

# **MATURITA 2012**

## **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, ktorú tvorí jedno slovo, prípadne zložený slovesný tvar, píšete do príslušného poľa odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom ✍.
- Pri práci smiete používať iba pero s čiernou alebo modrou náplňou. Nesmiete používať zošity, slovníky, učebnice ani inú literatúru.
- **Píšte čitateľne. Dôsledne rozlišujte veľké a malé písmená!**
- **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 Ken Davenport (7 points)**

*You will hear an interview with Ken Davenport, a Broadway and Off-Broadway producer. 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 x.**

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

**01** Ken Davenport produced three shows simultaneously, which happens .

- (A) frequently on Broadway
- (B) commonly Off-Broadway
- (C) quite rarely in general
- (D) usually to the best producers

**02** For Davenport, the main driving force for his work is .

- (A) the acknowledgement of other producers
- (B) his positive attitude to the theatre
- (C) receiving theatrical awards
- (D) his communication with the director

**03** Davenport's personal experience is .

- (A) one of the main sources of inspiration for him
- (B) the only source of inspiration for him
- (C) the main factor in selecting the cast
- (D) the main factor in creating the production team

**04** His shows are presented abroad .

- (A) by the same actors
- (B) by the same production team
- (C) in the English language
- (D) in different languages

**05** Davenport's theatrical company deals with .

(A) creating and producing shows

(B) producing and promoting shows

(C) financial resources for shows

(D) recruiting new actors for shows

**06** Davenport founded his blog in order to .

(A) attract his audience

(B) talk to his fans

(C) share professional ideas

(D) learn about reactions to his shows

**07** One of his current musicals is inspired by .

(A) a real event

(B) a story someone told him

(C) a popular theatre play

(D) a film

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

**Part 2: Parenting Styles (6 points)**

You will hear an expert talking about different parenting styles based on some psychological research. 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** The way children are brought up will definitely be reflected in their personalities later on.  
**(A)** true                      **(B)** false                      **(C)** not stated

**09** Authoritarian parents justify the rules for their children.  
**(A)** true                      **(B)** false                      **(C)** not stated

**10** Punishment is not a common style for authoritative parents.  
**(A)** true                      **(B)** false                      **(C)** not stated

**11** The ability to work with others is the intended aim of authoritative upbringing.  
**(A)** true                      **(B)** false                      **(C)** not stated

**12** For permissive parents, confrontation with children takes up at most 10 per cent of communication.  
**(A)** true                      **(B)** false                      **(C)** not stated

**13** For uninvolved parents, disinterest is a typical feature.  
**(A)** true                      **(B)** false                      **(C)** not stated

### Part 3: Guide to Internet Safety (7 points)

You are going to listen to a radio programme for parents, discussing issues about Internet safety for their children. Listen to six suggestions. Below, you can read the information (14–20), which is in the wrong order. Indicate the order in which you hear the information by writing a number 1–6 next to the number that indicates the information. Be careful, there is one extra summary – put X next to the number indicating extra information.

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

Now you have 2 minutes to read the tasks.

14 Join in with the fun.

15 Watch for warning signals.

16 Monitor your children's computer activities.

17 Know when to say, "No".

18 Search for related child-centred news.

19 Set guidelines for online activities.

20 Use available technology.

***This is the end of Section I.***

**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: A Perfect Heroine for Hard Times (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 .**

With her shock of blue hair  independent attitude, Coraline is the  member of an exclusive club of young fantasy heroines who not only  alternate universes populated by bizarre beings but also  the leap from printed page to silver screen.

Just as Lewis Carroll's Alice tumbled down the rabbit hole to find Wonderland and L. Frank Baum's Dorothy was swept into Oz by a cyclone, their  in Coraline discovers a passageway behind a bricked-up door in her strange new house, one that  to a seemingly perfect Other World.

But  the proper and very British Alice and the pig-tailed and very Midwestern Dorothy are relics of the past despite the timelessness of their tales, 11-year-old Coraline is the  model of a 21<sup>st</sup> century adolescent. She's a spoiled,  only child with boyish tendencies who needs attention and lets everyone  it.

She goes out there in the mud and rain and gets her hands dirty. She's sarcastic  and definitely has an opinion. She is pretty tough. She is incredibly curious, but not brilliant. Not a great fighter.  better than other kids. She is a real kid.

Coraline's home life  happens to reflect the economic crisis that many families are struggling  . Her well-meaning parents are preoccupied with work,  they sit at their computers all day while writing a gardening catalogue from home.

Coraline,  wears nine hand-sewn outfits during the course of the film,  distinctive style, a totally original look with massive  . She could easily inspire a line of clothes that every young girl  after.

She has found a way to prove herself,  her parents can't forget their hard times. She has taken care of things. It has given her confidence and a strong connection to  in her life.

*(Adapted from USA Today, February 5, 2009)*

<b>00</b>	<b>(A)</b> but	<b>(B)</b> because	<b>(C)</b> and	<b>(D)</b> or
<b>21</b>	<b>(A)</b> last	<b>(B)</b> later	<b>(C)</b> latest	<b>(D)</b> least
<b>22</b>	<b>(A)</b> explore	<b>(B)</b> build	<b>(C)</b> invent	<b>(D)</b> question
<b>23</b>	<b>(A)</b> will make	<b>(B)</b> made	<b>(C)</b> had made	<b>(D)</b> have made
<b>24</b>	<b>(A)</b> partner	<b>(B)</b> peer	<b>(C)</b> acquaintance	<b>(D)</b> opponent
<b>25</b>	<b>(A)</b> shows	<b>(B)</b> manages	<b>(C)</b> leads	<b>(D)</b> directs
<b>26</b>	<b>(A)</b> whereas	<b>(B)</b> despite	<b>(C)</b> because	<b>(D)</b> alongside
<b>27</b>	<b>(A)</b> absolute	<b>(B)</b> pretty	<b>(C)</b> total	<b>(D)</b> final
<b>28</b>	<b>(A)</b> alone	<b>(B)</b> lonely	<b>(C)</b> single	<b>(D)</b> orphaned
<b>29</b>	<b>(A)</b> decide	<b>(B)</b> discover	<b>(C)</b> know	<b>(D)</b> find
<b>30</b>	<b>(A)</b> at times	<b>(B)</b> at the time	<b>(C)</b> against time	<b>(D)</b> about time
<b>31</b>	<b>(A)</b> No-one	<b>(B)</b> Neither	<b>(C)</b> None	<b>(D)</b> Not
<b>32</b>	<b>(A)</b> only	<b>(B)</b> just	<b>(C)</b> really	<b>(D)</b> almost
<b>33</b>	<b>(A)</b> of	<b>(B)</b> by	<b>(C)</b> for	<b>(D)</b> with
<b>34</b>	<b>(A)</b> but	<b>(B)</b> as	<b>(C)</b> although	<b>(D)</b> if
<b>35</b>	<b>(A)</b> who	<b>(B)</b> which	<b>(C)</b> that	<b>(D)</b> whom
<b>36</b>	<b>(A)</b> demands	<b>(B)</b> depicts	<b>(C)</b> displays	<b>(D)</b> describes
<b>37</b>	<b>(A)</b> challenge	<b>(B)</b> appearance	<b>(C)</b> appeal	<b>(D)</b> reflection
<b>38</b>	<b>(A)</b> has been	<b>(B)</b> was	<b>(C)</b> can be	<b>(D)</b> would be
<b>39</b>	<b>(A)</b> even if	<b>(B)</b> due to	<b>(C)</b> much as	<b>(D)</b> because of
<b>40</b>	<b>(A)</b> other	<b>(B)</b> others	<b>(C)</b> ones	<b>(D)</b> another

**Part 2: Calling Dr Google (10 points)**

For questions 41–50, read the text below. Use the word 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:  young

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

Feeling poorly? No time to visit the GP? More  women than ever are logging on to check themselves out. But beware: online diagnoses can  damage your health ...

Going online sounds like the perfect  for busy young women. No more taking time off work or waiting days for an .

Dr Google is ready to solve their  mysteries and provide advice on .

Thanks to an  of online resources, it's easier than ever to find information. An online self-diagnosis can quickly become a serious over-diagnosis. There's no grading of websites to give  to those offering , unbiased advice, with the shocking pages most  to grab our attention. More worrying still are the remedies  on the internet to treat self-diagnosed problems.

youth  
serious  
solve  
appoint  
medicine  
treat  
explode  
prefer  
sense  
like  
avail

*(Adapted from Company magazine, Nov. 2009)*



### Part 3: The World's Oldest Strongman (10 points)

Fill each of the numbered blanks (51–60) in the passage with one suitable word. There is an example at the beginning (00).

Example: **00** – have

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with  .

Going out with the world's oldest strongman has its perks. In the past few years, I **00** been to the Czech Republic, Germany and Miami to watch him compete. We've yet to come home without **51** medal.

Despite his age, Bill is one of the leading British powerlifters after winning a gold in the 2008 British Masters **52** the age of 73. A film about him called *Ma Bar* even won a Scottish BAFTA.

Believe it or not, no-one **53** commented on my relationship with Bill except to say that they're happy for us. The kids love having him around, and my friends all saw it coming before we **54** .

People have probably whispered behind our backs, and years ago, I **55** have worried about what they thought. But thanks to Bill, I have the confidence **56** to care.

He's one of the strongest men in the world, not just physically, **57** emotionally, too. Over the years, he's shared some of his strength with me.

I'm not a woman who **58** keep her emotions to herself. You **59** believe me? Come down to Bill's next competition and see for yourself. I **60** be the one shouting and screaming with my arms in the air!

*(Adapted from Pick me up, 14 May 2009)*

***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: The Event Clean-up (7 points)**

*Read the article about the clean-up in connection with the Royal Wedding of Prince William and Miss Kate Middleton. 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.**

The initial clean-up began weeks before London was flooded with visitors from across the globe. The subways leading to and from Westminster tube station were scrubbed vigorously with detergent and wire brushes. This was done by people convicted of minor offences. **61** This project was organised by Westminster Council through the Community Payback scheme.

The rest of the preparations and post-wedding clean-up were organized by Westminster Council's waste management contractor. They dealt with the event clean-up with the efficiency you can expect from a contractor. **62** In addition, minimal disruption was caused to the public.

A deep cleansing of the route was undertaken on the night before the Royal Wedding. This involved using a 15-strong team of cleaners to remove every piece of litter from the procession route. They were assisted by a small Johnston C40 sweeper to do an initial clean, which was then followed by a large Johnston 600 sweeper. **63** A statue cleaning team from Westminster City Council worked to tidy up the Royal Tank Regiment and other statues, which were to be passed by the procession.

On the day of the Royal Wedding, the cleaning staff contracted for the event clean-up began their work at 2 a.m. **64** They then laid sand down in places where the horses were likely to slip, and ensured that two gritting machines were placed at strategic intervals on the route. During the royal procession, the contractor's street cleaners waited until the procession passed by. They then immediately entered the area to remove any litter and sand that was left behind the procession.

**65**

Around busy transport stations, they placed an additional 40 sweepers, to keep these densely attended areas neat and tidy. **66** After the celebrations were over, it didn't take long for the cleaning team to return the streets of London to normal.

Regardless of the views on the cost of the Royal Wedding to the public, the cleaning contractor did an excellent job of preparing for the event and making the city look like it had never happened afterwards. They had planned everything exactly, they had employed extra staff, and they used countless machines and unlimited equipment. **67**

*(Adapted from Royal Wedding: The Event Clean-Up by R. T. Henderson, 09. 12. 2011, <http://ezinearticles.com/?Royal-Wedding:-The-Event-Clean-Up&id=6371441>)*

(A) After this, they gave the route one final wash to make sure it was spotless.

(B) The prisoners were ready to start working on the clean-up.

(C) Summing up, this all made the clean-up a complete success.

(D) They utilized their resources and staff fully to get the job done.

(E) In the end, there were more than 15 cleaners employed for the job.

(F) The streets were returned to their spotless state.

(G) They chose to volunteer for the duty rather than receiving a prison sentence.

(H) The cleaners had to go on working after the procession.

(I) Other cleaners walked in the crowd all day, picking up litter left by the public.

(J) They prepared the procession route by giving it one final sweep.

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

**Part 2: The Abdication Crisis – Edward VIII (6 points)**

Read how Edward VIII caused a constitutional crisis when he proposed to marry an American divorcee Wallis Simpson. 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 x.**

**(a)** Edward, son of King George V, became king in January 1936 after his father's death. He caused frustration for his ministers and his staff because he failed to understand the importance of the monarchy's continuity, and he did not undertake his new responsibilities dutifully. His father's servants were also sacked with a minimum of thanks and compensation for lifetimes of service.

**(b)** He believed he was able to marry an American Wallis Simpson, whom he had known since 1931, and make her his queen. However, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told the king it was unthinkable for the Sovereign Head of the Church of England to marry a woman who was twice-divorced. Edward explored other options so he could remain king and still marry Mrs Simpson but the Cabinet refused every alternative. Mrs Simpson offered to end the relationship thinking it would help Edward do his duty, but he rejected her offer.

**(c)** The British public was not sympathetic, although numerous telegrams from Britain and Commonwealth countries urged Edward VIII not to abdicate. This was because giving up the throne was considered shameful. Edward maintained his celebrity status in some countries, including America, where his abdication was seen as the ultimate romantic gesture for the woman he loved. Mrs Simpson became TIME magazine's Woman of the Year in 1936.

**(d)** The King signed the Instrument of Abdication on 10 December 1936 and made his famous farewell broadcast the following day. He abdicated in favour of his brother, Albert, Duke of York, who reigned as George VI. He then left for Europe that night and married Mrs Simpson in a private ceremony in France six months later. Edward thus remains the only British monarch to have voluntarily given up the throne since the Anglo-Saxon period.

**(e)** Edward was given the title Duke of Windsor. His relationship with his brother was uneasy due to Edward's annoying phone calls about his financial settlement and the duchess' lack of "Her Royal Highness" title. The newly-created Duke of Windsor was appointed Governor of the Bahamas during World War II, but he and his duchess spent most of their lives in exile where the French government provided a house in the Bois de Boulogne.

*(Adapted from The Abdication Crisis – Edward VIII, 01.11.2011,  
<http://www.suite101.com/content/the-abdication-crisis-a319244>)*

**68** Unlike others, the Prime Minister agreed with Edward's marrying Simpson.  
(A) true      (B) false      Which of the paragraphs (a)–(e) supports your answer?

**69** Edward married Simpson on the day they left for France.  
(A) true      (B) false      Which of the paragraphs (a)–(e) supports your answer?

**70** Edward failed to appreciate the nature of his new duties as king.  
(A) true      (B) false      Which of the paragraphs (a)–(e) supports your answer?

**71** After his abdication, Edward got on well with his brother.  
(A) true      (B) false      Which of the paragraphs (a)–(e) supports your answer?

**72** After Edward came to the throne, previous servants stayed in service.  
(A) true      (B) false      Which of the paragraphs (a)–(e) supports your answer?

**73** There were British people who wanted Edward to stay on the throne.  
(A) true      (B) false      Which of the paragraphs (a)–(e) supports your answer?

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

### Part 3: The Disposable Razor of King Gillette (7 Points)

Read some facts from the life of King Gillette who invented the disposable razor. Complete the sentence **74–80** below, using the information from the text. Write **one** or **two words** in your answers. The sentences do not follow in the same order as the information appears in the text. You may use words that do not appear in the text.

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

King Camp Gillette was born in 1855 in a small town in central Wisconsin. His parents were innovators, who were always seeking to do things better. His father worked at various inventions and his mother created numerous recipes through experimentation.

At the age of 18, King left school to begin working for a living as a traveling salesman. He did this work for years, often trying his hand at various inventions to improve the products he sold.

By 1890, he had accumulated four patents, but none of the inventions gathered much interest. Meanwhile, his parents seemed so much more successful than he.

At the age of 40, Gillette went back to his roots in Wisconsin, working as a salesman for Crown Cork & Seal Co. The owner of the company had invented the cork-lined bottle cap. He knew Gillette wanted to be a successful inventor, so he told him to invent something people could use and throw away. This thought stuck in the back of Gillette's mind.

Shortly afterwards, as he was getting ready to shave before going to work, King became irritated that his straight-edge razor was dull and would no longer cut. It was so worn out that he could no longer sharpen it. The straight-edge razor was also called the "cut-throat razor" because it was dangerous enough to cut a man's throat. Salesmen traveling in swaying trains had to be especially careful when trying to shave.

Gillette suddenly had a flash of inspiration for a razor that would not need re-sharpening. He had the idea of disposable razor blades that were sharpened by the manufacturer and thrown away when dull. It would also be a razor that was safe to use, as opposed to the dangerous straight-edge razor.

Excited by his idea, he went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and asked their metallurgists if it were possible to make a small piece of steel that would hold its sharp edge and be affordable enough to throw away. They said it was impossible.

Still determined, he spent evenings working on his idea. He then partnered with inventor William Emery Nickerson to perfect the method. Ironically, Nickerson had been educated at MIT. It took them 5 years and much of their own money to finally find someone who could provide a machine that would automatically sharpen thin sheets of metal so they could be used to shave. Gillette was now 45 years old.

They eventually perfected the double-edged safety razor blade, which fit into a specially designed holder with a handle and an adjustable head. Gillette and Nickerson set up the American Safety Razor Company and got their patent in 1901.

*(Adapted from King Gillette by Ron Kurtus, 24.10.2011,  
<http://www.school-for-champions.com/biographies/gillette.html>)*

<p><b>74</b> Some specialists at MIT were asked about manufacturing a piece of [ ] suitable for Gillette's demands.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>75</b> Nickerson and Gillette received [ ] [ ] at the dawn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>	<p>(2 words)</p>
<p><b>76</b> The new razor blades were made to be [ ] .</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>77</b> Gillette's mother experimented on new [ ] .</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>78</b> When he was a/an [ ] King often wanted to improve products.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>79</b> King's employer in Wisconsin created a special [ ] for a bottle.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>80</b> Before partnering with Nickerson, Gillette approached [ ] for help.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>

***THE END***

## Pokyny na vyplňovanie odpoved'ového hárka

Odpoved'ové hárky budú skenované, nesmú sa kopírovať.  
Aby skener vedel prečítať vaše odpovede, musíte dodržať nasledujúce pokyny:

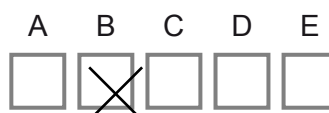
- Píšte perom s čiernou alebo modrou náplňou. Nepoužívajte tradičné plniace perá, veľmi tenko písuce perá, obyčajné ceruzky ani pentelky.
- Textové polia (kód školy, kód testu, kód žiaka, ...) vyplňujte veľkými tlačеныmi písmenami alebo číslicami. Vpisované údaje nesmú presahovať políčka určené na vpisovanie.

- Riešenia úloh s výberom odpovede zapisujte krížikom .

- Správne zaznačenie odpovede



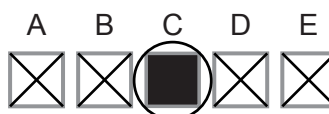
- Nesprávne zaznačenie odpovede



- V prípade chybného vyplnenia údajov alebo odpovedí postupujte podľa nasledujúcich pokynov. V žiadnom prípade nepožadujte nový odpoved'ový hárak.
- Keď sa pomýlite alebo neskôr zmeníte názor, úplne zaplníte 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.



- Riešenia úloh s krátkou odpoveďou napíšte do príslušného poľa odpoved'ového hárka čitateľne bežným písmom. Pri použití tlačeneho písma rozlišujte **veľké** a **malé** písmená. **Nepoužívajte iba veľké tlačené písmená!**

**Neotvárajte test, pokiaľ nedostanete pokyn!**