MATURITA 2017

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, píšte 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.

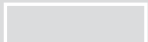## Part 1: Katharine Hepburn – an Oscar-Winning Actress (7 points)

*Vypočujete si rozprávanie o živote a kariére slávnej americkej herečky Katharine Hepburn. Na základe vypočutého vyberte správnu odpoveď. Vždy je správna iba **jedna** z ponúkaných možností.*

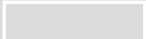**Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom ☒.**

Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh 01 – 07.

01 Katharine Hepburn's relationship with the media was ⬚.
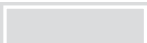
(A) neutral
(B) positive
(C) negative
(D) balanced

02 Katharine was influenced by her mum's attitude to ⬚.

(A) single-parent families
(B) social and political issues
(C) female and male actors
(D) individual sports

03 As for the rules given by society and institutions, the young Katharine used to ⬚.

(A) discuss them with her classmates
(B) analyse them with her teachers
(C) follow them completely
(D) break them quite often

04 After Katharine got divorced, her relationship with her ex-husband could be described as ⬚.

(A) unfriendly
(B) harmonious
(C) growing
(D) interrupted

05 Before Katharine appeared in films, she ⬚ .

(A) had a different profession
(B) was a film producer
(C) wrote a theatre play
(D) performed in theatres

06 What Katharine Hepburn and Marlene Dietrich had in common was that

they ⬚ .

(A) were popular with directors
(B) were always supported by fans
(C) had a period of unpopularity
(D) performed with the same actors

07 In the Oscar-winning film *Gone with the Wind*, Katharine ⬚ .

(A) acted as the main character
(B) did not make any appearance
(C) acted with Vivien Leigh
(D) was not offered any role

Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane

Part 2: **Boxing Champion Shannon Gunville** (6 points)

*Vypočujete si interview s juniorskou majsterkou v boxe Shannon Gunville. 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 odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom ☒.

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

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08 Shannon feels calm when she enters the ring.

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

---

09 During her first fight, Shannon knew exactly what to do.

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

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10 Shannon's problem is finding competitors of the same weight.

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

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11 The article published in *Jump* magazine described Shannon's achievements.

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

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12 Shannon's future academic plans are connected with coaching or athletics.

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

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13 Shannon's father and uncle became boxing champions in the same year.

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

Part 3: **Six Tips About How to Deal with Conflicts in a Family**
(7 points)

Vypočujete si rozhlasovú reláciu, v ktorej odborník radí, ako riešiť konflikty medzi súrodencami. Budete počuť 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 zoraďte vety do správneho poradia tak, že zapíšete do odpoveďového 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 napíšte do odpoveďového hárka* **X***.*

Svoje odpovede napíšte na odpoveďový hárok označený piktogramom 🖉 *.*

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

14	Check with your parents.	Number:
15	Wait before you act.	Number:
16	Give them space.	Number:
17	Don't expect perfection.	Number:
18	Settle your differences at once.	Number:
19	Pick your fights.	Number:
20	Don't let their words hurt you.	Number:

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 všímajte piktogram, aby ste vedeli, ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte použiť.

Part 1: Australians Go to the Races (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: | 00 | – (A)

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom ☒.

On Tuesday, Melbourne will host a famous horse racing | 00 | : The Melbourne Cup, which is known as "the race that stops a nation". Australians | 21 | two public holidays to prepare for the occasion.

Some | 22 | to go to the race (which is | 23 | by over 100,000) but most people go to a friend's house to drink champagne, eat | 24 | food and, of course, place some small | 25 | on a horse, hoping it's a winner! | 26 | 3,200-metre-long race with 24 competitors | 27 | every year since 1861.

The best-known horse in | 28 | history is Makybe Diva, which was the first horse to win the race three times, in 2003, 2004 and 2005. Makybe Diva | 29 | more money than any other horse in Australian racing history, collecting over $14 million in her | 30 | . That's a lot of money for one horse.

Aussies Go to the Races. In: Bridge, 2015, č. 3, s. 5, upravené

| 00 | **(A)** event | **(B)** incident | **(C)** opportunity | **(D)** affair |

| 21 | **(A)** are giving | **(B)** are given | **(C)** have given | **(D)** give |

| 22 | **(A)** choose | **(B)** dream | **(C)** pick | **(D)** select |

| 23 | **(A)** intended | **(B)** expected | **(C)** extended | **(D)** attended |

| 24 | **(A)** a lot of | **(B)** many | **(C)** a number of | **(D)** numerous |

| 25 | **(A)** choices | **(B)** bets | **(C)** draws | **(D)** selections |

| 26 | **(A)** That | **(B)** These | **(C)** This | **(D)** Those |

| 27 | **(A)** has held | **(B)** has been held | **(C)** held | **(D)** holds |

| 28 | **(A)** recent | **(B)** near | **(C)** close | **(D)** distant |

| 29 | **(A)** also wins | **(B)** also has won | **(C)** has also won | **(D)** wins also |

| 30 | **(A)** career | **(B)** job | **(C)** position | **(D)** work |

Part 2: Cape Town (10 points)

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

Príklad: [**00**] **– as**

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom ✎ .

Cape Town is known [**00**] "The Mother City", *Kaapstad* in Afrikaans, the native language of some white South Africans and all Coloureds (as people of mixed ethnicities [**31**] still called in South Africa). It developed from [**32**] Dutch language, spoken by the first Dutch settlers.

In 1652 Cape Town's history began in Table Bay, where ships from the Dutch East India Company [**33**] arrived. The Dutch company had a contract [**34**] do colonial business, including slavery in Asia and Africa. It was the first multinational corporation.

Cape Town [**35**] developed by the Dutch as a supply station for ships sailing to the Far East. Today, the city is the second biggest city [**36**] South Africa, second only to Johannesburg. It is home [**37**] people of many different nationalities, speaking many different languages. There are many reasons [**38**] Cape Town is the most popular tourist destination in the whole of Africa.

South Africans speak a special kind of English, having their own accent and vocabulary. For this reason, native English speakers from other countries [**39**] understand some South African words [**40**] as *bakkie* for a pick-up truck and *takkies* for trainers.

Harris, P.: Cape Town. In: Gate, 2014, č. 8, s. 8, 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: Explore the Magical Atmosphere of Bavaria (7 points)

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text, v ktorom Tammy Butow opisuje výlet s manželom do Bavorska. K úlohám 41 – 47 priraďte 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 ☒.

Why did we choose Bavaria? I travelled there on a student exchange when I was 15 and thought it was such an amazing place. Since then, I've married my husband, Scott, and I wanted to show him one of my favourite places in the world. __41__ As it turns out Scott does too!

Bavaria is a state in south-east Germany, with a great mix of museums, medieval villages, astonishing castles and vibrant cities, so we wanted to see more. __42__ We hired a car to go exploring, which was brilliant. We went for strolls through the snow, admiring the amazing architecture, browsing shops and sampling German food. The people were so friendly and welcoming, we had no trouble getting around in our hired car and on public transport.

Munich is the largest city and capital of the state. It is the gateway to the Alps, and one of the most beautiful cities in the country. __43__ This festival is Germany's and the world's largest beer fair, with almost six million people attending it every year.

Later we took a trip to see the 950-year-old city of Nuremberg and visited the Imperial Castle, the home of Germany's past kings. Wandering through the romantic Old Town, we took photos of the extraordinary castle, enjoyed the breathtaking views and admired the region's original timber-framed buildings. We were there during the festive holidays. __44__ It was like a fairy tale, exploring the stalls and eating warm pretzels in the snow under the glistening lights.

We ate a range of hearty Bavarian food. __45__ Scott also really enjoyed *Weisswurst*, a white sausage you eat with sweet mustard. I tried a dessert dumpling filled with spicy plum jam called *Germknödel*. It is steamed and served hot with melted butter or vanilla sauce. __46__

Bavaria has a romantic atmosphere. | **47** | We loved staying in luxurious hotels, visiting castles, enjoying views of the mountains and eating delicious food.

(A) At that time the Old Town becomes a winter wonderland and holds a magical Christmas market.

(B) Unfortunately, we could not find a parking place there.

(C) I adore the Bavarian scenery and food.

(D) This romance made it fantastic to get lost in the beauties of its cities with my husband.

(E) By the way the Bavarians love their sausages!

(F) My husband decided to buy one.

(G) And you must enjoy having a delicious warm pretzel in the snow!

(H) This decision led us to spend a whole week in Bavaria.

(I) With the sausages, it was the best meal we had there.

(J) It is also home to the famous annual Oktoberfest event.

Part 2: Switzerland's Gotthard Base Train Tunnel (6 points)

*Prečítajte si nasledujúci text o vlakovom tuneli vo Švajčiarsku. Rozhodnite o každom z tvrdení **48 – 53**, či je pravdivé **(A)** alebo nepravdivé **(B)**. Uveďte 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 odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom ☒.

(a) If you stand in what will be the longest and deepest railway tunnel in the world – the new Gotthard Base Tunnel under the Swiss Alps – you feel a current of air on your cheek and a noise in your ears. Look down the dark hole into the distant future, and, for a moment, you think a train is coming. But the thought does not last long; after all, with trains scheduled to rocket through at 240 km/h, how could it?

(b) In fact, you won't be able to catch a train through the tunnel for another three-and-a-half years. "That sound is the air conditioning," my guide said. "Swiss labour law says that the temperature must not exceed 28 degrees. Without the air conditioning, it would be as hot as 45 degrees down here."

(c) Once work on the 56-kilometre tunnel is complete, you will be able to speed in air-conditioned comfort from Zürich to Milan in just 2 hours 50 minutes – a saving of 50 minutes on the current travel time. Along the way, you can enjoy the novelty of travelling 2,400 vertical metres below the surface of the earth – at double motorway speed limits.

(d) For now you can join a group tour of the tunnels. These are organised by the visitor centres, where you can see a model of the machine that did most of the work: a mechanical mole nearly 460 metres long, weighing more than 300 tons, and using as much electricity as 4,000 family homes. In good conditions, it chewed through more than 38 metres of rock a day.

(e) The tunnelling machines finished their work in March 2011, but engineers still have to complete installation of the track, power supply, and telecommunications equipment. The first trains are expected to thunder through towards the end of 2016 – 20 years after engineers dug the first shafts, and a year ahead of schedule.

http://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/journeysbyrail/9880313/Switzerlands-Gotthard-Base-train-tunnel-is-redefining-Europe.html, 10. 05. 2015, upravené

48 Deep underground, you will travel slower than on the motorway.

(A) true   **(B)** false

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

49 Special tunnelling machines can dig nearly forty metres of the tunnel in one day.

(A) true   **(B)** false

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

50 Air conditioning had to be installed in the tunnel.

(A) true   **(B)** false

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

51 Using the tunnel, passengers will save almost two hours on the journey from Zürich to Milan.

(A) true   **(B)** false

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

52 Trains passing through the tunnel are supposed to do more than 200 km in an hour.

(A) true   **(B)** false

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

53 Engineers believe that the tunnel will serve passengers one year after the planned date.

(A) true   **(B)** false

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

Part 3: **From the Life of Jane Goodall** (7 points)

*Prečítajte si nasledujúci text o britskej antropologičke. 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 ✐ .

Anthropologist Jane Goodall was born on April 3, 1934 in London, England. Her father was a businessman and her mother an author. Growing up, Jane loved animals. She dreamt of someday going to Africa in order to see some of her favourite animals in the wild. She particularly liked chimpanzees. One of her favourite toys as a child was a toy chimpanzee, which she loved to play with.

Ilustračný obrázok

Jane spent her late teens and early twenties saving money to go to Africa. She worked in various jobs, including as a secretary and a waitress. When she was 23, Jane finally had enough money to visit a friend who lived on a farm in Kenya.

Jane fell in love with Africa and decided to stay. She met British archaeologist Louis Leakey, who offered her a job studying chimpanzees. Jane was so excited. She moved to the Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania and began to observe the chimpanzees.

When Jane began studying chimpanzees in 1960 she had no academic training or education. This may have actually helped her as she had her own unique way of observing and recording the chimpanzees' actions and behaviour. Jane spent the next forty years of her life studying chimpanzees. She discovered many new and interesting things about the animals.

When Goodall first began studying chimpanzees she gave each chimp she observed a name. The standard scientific way of studying animals at the time was to assign each animal a number, but Jane was different. She gave the chimps unique names that reflected their appearance or personality. For example, she named the chimpanzee which first approached her David Greybeard because he had a grey chin. Other names included Gigi, Mr. McGregor, Goliath, Flo, and Frodo.

http://www.ducksters.com/biography/scientists/jane_goodall.php, 10. 06. 2015, upravené

54	From her childhood, Jane wanted to see chimpanzees in the _____ .	(1 word)
55	Jane had no formal education when she began _____ _____ .	(2 words)
56	In Africa, Jane was given a job by _____ _____ .	(2 words)
57	Jane left England to see a friend in _____ .	(1 word)
58	Jane started observing chimpanzees in a/an _____ _____ in Tanzania.	(2 words)
59	Jane studied chimpanzees' lives for _____ _____ .	(2 words)
60	A chimpanzee's _____ was indicated by its name.	(1 word)

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
☐	⊠	☐	⊠

 | 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, <u>úplne</u> zaplňte políčko s nesprávnym 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
⊠	⊠	Ⓜ	⊠
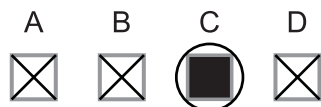
- Odpovede na **úlohy s krátkou odpoveďou** napíšte do príslušného poľa odpoveďového hárka čitateľne písaným alebo tlačeným písmom. Pri použití tlačeného písma **rozlišujte veľké a malé písmená**. <u>**Nepoužívajte iba veľké tlačené písmená!**</u>

Neotvárajte test, pokiaľ nedostanete pokyn!