities. Type B people eat lunch at home or in a restaurant and  their time about doing it. Type A people ram down a hot dog  running up an escalator. Type A people work harder at making money  Type B people, but they don't know how  money, because they aren't sure it's worth the bother to get it.

Of course, the idea that everyone can be tagged with one of two labels doesn't  to everybody. There are lots of psychologists, for example, who would argue that there aren't 2 kinds of people. There are as many kinds of people as  are people. And each person may be different at different times.  a human being is a complicated business, these psychologists , and you cannot simply squeeze everybody into one of two categories.

<b>00</b>	<b>(A)</b> pieces	<b>(B)</b> kinds	<b>(C)</b> items	<b>(D)</b> forms
<b>21</b>	<b>(A)</b> each	<b>(B)</b> everybody	<b>(C)</b> every	<b>(D)</b> all
<b>22</b>	<b>(A)</b> do	<b>(B)</b> don't	<b>(C)</b> can	<b>(D)</b> can't
<b>23</b>	<b>(A)</b> more longer	<b>(B)</b> much long	<b>(C)</b> much longer	<b>(D)</b> more long
<b>24</b>	<b>(A)</b> won't like	<b>(B)</b> don't like	<b>(C)</b> didn't like	<b>(D)</b> hasn't liked
<b>25</b>	<b>(A)</b> talks	<b>(B)</b> says	<b>(C)</b> speaks	<b>(D)</b> tells
<b>26</b>	<b>(A)</b> whose	<b>(B)</b> which	<b>(C)</b> that	<b>(D)</b> who
<b>27</b>	<b>(A)</b> of	<b>(B)</b> for	<b>(C)</b> on	<b>(D)</b> about
<b>28</b>	<b>(A)</b> Another	<b>(B)</b> Others	<b>(C)</b> The other	<b>(D)</b> Other
<b>29</b>	<b>(A)</b> tunes	<b>(B)</b> tones	<b>(C)</b> voices	<b>(D)</b> sounds
<b>30</b>	<b>(A)</b> the	<b>(B)</b> a	<b>(C)</b> –	<b>(D)</b> an
<b>31</b>	<b>(A)</b> said	<b>(B)</b> has said	<b>(C)</b> has been said	<b>(D)</b> was said
<b>32</b>	<b>(A)</b> we heard	<b>(B)</b> we've heard	<b>(C)</b> we hear	<b>(D)</b> we'd heard
<b>33</b>	<b>(A)</b> have	<b>(B)</b> bring	<b>(C)</b> get	<b>(D)</b> take
<b>34</b>	<b>(A)</b> as soon as	<b>(B)</b> before	<b>(C)</b> after	<b>(D)</b> while
<b>35</b>	<b>(A)</b> than	<b>(B)</b> such as	<b>(C)</b> like	<b>(D)</b> as
<b>36</b>	<b>(A)</b> enjoying	<b>(B)</b> enjoyed	<b>(C)</b> to enjoy	<b>(D)</b> enjoy
<b>37</b>	<b>(A)</b> appeal	<b>(B)</b> charm	<b>(C)</b> attract	<b>(D)</b> fascinate
<b>38</b>	<b>(A)</b> they	<b>(B)</b> there	<b>(C)</b> who	<b>(D)</b> whose
<b>39</b>	<b>(A)</b> Be	<b>(B)</b> To be	<b>(C)</b> Being	<b>(D)</b> Been
<b>40</b>	<b>(A)</b> claim	<b>(B)</b> declare	<b>(C)</b> argue	<b>(D)</b> suggest

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

**Part 2**  
**Eat all you want!**  
**(10 marks)**

For questions 41 – 50, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals 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: 00 – fun

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


Your ancestors' evening meal was a <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">00</span> , festive or filling	FUNNY
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">41</span> and now so is yours. Eat whatever you want – and as much as	CELEBRATE
you want. A glass of wine is a welcome <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">42</span> , as are coffee,	ADD
tea and water. Just follow food order for maximum fat <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">43</span> and	LOSE
optimal energy. For the main course, fill up on your <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">44</span> of	CHOOSE
poultry, fish, plus your <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">45</span> cooked vegetables.	FAVOUR
There are many ideas on how to lose <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">46</span> . During the day,	WEIGH
mimic your ancestors by eating a <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">47</span> amount of fruits and	LIMIT
vegetables. Add up to 6 oz. of protein <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">48</span> to keep your	DAY
blood sugar <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">49</span> . Enjoy fresh fruit and vegetables juices.	STABILITY
Your body should adjust to this more <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">50</span> way of eating.	NATURE



**Part 3**  
**(10 marks)**

Read the text below and fill in the gaps **51 – 60** with the correct verb form or verb tense. There is an example at the beginning (**00**).

Example: **00** – *arriving*

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

Before **00** (*arrive*) at this University, a lot of students wondered if they **51** (*make*) the right choice, but after they got there they knew it **52** (*be*) the perfect school. Many of them realized how important English was all over the world and that **53** (*have*) a solid command of English would allow them **54** (*communicate*) more easily in any country.

“It **55** (*be*) a great experience for me to meet students from many countries. Even though I **56** (*not know*) anybody when I came here, I now have friends from all over the world. We all **57** (*treat*) in a friendly way and with respect to our cultures. The International Student Services staff has made my transition to the U.S. cultures very easy for me. They have done more beyond what **58** (*expect*) from them in their regular job duties. **59** (*study*) hard 35 hours a week helps me with my proficiency and on the other hand, it **60** (*not leave*) me enough time to explore the city. But on Fridays, the school organizes trips local landmarks. I am really glad I decided to study here.

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


**Section III – Listening (40 marks)**

*Tento oddiel testu sa skladá z troch častí. Vypočujete si tri nahrávky, pričom každú 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: A WOMAN FIREFIGHTER (14 marks)**

*You will listen to Dany Cotton – the first female Station Officer in a fire brigade in the country. For the following statements, choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C) or (D).*

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

- |           |   |  |  |
|-----------|---|--|--|
| <b>61</b> | The formal qualifications required for this job are   | (A) O-levels.                              | (B) A-levels.                                |
|           |   | (C) O-levels or A-levels.                  | (D) none.                                    |
| <b>62</b> | Dany doesn't go in a fire engine because  | (A) she is a woman.                        | (B) she works indoors.                       |
|           |   | (C) she has been promoted.                 | (D) she doesn't have the necessary training. |
| <b>63</b> | What she loves about her job is   | (A) meeting a lot of people.               | (B) the different quality of each workday.   |
|           |   | (C) the daily routine.                     | (D) managing things from the station.        |
| <b>64</b> | A hoax call is  | (A) an emergency call.                     | (B) a call giving false information.         |
|           |   | (C) a special call for the fire brigade.   | (D) a hysterical call.                       |
| <b>65</b> | When Dany joined the Fire Service, there was  | (A) a lot of resistance.                   | (B) a lot of chaos.                          |
|           |   | (C) a lot of respect.                      | (D) a lot of joking.                         |
| <b>66</b> | Communicative and  people are also needed in her occupation. | (A) strong                                 | (B) slim                                     |
|           |   | (C) tall                                   | (D) small                                    |
| <b>67</b> | To become a firefighter you need to   | (A) be extremely fit.                      | (B) be communicative.                        |
|           |   | (C) fulfil certain psychological criteria. | (D) fulfil certain health criteria.          |

**Part 2: (12 marks)**


*Listen to the story of David Howard. For questions 68 – 73, 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 x.**

- |           |  |          |           |                |
|-----------|--|----------|-----------|----------------|
| <b>68</b> | David used to play rugby for the winner of the national league - Dorchester. | (A) true | (B) false | (C) not stated |
| <b>69</b> | David did not follow notices on the BBC building.                            | (A) true | (B) false | (C) not stated |
| <b>70</b> | The BBC employee was a middle-aged man.                                      | (A) true | (B) false | (C) not stated |
| <b>71</b> | The BBC employee let him sleep in the building with his manager's approval.  | (A) true | (B) false | (C) not stated |
| <b>72</b> | David met the kind man from the BBC in the same place 18 years later.        | (A) true | (B) false | (C) not stated |
| <b>73</b> | The kind stranger from the BBC didn't recognize David.                       | (A) true | (B) false | (C) not stated |

**Part 3: (14 marks)**

*Listen to the story of true friendship. For questions 74 – 80, complete the following sentences which summarize the story. You will need to write one word or a short phrase to complete the sentences. Use the exact words from the story.*

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

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| In <b>74</b> Henry won a place to study at the University of Cardiff in Wales. | (1 word)  |
| Henry couldn't return to his home country because of his <b>75</b> .           | (2 words) |
| To support his studies, Henry worked as a <b>76</b> .                          | (2 words) |
| Olive and Henry met at the <b>77</b> Information Office in Cardiff.            | (1 word)  |
| Olive gave him <b>78</b> pounds to support his research.                       | (1 word)  |
| Henry appreciates that Olive is <b>79</b> and empathetic.                      | (1 word)  |
| Olive learned <b>80</b> and loyalty to family from Henry.                      | (1 word)  |

**KONIEC TESTU**

### Pokyny na vyplňovanie odpovedového hárka

Odpovedové hárky budú skenované.

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.
- Textové polia (kód školy, kód testu, kód žiaka, ...) vyplňte veľkými písmenami alebo číslicami podľa predpísaného vzoru. Vpisované údaje nesmú presahovať biele pole určené na vpisovanie.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	R	S
T	U	V	X	Y	Z			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

- Riešenia úloh s výberom odpovede zapisujte krížikom ☒.
- Správne zaznačenie odpovede (A)
 

A	B	C	D
☒	□	□	□
A	B	C	D
- Nesprávne zaznačenie odpovede (B)
 

A	B	C	D
□	☒	□	☒
A	B	C	D
□	<del>☒</del>	□	□
- Keď sa pomýlite alebo neskôr zmeníte názor, úplne zaplňte políčko so zlým krížikom a urobte nový krížik.
 

A	B	C	D
☒	□	■	□
- Ak náhodou znovu zmeníte názor a chcete zaznačiť pôvodnú odpoveď, urobte krížiky do všetkých políčok a zaplnené políčko dajte do krúžku.
 

A	B	C	D
☒	☒	☒	☒
		○	
- Riešenia úloh s krátkou tvorenou odpoveďou napíšte do príslušného poľa čitateľne bežným, nie však veľkým tlačným písmom. Tieto polia sa nebudú skenovať.

**Neotvárajte test, pokiaľ nedostanete pokyn!**