

MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVA,
VEDY, VÝSKUMU A ŠPORTU
SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY

KÓD TESTU

6627

MATURITA 2013
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 Carrie Underwood (7 points)

*You will hear an interview with Carrie Underwood, a popular American country singer. 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 The break in Carrie's career was caused by her marriage and her .

- (A) back surgery
- (B) husband's operation
- (C) husband's hockey activities
- (D) writing of a book

02 Carrie plans to start a sporting activity because .

- (A) she has changed her dietary and nutrition habits
- (B) she has started a new slimming programme
- (C) she is preparing for demanding performances
- (D) she wants to train for running with her husband

03 One thing that annoys Carrie is her inability to .

- (A) sing whistle tones
- (B) create lyrics
- (C) write songs alone
- (D) play an instrument

04 Carrie and her husband came from .

- (A) the same town
- (B) large towns
- (C) similar social backgrounds
- (D) different social backgrounds

05 Carrie is delighted that currently she doesn't have to take care of .

- (A) laundry and shopping
- (B) shopping and finances
- (C) cooking and shopping
- (D) grass and finances

06 When Carrie was offered use of a private company aeroplane, she .

- (A) accepted the offer
- (B) refused the offer
- (C) paid for it
- (D) used it once

07 Carrie thinks she and her husband .

- (A) are worried about each other
- (B) are dependent on each other
- (C) are not in the public eye so often
- (D) are not under each other's control

Please turn the page and continue with Section I.

Part 2: A Famous Industrialist (6 points)

You will hear a radio programme discussing some facts from the life of Henry Ford. 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 .

Now you have 2 minutes to read the tasks.

08 Henry Ford inherited the *Ford Motor Company* from his father.

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

09 Ford was promoted to Chief Engineer in the first year of his contract with the *Edison Illuminating Company*.

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

10 Ford's focus on car design led to the bankruptcy of the *Detroit Automobile Company*.

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

11 In the *Henry Ford Company*, Ford trained in his Quadricycle for half a year to win a race.

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

12 Barney Oldfield set a new land speed record while taking the car round the country.

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

13 Henry Ford motivated his employees by giving them a chance to share profits.

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

Part 3: Common Friendship Problems (7 points)

You are going to listen to a radio programme for parents, discussing what kind of friendship problems their children might face in school. You will hear the descriptions of six problems. Below you can read some 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 Being influenced unfairly.

15 When friends set bad examples.

16 Not being included in a group.

17 When peers are exposed to family conflicts.

18 Friendships and school results are connected.

19 Some friendships don't survive.

20 How to deal with bullying.

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: Moving is a Process of Loss and Gain (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.

Sasha Person, 38, her husband Greg, 37, and children Poppy, five, and Toby, three, moved to Melbourne, Australia November 2011, shortly after the riots happened close to their home in Enfield, London.

Greg is Australian and he always said they move back to Australia when the time felt right. The riots, the economic downturn and the crime all helped them decide to the risk. Now they live in a lovely detached house in a clean, beautiful city with of wonderful festivals going on around them. However, Sasha it very difficult to settle there.

There are times she feels without her family and friends. Greg's family live a 14-hour drive away, so it's not they are just around the corner to help. Simply someone to babysit would make a huge difference.

After arriving in Australia, Sasha encountered many problems. For one thing, the job skills she up at an investment bank didn't apply in Australia. From the start childcare another issue. When Toby went to daycare in England was one teacher for every five pupils, but over there the is one to 15. Sasha felt Toby looked after properly, so she had to take him out. In addition, Australian children start school later than Brits, so, as a result Poppy her first year.

They some great weekends, on the beach or at theme parks, but Sasha finds herself little things, like quality sausages and bacon. , she spent hours searching for cranberry jam.

There have been times when Sasha has felt so miserable that she back home. She is trying to make a of life in Australia.

(Adapted from Woman and Home, June 2012)

00	(A) on	(B) at	(C) in	(D) –
21	(A) who	(B) whose	(C) which	(D) what
22	(A) will	(B) would	(C) have to	(D) are to
23	(A) make	(B) do	(C) take	(D) have
24	(A) many	(B) number	(C) great deal	(D) a lot
25	(A) is still finding	(B) was still finding	(C) had still found	(D) will still find
26	(A) missed	(B) led	(C) left	(D) lost
27	(A) like	(B) as	(C) how	(D) than
28	(A) having had	(B) having	(C) had	(D) had had
29	(A) another	(B) these	(C) other	(D) of
30	(A) has built	(B) built	(C) was built	(D) had built
31	(A) has been	(B) will be	(C) would be	(D) can be
32	(A) it	(B) that	(C) there	(D) this
33	(A) ration	(B) measure	(C) ratio	(D) division
34	(A) wasn't being	(B) hasn't been	(C) isn't being	(D) shouldn't be
35	(A) could repeat	(B) has to repeat	(C) should repeat	(D) can repeat
36	(A) have	(B) had	(C) had had	(D) have had
37	(A) sharing	(B) dividing	(C) missing	(D) losing
38	(A) Thus	(B) Nevertheless	(C) However	(D) Once
39	(A) could easily have moved (C) should easily move		(B) easily could be moving (D) should have easily moved	
40	(A) line	(B) go	(C) circle	(D) distance

Part 2: The Women of the Year (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: – lawyers

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

Baroness Helena Kennedy QC is one of the foremost human rights and the President of the *Women of the Year Lunch and Awards*. In her career, she's fought to make the system more of the realities of women's lives. The law now has changed but women have still got a long way to go. *Women of the Year* is an of that fight, keeping women and their on the agenda, and showing what they can do if they put their minds to it.

The thing about the lunch is that it brings together such an cross-section of women, recognising the exceptional in all forms – whether it's high-achievers succeeding in a very male world, or those who might call themselves ordinary women, who by their to their community make a huge difference to the lives of the others.

Some of the guests are and on the television every night, and some work quietly to hold their communities together by starting a soup kitchen.

Some have made extraordinary contributions to the movement for the rights of the ; some have fostered more children than you can count. No woman at that lunch has bought a ticket – every single one deserves to be there.

The nomination process involves a council with women from all over the country who put out the message, connect to local women's organisations, and scan local newspapers for stories.

law
legalize
significant
extend
achieve
amaze
credible
commit
glamour
able
inspire

(Adapted from *Good Housekeeping*, August 2012, p. 67)

Part 3: Danish Delights (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: – not

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

Denmark is easy to get to, with a wide choice of flights as well as ferries. The Danes themselves only seem to all speak English, but are well-mannered and hospitable, too.

With its museums and galleries, architecture, cool bars and hot restaurants, Copenhagen been slowly working its way up the hit parade of city breaks. Its efficient transportation makes it so easy for a weekend. For example, last summer in less an hour after their flight touched down, Lindsay Nicholson and her friend checking in to their hotel, the Kong Arthur.

Copenhagen is also a city that will certainly appeal a broad spectrum of interests. Food fans, for example, will want to visit 'Noma', ranked for three years running the best restaurant in the world – but you'll need to book weeks ahead and warn your bank manager. , there are more affordable alternatives. Some people suggest combining visit to the enchanting Tivoli, part-funfair, part-garden, part-fairytale, with traditional Danish dishes at The Brothers Price, housed in a huge conservatory.

Denmark, of course, is synonymous design, best seen in the Kunstindustrimuseet and the smaller Danish Design Centre. Visitors should take the train to Humlebaek and head for Louisiana, one of the most interesting modern art museums in the world modern art is their priority. It's also spectacularly located in gardens overlooking sea with Sweden on the horizon.

(Adapted from Good Housekeeping, August 2012, p. 170)

***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 Wartime Wedding (7 points)

*Read the following story. For questions 61–67, decide which sentence (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.

I'll never forget seeing Alan walk past the shop where I worked, staring at his reflection in the window. **61** So, when he came into the store to ask me for a date, I didn't give him the time of day.

But Alan was stubborn. He simply walked around the block and asked me again! **62** I later found out it was me he'd been staring at through the window. We married four years later when I was 20.

Organising and funding a wedding during WWII wasn't easy. **63** Believing in the tradition of having something old, new, borrowed and blue, I borrowed a cream satin gown from my Aunt Bessie – it counted as something old too! Everybody wanted to help me out! I did buy a new veil and we had glass bluebirds on top of our traditional fruit wedding cake. **64**

During the war there was not much fabric available. **65** My mother, Kathleen, put a bridesmaid's dress together with leftover material. My floral arrangement was made of flowers picked from the same tree Alan used to give my mum a bouquet when we first started dating.

We married in a church in Sydney. My brother-in-law, George, took me to the altar as my father had died when I was three. **66** Guests bought us modest gifts because times were tight and Mum prepared a traditional wedding breakfast from nothing.

Our first dance was to music from a record player – then Alan and I caught a train to Queensland. **67** We had been married for 64 years before Alan died. He always said the best decision of his life was walking around the block and asking me for that first date a second time.

(Adapted from Weddings through the ages, <http://www.thatslife.com.au/Article/Real-Life/Real-Life-Stories/Weddings-through-the-ages>, 30.07.2012)

(A) After that we held a reception for several people at Mum's home nearby.

(B) It was specially made for me by a relative.

(C) Fortunately, Mum managed to buy a dress for me.

(D) We were going to honeymoon there.

(E) When I finally agreed he couldn't believe it.

(F) Although we didn't have money to spare, we did our best.

(G) However, Alan came in and asked me for a date.

(H) Many of our guests therefore made their outfits from curtains.

(I) Unimpressed, I'd sighed to myself that he must really admire himself.

(J) In reality, it wasn't possible.

Please turn the page and continue with Section III.

Part 2: Between Birth and the World Championship Match (6 points)

Garry Kasparov is generally regarded as the greatest chess player ever. He was the 13th world champion. 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) Garry Kasparov was born Garik Kimovich Weinstein in 1963 in Baku to an Armenian mother and Russian Jewish father. He first began the serious study of chess after he came across a chess problem set up by his parents and proposed a solution. His father died of leukemia when he was seven years old. At the age of twelve, he adopted his mother's Armenian surname.

(b) From the age of 7, Kasparov attended the Young Pioneer Palace in Baku and, at 10, began training at Mikhail Botvinnik's chess school. At the age of 13, Kasparov won the Soviet Junior Championship in Tbilisi in 1976, scoring 7 points out of 9. He repeated the triumph the following year, winning with a score of 8½ out of 9. He was being trained by Alexander Shakarov during this time.

(c) In 1978, Kasparov participated in the Sokolsky Memorial tournament in Minsk. He had been invited as an exception but took first place and became a chess master. Kasparov has repeatedly said that this event was a turning point in his life – to play chess professionally. He has also said that after the victory, he thought he had a very good shot at the World Championship. After several other successes, he won the World Junior Chess Championship in Dortmund, West Germany in 1980.

(d) After this, Kasparov wanted to challenge World Champion Anatoly Karpov, but first he had to qualify in the Candidates Tournament. He defeated the exceptionally tough Alexander Beliavsky in his first match of the tournament. His next match, against Viktor Korchnoi, due to be played in Pasadena, California, was threatened by politics. Korchnoi had fled the Soviet Union in the late 1970s, and at that time was the strongest non-Soviet player.

(e) Various political manoeuvres prevented Kasparov from playing Korchnoi, and Kasparov gave up the match. However, Korchnoi allowed the match to be played in London, and Kasparov won. His final Candidates match was against Vassily Smyslov. Smyslov had been the 7th World Champion in 1957, but later years saw his willingness to fight for wins greatly diminished. Kasparov won the match 4–0. He had finally earned the right to challenge Karpov for the title.

(Adapted from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garry-Kasparow>, 18.09.2012)

68 Kasparov was undefeated in the final Candidates match.

(A) true (B) false

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

69 Garry's surname was changed before his father's death.

(A) true (B) false

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

70 Kasparov considered the Minsk tournament as a milestone in his career.

(A) true (B) false

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

71 The match in California was threatened because Korchnoi was a Soviet refugee.

(A) true (B) false

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

72 While Shakarov was training him, Kasparov won only one junior championship.

(A) true (B) false

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

73 Beliavsky was the first to be overcome on Kasparov's way to challenge Karpov.

(A) true (B) false

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

Please turn the page and continue with Section III.

Part 3: A Few Facts about Iceland (7 points)

Read the text about Iceland. 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. You may use words that do not appear in the text.

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

The official language is Icelandic, which is considered a Nordic language. It has not changed much from the first settlers of Iceland. Danish and English are mandatory languages to learn, and the literacy rate is over 99 %, which is the highest percentage in the world. Many people are known by their first names, as opposed to their surnames; for example, Horoson means the son of Horo; this can make it difficult to look someone up in the phonebook.

The majority of Icelanders are of Lutheran faith, although there are other believers throughout the region, such as Catholics, Mormons, Baptists as well as Muslims.

Iceland is a republic, with a written constitution and a parliamentary government. The head of state is the president, who is elected by popular vote and serves a term of four years. The leader of the parliamentary government is the prime minister.

Because it is an Atlantic island, one of the Iceland's food staples is fish; other popular food includes lamb, cured meat and dairy products. Various types of meat will always be found in buffets and private homes alike.

There is a popular saying in Iceland, "If you don't like the weather, just wait five minutes." The weather can vary greatly due to its proximity to the ocean. Northern Iceland summer temperatures don't get much warmer than its winter temperatures; Southern Iceland can get considerably warmer, sometimes reaching as much as 30 degrees Celsius.

The main exports are marine products, aluminum, machinery, software and woollen goods. Most of the exports go to the European Union, Japan and the United States.

(Adapted from <http://ezinearticles.com/?Iceland-culture&id=6156891>, 18.09.2012)

74	Besides fish and dairy products, Icelanders like to eat <input type="text"/> .	(1 word)
75	Apart from Icelandic, <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> are required in schools.	(2 words)
76	One term of <input type="text"/> lasts four years.	(1 word)
77	One of the main importers from Iceland is <input type="text"/> .	(1 word)
78	Less than 1 per cent of Icelanders are <input type="text"/> .	(1 word)
79	From the religious point of view, most Icelanders are <input type="text"/> .	(1 word)
80	The weather changes very often and this is reflected in a commonly known <input type="text"/> .	(1 word)
THE END		

Pokyny na vyplňovanie odpoved'ového hárka

Odpoved'ové 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 písuce 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

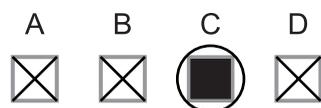


- V prípade chybného vyplnenia údajov alebo odpovedí postupujte podľa nasledujúcich pokynov. V žiadnom prípade nepoužívajte nový odpoved'ový hárak.

- 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 odpoved'ového 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!