



Section I – Reading (40 marks)

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

Part 1: For Better or for Worse, Marriage in the US Hits All-Time Low (12 Marks)

Read the following text and decide whether the statements 01 – 06 are true (A) or false (B). For each statement also indicate the number of the paragraph (1) – (5) in which you found the evidence.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled .

- (1) Americans are less likely to marry than ever before, according to a new study, and fewer of the people who do marry report being “very happy” in their marriage. The report, released this month by Rutgers University’s National Marriage Project, found that the nation’s marriage rate has fallen by 43 percent in the past four decades. The percentage of married people who reported being “very happy” in their marriage fell from 53.5 between 1973 and 1976 to 37.8 in 1996.
- (2) The historically low marriage rate, coupled with a soaring divorce rate, has dramatically altered attitudes toward one of society’s most fundamental institutions. Although Americans still approve of the ideal of marriage, increasing numbers of young adults, particularly young women, are pessimistic about finding a lasting marriage partner and are more eager to accept other alternatives to marriage than in the past, including single parenthood and living together with a partner outside of marriage, according to the report.
- (3) “Young people today want successful marriage, but they are increasingly anxious and pessimistic about their chances for achieving that goal,” said Barbara Dafoe Whitehead, co-ordinator of the National Marriage Project – a research institute that tracks social indicators related to marriage. In the immediate post-World War II generation, 80 percent of children grew up in a family with two biological parents. The number has decreased to 60 percent. Today, nearly half of U.S. marriages are projected to end in divorce or permanent separation.
- (4) Last year in Florida, legislators passed a law requiring marriage education skills to be taught in high schools. In addition, adults preparing for marriage in Florida receive a substantial discount on their marriage licenses if they choose to take a marriage education course. The National Marriage Project report blames the declining marriage rate on people postponing marriage until later in life, and on more couples deciding to live together outside of marriage.
- (5) As a result, the report’s authors argue, marriage is not longer the usual way from adolescence to adulthood, and has lost much of its significance. Whereas the report’s findings led its authors to conclude that “the institution of marriage is not in serious trouble”, other researchers who track marriage trends said there was also reason for optimism. For one, they note that demographers predict that 85 percent of young people will marry at some point in their lives.

(Michael A. Fletcher, *The Guardian Weekly*, 15 July 1999)

01 More than a half of U.S. marriages end in divorce or permanent separation.

(A) true

(B) false

Which of the paragraphs (1) – (5) supports your opinion?

02 One reason for the decreasing marriage rate is putting off the decision to get married.

(A) true

(B) false

Which of the paragraphs (1) – (5) supports your opinion?

03 The number of young people who claim to be very happy in their marriage is increasing.
(A) true **(B)** false Which of the paragraphs **(1) – (5)** supports your opinion?

04 A single-parent family model has become more frequent in America.
(A) true **(B)** false Which of the paragraphs **(1) – (5)** supports your opinion?

05 According to the researchers, the prospects for marriage are quite optimistic.
(A) true **(B)** false Which of the paragraphs **(1) – (5)** supports your opinion?

06 People in Florida receive a discount on their marriage licenses if they attend the marriage course.
(A) true **(B)** false Which of the paragraphs **(1) – (5)** supports your opinion?

Part 2: ... and so to bed ... (14 marks)

For questions 07 – 13, decide which of the phrases (A) – (I) below the text fit into the numbered gaps in the following article. There are two extra phrases which do not fit in any of the gaps.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled .

Parents with teenage children are resigned to repeatedly yelling up the stairs most mornings to get their lazy teenage children to wake up. Adolescents' fondness for bed is generally regarded as part of the teen package that seems specifically designed **07**. If only they went to bed earlier, we complain, instead of staying up past midnight listening to boring, repetitive music.


But the latest scientific research is coming down on the side of teenagers. It seems that they are simply responding to changes in their body's needs. They're not lazy; the problem is **08**. And it's not just teenagers who are suffering. Some researchers believe that our hectic society is putting us all through a massive sleep deprivation experiment that may well be having a damaging effect on our health and well-being, **09** caused by tired drivers.

American sleep researcher Mary Carskadon has found that, for reasons linked with the changes taking place during puberty, teenagers' body clocks get moved on. Lab tests have shown that levels of melatonin – the hormone that makes you feel tired and asleep – **10** 9.30 p.m. in the younger teens but not until 10.30 p.m. in the older ones. So going to bed really early is not an option. She's also found **11** – about nine hours. So, if your 15-year-old is going to bed at 11 p. m. and being woken at 7 a. m., he's an hour short of sleep. "Staying in bed till lunch-time at weekends isn't enough **12**," says Carskadon. Still, our adolescents don't have as bad a time as rats in a sleep laboratory, which are exposed to a variety of experiments designed **13**.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) to irritate long-suffering parents | (E) to make up the deficit |
| (B) that we are getting less sleep than we used to | (F) that adolescents actually need just as much sleep as younger children |
| (C) that if you keep volunteers awake until three in the morning | (G) begin to peak around |
| (D) that we are forcing them to get up unnaturally early | (H) to solve the many mysteries of sleep |
| | (I) not to mention increasing expenditure on motor and other accidents |

Part 3: Celebrities (14 marks)

Read the following text and complete the sentences 14 – 20 below, using the information from the text.

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled .

Jan Hendrik Schon, 32, was fired from Bell laboratories because he falsified data in 17 papers that were thought to be scientific break-throughs. The German-born physicist admitted he “made various mistakes”, but said he is “convinced his experimental observations are vital”.

Nils Bohlin was a seatbelt inventor who in 1959 developed the harness that today is standard automotive equipment. His three-point belt features a buckle placed on the side instead of over the abdomen, where it had caused serious internal injuries.








Kinji Fukasaku, 72, is a Japanese director whose 2000 hit *Battle Royale*, about a group of schoolchildren forced to fight each other on a deserted island, surprised everyone with his determination. He is treated for pneumonia in Tokyo. Fukasaku, who co-directed the 1970 Pearl Harbor classic *Tora! Tora! Tora!*, plans to begin filming *Battle Royale 2* refusing to obey his doctor’s orders.

Walter Annenberg was an American media magnate, philanthropist, art collector and assistant to several post-war Republican presidents. From 1968 to 1974 he served as Richard Nixon’s Ambassador to Britain. Annenberg’s most important publication was the *TV Guide* which soon became a must in most families. He founded it in 1954 and it hit a circulation peak of nearly 20 million in the mid-1970s.



Sergej Bodrov Jr., 30 died after an avalanche swept through the site where he was acting in a film. He was seen by many as the most promising figure in Russia’s struggling film industry. The son of a well-known director, Bodrov had his breakthrough in the Oscar-nominated *Prisoner of the Caucasus*.

Prince Alexandre de Merode was the head of the International Olympic Committee’s medical commission. A pioneer in the fight against performance-enhancing drugs, de Merode spent his 35-year career trying to outwit cheating athletes, and was involved in several doping controversies.

(Adapted from *Time*, 7th October 2002 and *Time*, 14th October 2002)


- 14 The title of a magazine published by a well known owner of several magazines is .
- 15 The scientist lost his  because he deliberately changed some data in his report.
- 16 The celebrity fought against cheating sportsmen for a period of .
- 17 A famous director suffers from .
- 18 The relative of a famous film-maker appeared in the film .
- 19 The scientist who faked facts comes from .
- 20 The name of the man who was involved in politics was .

Section II – Language in Use (40 marks)

Tento oddiel testu sa skladá z troch častí. Jeho vypracovaniu by ste mali venovať cca 45 minút. Sledujte inštrukcie: odpovede na otázky v 1. časti vyznačte v odpovedňovom hárku označenom piktogramom , odpovede na otázky v 2. a 3. časti vpíšte do odpovedňového hárka označeného piktogramom .

Part 1: Desperately Seeking a Home (20 marks)

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

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled .

Living without permission in another person's property – squatting – is relatively common in Britain. But a proposed new law would change all that. Martin Bright, who once squatted in London, reports.

After leaving university, I squatted in a house in north London with some friends. We didn't have **21** money and we were given the idea **22** the next-door neighbour, a **23** doctor and his teacher wife. It **24** a beautiful old brick house on the edge of a park, owned – and **25** to be ruined – by a housing association. The old lady who used **26** there had died and, as the doctor said, **27** seemed crazy that a big house should be empty when people could be **28** there. We decorated the house and, **29** there was no hot water, we **30** to make a comfortable home for **31**. We were eventually moved out of the house, but the courts **32** suggested that the housing association shouldn't leave **33** properties empty. A co-operative subsequently took **34** the house and there are people living there still.

35 the 1960s, squatting has become relatively **36** in Britain. People (most of them young) who can't **37** to rent a place to live occupy a building left empty by a private **38** or the local housing authority. At present, squatting in empty properties is **39** but it's not a crime. Getting a squatter out of a property is a long procedure. And while this **40**, the owner is not allowed to force his way into his property.

21 (A) lots (B) much (C) many (D) a lot

22 (A) from (B) of (C) with (D) by

23 (A) respective (B) respecting (C) respectable (D) respectful

24 (A) was (B) is being (C) is (D) has been

25 (A) let (B) left (C) kept (D) allowed

26 (A) to live (B) to living (C) live (D) living

27 (A) which (B) what (C) it (D) that

28 (A) alive (B) live (C) lived (D) living

29	(A) in spite of	(B) although	(C) however	(D) since
30	(A) managed	(B) coped	(C) handled	(D) succeeded
31	(A) ones	(B) ours	(C) ourselves	(D) oneself
32	(A) stronger	(B) strongest	(C) strong	(D) strongly
33	(A) itself	(B) it	(C) it's	(D) its
34	(A) up	(B) over	(C) in	(D) on
35	(A) Since	(B) From	(C) For	(D) Until
36	(A) careful	(B) complete	(C) common	(D) casual
37	(A) allow	(B) enable	(C) let	(D) afford
38	(A) host	(B) landlord	(C) visitor	(D) guest
39	(A) illegal	(B) non legal	(C) illegitimate	(D) illegal
40	(A) is happening	(B) was happening	(C) happened	(D) has happened

Part 2: Healthy Lifestyle (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 eati

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled .

You want to improve a health habit or two – 00

better, perhaps, or getting more physical 41.

You give it a try, but despite your good efforts, you 42

fall back into your old ways. How can you adopt healthier 43?

In fact, there are five 44 stages people go through when

45 a habit. If you try to make the change too early in the

process, the chances are you won't 46. But make this

47 change at the right time, and you're on the road

to victory. Once you understand the process, you'll know

better how to 48 yourself and others to move

on to the next step – even if you're all at 49 stages.

You want to make 50, not achieve perfection.

EAT

ACTIVE

QUICK

BEHAVE

PREDICT

CHANGE

SUCCESS

USE

MOTIVATION


DIFFER

PROGRESSIVE

Part 3: Cheating (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]: have

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled .

Dear Matthew,

I haven't written to you for a long time because I [00] (be) busy at school. I haven't told you that I've got a new girlfriend.



Everything [51] (go) well until a week ago when something terrible [52] (happen). I found out, by accident, that [53] (copy) my essays and projects several times. My English teacher has started [54] (be) suspicious and each time my friend [55] (give) a good mark, my homework is a disaster. The problem is, my girlfriend [56] (seem) like a really nice girl – we [57] (be) out a couple of times and I really love her.

What do you think I [58] (do)? I really love her and I don't want [59] (lose) her. What would you do if you [60] (be) in my place?

Regards,


Pet

Section III – Listening (40 marks)

Tento oddiel testu sa skladá z troch častí. Ku každej časti si vypočujete nahrávku, pričom každú nahrávku budete počuť dvakrát. Počas počúvania nahrávok odpovedajte na otázky v príslušnej časti testu. Sledujte inštrukcie: odpovede na otázky v 1. a 2. časti vyznačte v odpovedovom hárku označenom piktoqramom , odpovede na otázky v 3. časti napíšte na odpovedový hárak označený piktoqramom .

Part 1: A Female Bodyguard (14 marks)

You will hear an interview with a woman working as a bodyguard. For questions 61 – 67, choose the best answer (A), (B), (C) or (D).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled .

61 Kate decided to become a bodyguard because

- (A) she couldn't stand bullying. (B) she was bullied at school.
(C) she always admired bodyguards. (D) she liked dangerous situations.

62 In England and Ireland there are

- (A) 70 male and female bodyguards. (B) 17 female and 70 male bodyguards.
(C) 70 female bodyguards. (D) 17 female bodyguards.

63 Kate works

- (A) for English nobility and businesswomen. (B) for female celebrities and businessmen.
(C) for male celebrities and businesswomen. (D) for Arab nobility and businesswomen.

64 Bodyguards in England

- (A) always carry guns and flexicuffs. (B) can only carry handcuffs and flexicuffs.
(C) can carry guns in dangerous situations. (D) always carry guns and handcuffs.

65 What she likes most about her job is that

- (A) she meets celebrities. (B) she earns a lot of money.
(C) she travels abroad. (D) she travels comfortably.

66 Working as a bodyguard

- (A) only sometimes influences her private life. (B) does not influence her private life at all.
(C) influences her private life a lot. (D) influences her private life a bit.

67 Kate says that women bodyguards

- (A) are more tactful than their male colleagues.
(B) are underestimated by their male colleagues.
(C) are not paid equally with their male colleagues.
(D) work harder than their male colleagues.

Part 2: Neighbours (12 marks)

Listen to the story of a group of neighbours. 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 .

- 68** The inhabitants of the flats were only students from Australia.
(A) true (B) false (C) the information was not given
- 69** The protagonist of the story had a free Internet connection due to his job.
(A) true (B) false (C) the information was not given
- 70** The majority of students possessed old-fashioned computers.
(A) true (B) false (C) the information was not given
- 71** The students became linked after a huge effort.
(A) true (B) false (C) the information was not given
- 72** Their knowledge of people and different cultures was deepened.
(A) true (B) false (C) the information was not given
- 73** Their style of life can be a good example for living in the future.
(A) true (B) false (C) the information was not given

Part 3: Phil Collins – The Early Years (14 marks)

You will hear a musical programme about Phil Collins. Listen and for questions 74 – 80, fill in the missing information. Use a word or a short phrase to complete the sentence.

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled .

- 74** Phil's new album was released after a  break.
- 75** Phil Collins was born in London on  in .
- 76** Collins attended a  school.
- 77** His first performance was in the musical .
- 78** The first band he founded was called .
- 79** He joined the group Freehold after answering a/an .
- 80** The band Hickory was renamed Flaming .

Koniec III. oddielu testu