

MATURITA 2015

EXTERNÁ ČASŤ

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

úroveň B1

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

- Test obsahuje **60 úloh**.
- Na vypracovanie testu budete mať **100 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)

Táto časť testu sa skladá z troch nahrávok. Každú z nich budete počuť dvakrát. Počas počúvania odpovedajte na otázky prislúchajúce k jednotlivým nahrávkam. Sledujte inštrukcie a piktogramy, aby ste vedeli, na ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte vyznačovať svoje odpovede.

Part 1: The Biggest Moment in My Life – Personal Story (7 points)

Vypočujte si rozprávanie jedného kanadského speváka o najsilnejšom zážitku v jeho osobnom živote. Na základe vypočutého vyberte správnu odpoveď. Vždy je správna iba **jedna** z ponúkaných možností.

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh 01 – 07.

01 Michael asked Luisana to marry him .

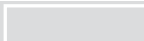
- (A) without other people around
- (B) with Spanish people around them
- (C) in the presence of her family
- (D) only in front of her father

02 Besides other features, Michael loves Luisana's .

- (A) humour and talent
- (B) intelligence and skills
- (C) energy and confidence
- (D) ambition and patience

03 Michael likes Luisana's attitude to dogs, mainly because she .

- (A) has founded a dog shelter
- (B) feeds them with love
- (C) keeps several breeds at home
- (D) saves them quite often

04 Luisana became a celebrity .

- (A) in her childhood years
- (B) as a teenager
- (C) as an adult
- (D) after meeting Michael

05 During their holiday in Israel, Michael realized .

- (A) that people knew both of them equally
- (B) how fair Luisana's attitude to people was
- (C) that they needed to stay away from people
- (D) how expensive such a vacation could be

06 In their relationship, Luisana is the one who acts .

- (A) quickly
- (B) emotionally
- (C) impulsively
- (D) cleverly

07 Michael got excited when he learned that Luisana .

- (A) would like to spend more time with him
- (B) agreed to become his wife
- (C) would have a baby with him
- (D) agreed to move to his native country

Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane

Part 2: An Interview with Olivia Newton-John (6 points)

Vypočujte si interview s populárnou speváčkou Oliviou Newton-John. Na základe vypočutého rozhodnite o každom z tvrdení **08 – 13**, či je pravdivé **(A)**, nepravdivé **(B)** alebo z nahrávky nevyplýva **(C)**.

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoved'ovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh **08 – 13**.

08 Thankfulness is Olivia's first feeling in the morning.
(A) true **(B)** false **(C)** not stated

09 Planning and arranging houses is one of Olivia's favourite activities.
(A) true **(B)** false **(C)** not stated

10 Olivia's recipe book was sold out soon after it was published.
(A) true **(B)** false **(C)** not stated

11 In her hometown, Olivia was treated in the facility she founded.
(A) true **(B)** false **(C)** not stated

12 Olivia prefers domestic pets to wild animals.
(A) true **(B)** false **(C)** not stated

13 Caring about people and nature are equally important for Olivia.
(A) true **(B)** false **(C)** not stated

Part 3: How to Study Successfully (7 points)

Vypočujte si rozhlasovú reláciu, v ktorej odborníci radia stredoškolským študentom ako správne študovať. Vypočujete si 6 praktických rád. Tieto rady sú zhrnuté vo vetách označených **14 – 20**, avšak nie v poradí, v akom ste ich počuli v nahrávke. Na základe vypočutého zoradte vety do správneho poradia tak, že zapíšete do odpovedového hárka ku každej z nich príslušné poradové číslo od **1** do **6**. Pozor, **jedna** veta je navyše a obsahuje informáciu, ktorú ste v nahrávke nepočuli. K tejto vete napíšete do odpovedového hárka **X**.

Svoje odpovede napíšte na odpovedový hárak označený piktogramom .

Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh **14 – 20**.

14 Have healthy food while you study.	Number: <input type="text"/>
15 Limit the number of topics you learn.	Number: <input type="text"/>
16 Make your notes more organized.	Number: <input type="text"/>
17 Create your own study area.	Number: <input type="text"/>
18 Study during the whole term.	Number: <input type="text"/>
19 Study on your own.	Number: <input type="text"/>
20 Take regular breaks.	Number: <input type="text"/>

Koniec prvej časti testu
Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane

Section II – LANGUAGE IN USE (20 points)

Táto časť testu sa skladá z dvoch textov. Jej vypracovaniu by ste mali venovať približne 25 minút. Pri každom texte si všimajte piktogram, aby ste vedeli, ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte použiť.

Part 1: The Importance of Home (10 points)

V nasledujúcom texte sú na miestach 21 – 30 vynechané slová. Za textom nájdete pre každé vynechané miesto štyri možnosti doplnenia. Rozhodnite, ktorá z ponúkaných možností (A) – (D) je správna. Vždy je správna iba **jedna** možnosť.

Príklad: – (C)

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

the British, there is one exception to the rule that ‘homes’ are more important ‘houses’. This is the aristocracy. Many of these families fine old country houses, often with a great deal of land attached, in they have lived for hundreds of years.

They have great emotional with their houses – and are prepared to try very hard to stay in them. This can be very difficult in modern times death duties. These are very high taxes which the new of a large property has to pay. So, in order to stay there, many aristocrats live lives which are physically comfortable than those of most people, because they may not have central heating, for example.

Many aristocrats have also turned their houses and land into tourist attractions. These are not only with foreign tourists: British visitors are also happy walk around in rural as they can inspect a part of their country’s history.

O’Driscoll, J.: Written Oxford. Oxford University Press, 2009, s. 176, upravené

00 (A) Between (B) Either (C) Among (D) Neither

21 (A) as (B) for (C) than (D) to

22 (A) gain (B) own (C) find (D) receive

23 (A) where (B) that (C) how (D) which

24 (A) connections (B) challenges (C) feelings (D) effects

25 (A) because (B) because of (C) as (D) as if

26 (A) investor (B) builder (C) designer (D) owner

27 (A) lower (B) less (C) higher (D) more

28 (A) famous (B) known (C) popular (D) enjoyed

29 (A) could (B) to have to (C) should (D) to be able to

30 (A) surroundings (B) place (C) neighbourhood (D) outskirts

Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane

Part 2: Life in the Bike Lane (10 points)

V nasledujúcom texte sú na miestach 31 – 40 vynechané slová. Doplňte ich. Doplňte vždy iba **jedno** slovo. Doplňajte len také slová, ktoré majú gramatickú funkciu.

Príklad: – of

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoved'ovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

Paris is extremely proud the fact it was the first capital to introduce a city-wide free bicycle scheme. Known Vélib', a combination of the words *vélo* (bike) and *liberté* (freedom), it introduced in 2007 by Socialist mayor Bertrand Delanoë. Now approaching retirement, Delanoë considers as one of the great triumphs of his term in office.

By 2012, when Vélib' was celebrating its fifth anniversary, were around 23,000 of the heavy grey bicycles in circulation, than double the number when the cycle scheme was launched. There are now 1,700 bicycle "stations" – 1,400 of in Paris itself and 300 in surrounding towns. In 2007, there were just 750. Since 2007, the capital city installed 652 km of cycle routes for the 224,000 Parisians have signed up to Vélib', a figure that will soon rise to 700 km.

As there are more cyclists around, other road users become more used to them and are giving them "greater respect". The current rules of the road posted on each Vélib' bike.

*<http://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2013/nov/20/how-safe-are-worlds-cities-for-cyclists>,
20. 11. 2013, upravené*

***Koniec druhej časti testu
Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane***

Section III – READING (20 points)

Táto časť testu sa skladá z troch ukážok. Jej vypracovaniu by ste mali venovať približne 45 minút. Pri každom texte si všímajte piktogram, aby ste vedeli, ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte použiť.

Part 1: The Italian Dream (7 points)

*Prečítajte si nasledujúci text, ktorý opisuje výlet do Talianska. K úlohám 41 – 47 priradte vhodnú vetu spomedzi možností (A) – (J). Tri vety sa nedajú priradiť k žiadnej z úloh. Vždy existuje len **jedno** správne riešenie.*

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

I remember that I was excited. It was my first time in Italy. I was on my way to see all those beautiful things such as historical sites, beaches and traditional restaurants. First, I stopped for a night in Turin. I was pleased to have some rest and watch the television alone. This was day one and I only thought about what was going to happen.

I wished I was already in Rome. Then I was. I walked all day to visit a lot of monuments. Of course I sometimes stopped to eat pasta, pizza and ice cream. I improved my dining experience by asking waiters about the typical dishes. Understanding how Italians traditionally eat helped me get the most out of my journey.

I also remember the impressive Sistine Chapel in the Vatican City. About 25,000 people a day visit the chapel and its paintings cover 1,110 square metres. Soon afterwards, I was relaxing like thousands of other people in front of the “Fontana di Trevi”. I walked through lots of squares like the “Piazza Navona” where plenty of artists were performing.

I definitely appreciated the atmosphere of joy and happiness.

After three great days, I moved to the South. All of us were very excited when I arrived. Even though I had enough time to spend with them, I was in a rush because there were so many things to say. The atmosphere was really warm and welcoming.

I can't tell you the whole story of my journey, but I can say that what I enjoyed most was speaking Italian and eating traditional specialities like “panzerotti”. Actually my uncle had

a pizzeria so he was able to give me some fine examples. **46** I also visited great places there that I was so glad to see. **47**

<http://www.lingq.com/forum/4/15527/>, 25. 01. 2014, upravené

(A) Fortunately, this did not change during the two weeks I was there.

(B) There were dancers, painters and even some puppeteers.

(C) I could taste a lot of different kinds at his place.

(D) Finally I ate some pasta and went to bed.

(E) This all happened on day two.

(F) Unfortunately, I had an argument with many Italians.

(G) My cousins, whom I haven't seen for long time, were waiting for me there.

(H) The food is the reason why I love Italy so much.

(I) I will keep memories of the whole visit forever.

(J) It was my bad luck that the journey lasted more than five hours.

Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane

Part 2: The Sinking of the Lusitania (6 points)

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text o potopení britskej lode *Lusitania* v prvej svetovej vojne. Rozhodnite o každom z tvrdení 48 – 53, či je pravdivé (A) alebo nepravdivé (B). Uvedte vždy aj označenie toho odseku (a) – (e), na základe ktorého ste rozhodli o pravdivosti alebo nepravdivosti daného tvrdenia. Vždy existuje iba **jedno** správne riešenie.

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoved'ovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

(a) The *Lusitania* was a British cargo and passenger ship that was torpedoed and sunk due to German submarine activity in May 1915, less than ten years after she began her trans-Atlantic journeys. The *Lusitania*'s construction began in September 1904, and she went to sea approximately two years later on June 7, 1906. She was used to ferry goods and people between England and the United States. The *Lusitania* was very popular because of her speed and luxurious accommodation.



The Sinking of the *Lusitania*. She was a British cargo and passenger ship.

(b) The *Lusitania* crossed the Atlantic peacefully many times over the years, but as German submarines took a leading role in the seas during World War I, her situation became rather risky and dangerous. The *Lusitania* was thought to be unsinkable because of her reserve speed capabilities (which would enable her to flee under attack). Because of this over-confidence she set out from New York on May 1, 1915, to deliver food and passengers to England in spite of the risk of an attack by German submarines.

(c) Six days later, on May 7, 1915, the *Lusitania* was too slow to notice both the periscope and the torpedo of a German submarine to escape her fate. She was hit hard and the sound was described by passengers as "like thunder". When the torpedo exploded, water rushed into the first and second boiler rooms and caused the boat to shake from side to side. She then rose a little before a second massive explosion took her down into the sea.

(d) The exact cause of the second explosion is a point of argument. The *Lusitania* shows evidence that she may have been torpedoed a second time – but the second, more destructive, explosion possibly came from inside the ship. The reason behind this speculation is that the *Lusitania*'s cargo can be called into question. She had originally said she would take, along with her passengers, platinum and diamonds, but these things were never found. It is believed that she was carrying a lot of rifle ammunition instead.

- (e) Whether the torpedoes completed the destruction of the ship by their own power or they were helped by ammunition explosions, the German submarine attack devastated the Lusitania. The ship sank within twenty minutes and took with her 1,201 people – and left only 764 to be saved by those who responded to her SOS. As the Lusitania was never officially in government service, the United States believed the attack on her “was contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations”.

*<http://www.thenagain.info/webchron/usa/Lusitania.html>, 26. 01. 2014, upravené
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinking_of_the_RMS_Lusitania*

48 The Lusitania’s crew saw the danger to the ship almost immediately.

(A) true (B) false

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

49 The Lusitania was built within two years.

(A) true (B) false

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

50 The Lusitania came into service for the US government at the beginning of World War I.

(A) true (B) false

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

51 It is still not clear what exactly Lusitania was carrying at the time of torpedoing.

(A) true (B) false

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

52 Passengers liked the Lusitania because she was fast and comfortable.

(A) true (B) false

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

53 Everyone believed the Lusitania could escape when attacked by an enemy.

(A) true (B) false

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

Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane

Part 3: Mother Teresa (7 points)

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text. Za textom nasledujú vety, v ktorých chýbajú slová 54 – 60. Vety nie sú v tom poradí, v akom sú usporiadané informácie v texte. Doplňte ich. Doplňte jedno alebo dve slová. Tieto slová sa nachádzajú v texte.

Svoje odpovede napíšte na odpoveďový hárok označený piktogramom .

Mother Teresa was a humanitarian. This means she did things to help out other people. Her entire life was fully devoted to helping the poor, the sick, the needy and the helpless. She was born in Uskub on August 26, 1910. This city is now called Skopje and is the capital of the Republic of Macedonia. Her birth name was Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Her father died when she was 8 and she was raised by her mother. She was raised as a Roman Catholic and decided to devote her life to God at a young age. She joined the Sisters of Loreto at the age of 18 to become a missionary to India.



Mother Teresa

A year later she started her missionary work in Darjeeling, India. She learned the local language, Bengali, and taught at the local school. When she was 21, she became a nun and took the name Teresa. She would teach for many years in India, becoming the headmistress at a school in eastern Calcutta.

When she was 36 years old she felt the call from God to help the poor of India. She received some basic medical training and then set out to help the sick and needy. This wasn't an easy task in 1948 India. She had very little support from the authorities and, while trying to feed and help the poorest of the poor, she was herself constantly hungry and even had to beg for food.

Soon other women joined her and she formed the Missionaries of Charity. Mother Teresa described the purpose of the Missionaries of Charity as an organization to take care of "the hungry, the naked, the homeless, the crippled, the blind – all those people who feel unwanted, unloved, uncared for throughout society, people that have become a burden to society and are kept away by everyone".

Mother Teresa had ambitious goals and considering where she was at the start, she accomplished amazing things. The Missionaries of Charity originally had 13 members. Today

they have over 4,000 nuns who care for people just like Mother Teresa. It wasn't an easy task to build such an organization and to keep the focus on the poorest people. She worked almost up until her death on September 5, 1997.

*http://www.ducksters.com/biography/mother_teresa.php, 12. 12. 2013, upravené
<http://www.womenmakewaves.co.uk/mother-teresa-happy-birthday>*

54 She started working as a/an at the age of 19. (1 word)

55 Mother Teresa had almost no support from the government of .

56 people were the first members of the Missionaries of Charity. (1 word)

57 Mother Teresa was born in a city which is now known as .

58 In India, Mother Teresa used her elementary skills to help the poor. (1 word)

59 As a teacher in a local school she needed to speak .

60 Teresa's mother brought her up in the religion. (2 words)

KONIEC TESTU

Pokyny na vyplňovanie odpoveďového hárka

Odpoveďové 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

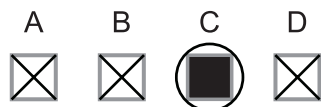
- Nesprávne zaznačenie odpovede (**B**)
A B C D



- V prípade chybného vyplnenia údajov alebo odpovedí postupujte podľa nasledujúcich pokynov. V žiadnom prípade nepoužívajte nový odpoveďový hárok.
- 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 odpoveďového 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!