



MATURITA 2017

EXTERNÁ ČASŤ

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

úroveň C1

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

- Test obsahuje **90 úloh**.
- Na vypracovanie testu budete mať **150 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
30 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: Two Interviews (10 points)

*In this part you will hear two different extracts. In the first extract you will hear an interview with Martha Stewart, a television personality in the USA. In the second extract you will hear an interview with Shami Chakrabarti, a well-known lawyer and campaigner in Great Britain. For the following statements 01–10, 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.

Extract 1: An interview with Martha Stewart (5 points)

01 For Martha Stewart, one of the triggers for writing her latest book was to guide people how to .

- (A) cope with the process of ageing with other family members
- (B) avoid emotional and physical exhaustion using certain therapies
- (C) increase their intellectual capacity by regular activities
- (D) improve their physical condition by jogging more frequently

02 By comparing lifestyle in different decades, Martha Stewart expressed her opinion that the current elderly generation .

- (A) tends to retire earlier than in the past
- (B) takes a more active approach to life
- (C) is inclined to cut down on a lot of activities
- (D) is focused too much on dietary issues

03 One of the aims of the Martha Stewart Center for Living is to enable other hospitals to .

- (A) gain donations for their own centers
- (B) share diagnostic and therapeutic methods
- (C) open centers for the treatment of all family members
- (D) copy the type and focus of such a medical institution

04 When discussing the treatment of elderly people in the USA, Martha's opinion of it seems to be .

- (A) biased
- (B) critical
- (C) positive
- (D) hesitant

05 According to Martha, the internet has .

- (A) created effective tools of communication e.g. blogs
- (B) made our lives more efficient and challenging
- (C) reduced the scope of personal communication
- (D) caused lots of children to become addicted

Extract 2: An interview with Shami Chakrabarti (5 points)

06 Shami values what the organization Liberty has achieved .

- (A) in defending the rights of the disadvantaged
- (B) in legislation and law cases
- (C) at European and international levels
- (D) after open debates in public

07 In Shami's opinion, human rights issues .

- (A) should be discussed in both speech and writing
- (B) can split people and countries
- (C) tend to link people together
- (D) should be dealt with by outspoken people

08 According to Shami, her younger colleagues .

- (A) should be more receptive to their mentors
- (B) are eager to implement their ideas
- (C) may sometimes lack the relevant experience
- (D) can be a source of clever and forward-looking ideas

09 Shami's strict and demanding appearance .

- (A) is a form of self-protection in public
- (B) is a trait recognised by cab drivers
- (C) has been developed in the courts
- (D) has been a natural trait since her childhood

10 Shami's statement referring to her friends as "her estate" implies that they .

- (A) can always rely on each other
- (B) have literally owned each other
- (C) have always shared common ideas
- (D) have had mutual mental enrichment

**THE END
OF PART 1**



Part 2: How to Cope with Tiredness and Insomnia (10 points)

In this part, you will hear five short extracts in which five experts – doctors and psychologists – talk about the reasons for tiredness leading to insomnia and simple solutions how to overcome such problems. There are two blocks of five matching questions. You will have to match all ten questions while you are listening to this recording. Read the questions carefully before you listen.

For questions 11–15, choose from the first list marked (A)–(H) the reason of tiredness each expert describes. For questions 16–20, choose from the second list marked (A)–(H) the simple solution to the problem of tiredness leading to insomnia each expert describes. Be careful, for each block of questions there are three extra possibilities you do not need to use. 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.

1. LIST	
Questions 11–15	Options (A)–(H): REASONS
11 Speaker 1: <input type="text"/>	(A) Over-engagement with networking sites
12 Speaker 2: <input type="text"/>	(B) Deadlines and stress
13 Speaker 3: <input type="text"/>	(C) High self-expectations at work
14 Speaker 4: <input type="text"/>	(D) Alteration of time use
15 Speaker 5: <input type="text"/>	(E) Artificiality of the environment
	(F) Tough competition
	(G) Emotional instability
	(H) Availability of devices

2. LIST

Questions 16–20

Options (A)–(H): SOLUTIONS

16 Speaker 1:

17 Speaker 2:

18 Speaker 3:

19 Speaker 4:

20 Speaker 5:

(A) Increase physical activities.

(B) Limit yourself to modest activities.

(C) Ditch the do-it-all mentality.

(D) Don't eat heavy meals.

(E) Don't struggle against the working of the mind.

(F) Get away from pressure and switch off.

(G) Build in varied rest breaks on a regular basis.

(H) Avoid conflicts and tense atmosphere.

THE END
OF PART 2



Part 3: A Day in the World of an Entrepreneur (10 points)

You will hear a radio programme about a day in the world of an entrepreneur. Complete the sentences 21–30, which summarize the information from the text. Use **one** word or **two** words in your answers (the number of words is indicated in brackets). To complete some of the sentences, you may have to use word forms different from those you have heard in the recording.

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

Now you have 2 minutes to read the sentences.

21	During her pregnancy, physical exercises in the gym helped Dessi Bell decrease her <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .	(2 words)
22	During their research, the idea of <input type="text"/> speeding up metabolic processes was a starting point for their new fitnesswear brand Zaggora.	(1 word)
23	Thermofit is the name for the <input type="text"/> technology connected with the brand Zaggora.	(1 word)
24	Before Facebook, Dessi and her business partners had to rely on more <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> routes for their research.	(2 words)
25	500 bloggers were sent clothing items for free just for providing a sincere <input type="text"/> .	(1 word)
26	Business reputation depends on the speed and friendliness of <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .	(2 words)
27	Dessi's previous professional experience in <input type="text"/> banking has been helpful for her current position.	(1 word)
28	To <input type="text"/> commercially successful ideas is the final stage of product development.	(1 word)
29	Dessi's husband is professionally focused on <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> .	(2 words)
30	Dessi and her husband prefer analysing professional problems only in their <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .	(2 words)

THE END
OF PART 3



SECTION II
LANGUAGE IN USE
 30 points

This section of the test has two parts. To complete this section of the test, you will need approximately 40 minutes.

**Part 1: Google Hopes Being Helpful Won't
 Feel Too Creepy (20 points)**

For questions 31–50, 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.

One way to think of Google is an extremely helpful, all-knowing, hyper-intelligent assistant. Already it can you about your flight, open up your boarding pass when you get to the airport and offer you directions to your hotel when you land.

If what companies showed at an event for developers on Wednesday is a true vision of our future, Google's software will soon reach further into our lives, sitting on just about every other you encounter. The software will be available to help you look any bit of information out of idle curiosity or any task, anytime you desire.

It's an extremely far-reaching and that may be the company's problem. For a company future depends on having people voluntarily hand their information in return for handy online services, Google's very ambitions may now stand as its biggest hurdle. Is Google, in its globe-spanning reach, trying to do so much that it risks creepy instead of helpful – the assistant who got too powerful and too much?

Google has lately become a punch bag in what looks an emerging resistance to the technology industry. In San Francisco, where the technology sector to rising real estate prices and creeping inequality, the Internet-equipped luxury shuttle buses Google uses its employees have become a target for local protestors. The company has also become the face of technology's reckless into our social lives. In response to a European court ruling on the so-called right , Google has received a flood of requests from people asking the service to delist them from its index.

Even its keynote event on 25th June 2014, an affair largely geared toward programmers who are fans of Google, by protestors. One blamed some of the firm's executives for evicting local tenants, while another claimed that Google's recent robotics acquisitions it dangerous.

00	(A) –	(B) like	(C) as	(D) such as
31	(A) legislative	(B) representative	(C) evocative	(D) executive
32	(A) remember	(B) remind	(C) provide	(D) announce
33	(A) flying	(B) driving	(C) prevalent	(D) common
34	(A) off	(B) round	(C) up	(D) through
35	(A) just	(B) ever	(C) quite	(D) very
36	(A) facility	(B) appliance	(C) device	(D) instrument
37	(A) into	(B) up	(C) on	(D) for
38	(A) make	(B) acquire	(C) get	(D) accomplish
39	(A) date	(B) agenda	(C) duty	(D) minute
40	(A) which	(B) that	(C) whose	(D) where
41	(A) in	(B) over	(C) on	(D) back
42	(A) to become	(B) becoming	(C) become	(D) became
43	(A) know	(B) have known	(C) has known	(D) knows
44	(A) as	(B) such as	(C) such	(D) like
45	(A) is contributing (C) must contribute		(B) will contribute (D) should contribute	
46	(A) to transport (C) transportation		(B) for transport (D) to be transported	
47	(A) entry	(B) intrusion	(C) invasion	(D) entrance
48	(A) to forget (C) to be forgotten		(B) to have forgotten (D) to having been forgotten	
49	(A) interrupted (C) was being interrupted		(B) was interrupted (D) was interrupting	
50	(A) made	(B) done	(C) let	(D) helped

THE END OF PART 1



Part 2: Animal Extinction – the Greatest Threat to Mankind (10 points)

For questions 51–60 read the text below. Use the word given 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** – disappear

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

Scientists recognise that species continually **00** at a background extinction rate estimated at about one species per million per year, with new species replacing the lost in a **51** fashion. Occasional mass extinctions distort this **52** norm, followed by extremely slow **53** as new species emerge from the remaining gene-pool, until the world is once again **54** by a different catalogue of fauna and flora.

An **55** published in Nature showed that it takes 10 million years before biological **56** even begins to approach what existed before a die-off.

57 the 20th century, the causes of extinction – habitat degradation, overexploitation, agricultural monocultures, human-borne invasive species, human-induced climate change – increased **58**, until now in the 21st century the rate is nothing short of an **59**.

The World Conservation Union's 1.5 million scientifically named species tells a haunting tale of **60**, unaddressed and accelerating biocide.

appear
sustain
order
recover
population

analyse
diverse

through

exponent
explode

check

THE END
OF PART 2



SECTION III
READING
30 points

This section of the test has four parts. To complete this section of the test, you will need approximately 70 minutes.

Part 1: Festivals (9 points)

In this part, there are three themed texts followed by three 4-option multiple choice questions on each text. You are going to read three passages which are concerned with festivals. For questions 61–69, choose the answer which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

Passage 1: Glastonbury Festival (3 points)

Glastonbury Festival (originally Pilton Pop, Blues & Folk Festival; current formal title Glastonbury Festival of Contemporary Performing Arts) is a five-day music festival that takes place in Pilton, in the county of Somerset, England. In addition to contemporary music, the festival hosts dance, comedy, theatre, circus, cabaret, and other arts. It is organised by Michael Eavis on his own land, Worthy Farm. Leading pop and rock artists have headlined, alongside thousands of others appearing on smaller stages and performance areas. Films and albums recorded at Glastonbury have been released, and the festival receives extensive television and newspaper coverage. Glastonbury is the largest greenfield festival in the world, and is now attended by around 175,000 people, requiring extensive infrastructure in terms of security, transport, water, and electricity supply. The majority of staff are volunteers, helping the festival to raise millions of pounds for good causes. Inspired by the ethos of the hippie, counter-culture and free festival movements, the festival retains vestiges of these traditions, such as the Green Fields area, which includes the Green Futures and Healing Field. After the 1970s, the festival took place almost every year and grew in size, with the number of attendees sometimes being swollen by gate-crashers. Eavis hosted the first festival, then called Pilton Festival, after seeing an open-air Led Zeppelin concert at the 1970 Bath Festival of Blues and Progressive Music, assisted by fourteen people who invested everything they had to build the stage. The Festival was held intermittently from 1970 until 1981, since when it has been held every year, except for “fallow years” intended to give the land, the local population and the organisers a break, usually taken every 5 years.

61 Glastonbury Festival is held at a private place called .

- (A) Healing Field
- (B) Somerset
- (C) Worthy Farm
- (D) Green Fields

62 The first festival was put on .

- (A) by Eavis himself
- (B) by Eavis and some other enthusiasts
- (C) after Led Zeppelin had promised to take part
- (D) after Eavis had rented a piece of land near Pilton

63 The article states that .

- (A) the festival has been organised annually – with five breaks only
- (B) films have also been screened at the festival
- (C) the festival is largely staffed by volunteers
- (D) the idea of the festival is to give the land “fallow years”



Passage 2: Prague Spring International Music Festival (3 points)

The Prague Spring International Music Festival is a permanent showcase for outstanding performing artists, symphony orchestras and chamber music ensembles of the world. The first festival was held under the patronage of Czechoslovak president Edvard Beneš, and its organizing committee was made up of important figures in Czech musical life. In that year, 1946, the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, and was therefore given the highest accolade: to appear in all the orchestral concerts. The project was initiated by Rafael Kubelík, chief conductor of the orchestra at the time. Since 1952, the festival has opened on 12 May – the anniversary of the death of Bedřich Smetana – with his cycle of symphonic poems *Má vlast* (My Country), and it used to close (until 2003) with Ludwig van Beethoven's *Symphony No. 9*. The festival commemorates important musical anniversaries by including works by the composers concerned in its programmes, and presents Czech as well as world premieres of contemporary compositions. Artists and orchestras of the highest quality are invited to perform here. Some of those who have appeared at the festival include Sviatoslav Richter, Herbert von Karajan, Mstislav Rostropovich, Arthur Rubinstein and Gennady Rozhdestvensky. Prague Spring's traditional venue is the Rudolfinum concert hall, a venerable Neo-renaissance building with an excellent auditorium, situated on the bank of the River Vltava. It is complemented by Prague's ornate Municipal House, which has a larger seating capacity. The Prague Spring has a particular focus in supporting younger performers. The Prague Spring International Music Competition was established just one year after the festival itself, and is held each year in various instrumental sections. Past winners of competition include Mstislav Rostropovich, Natalia Gutman, James Galway and Maurice Bourgue.

64 The idea of organising the festival .

- (A) was to remark the anniversary of Bedřich Smetana's death
- (B) was to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra
- (C) came from the then president of Czechoslovakia
- (D) originated in the mind of the chief conductor of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra

65 At the festival .

- (A) new compositions are introduced
- (B) only the world's best performers appear
- (C) chamber music prevails
- (D) the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra appears in all orchestral concerts

66 The article states that .

- (A) the festival has always begun on May 12
- (B) the festival finishes with a piece of Beethoven's
- (C) more seats are in the Rudolfinum concert hall than in the Municipal House
- (D) the Prague Spring International Music Competition has lasted one year less than the festival itself

Passage 3: Cannes Film Festival (3 points)

The Cannes Film Festival has its origins in the late 1930s when Jean Zay, the French Minister of National Education, at the proposal of Philippe Erlanger and with the support of the British and Americans, set up an international cinematographic festival. In 1947, the festival was held as the Festival du film de Cannes, where films from sixteen countries were presented. At that time the principle of equality was introduced, with a jury made up of only one representative per country. The festival is now held at the Palais des Festivals, expressly constructed for the occasion, although for its 1949 inaugural session the roof was unfinished and blew off during a storm. The festival was not held in 1948 and 1950 on account of budgetary problems. Although its origins may be attributed in part to the French desire to compete with Autumn's Venice Film Festival, in 1951 Cannes was moved to the Spring to avoid a fall clash. In 1955, the Palme d'Or (English: Golden Palm) – the highest prize awarded at the festival – was created, replacing the Grand Prix du Festival which had been given until that year. In 1957, Dolores del Rio was the first female member of the jury as a Sélection officielle – Member. In 1959, the Marché du Film (Film Market) was founded, giving the festival a commercial character and facilitating exchanges between sellers and buyers in the film industry. Today it has become the first international platform for film commerce. In 1962, the International Critics' Week was born, created by the French Union of Film Critics as the first parallel section of the Cannes Film Festival. Its goal was to showcase first and second works by directors from all over the world, not succumbing to commercial tendencies. In 1965, homage was paid to Jean Cocteau after his death, and he was named Honorary President for life. The next year, Olivia de Havilland was named the first female president of the festival.

67 The festival was established .

- (A) by a French minister, Jean Zay
- (B) to support a film festival in Venice, Italy
- (C) with help of Philipp Erlanger
- (D) as a platform for film commerce

68 The passage states that it is obvious that .

- (A) the first female member of the jury was appointed in the 1930s
- (B) the date of the event was changed in the 1950s
- (C) the venue for the event was changed in the 1950s
- (D) sixteen films were introduced each year in the 1940s

69 Originally, the most valuable prize was called .

- (A) Sélection officielle
- (B) Marché du Film
- (C) Grand Prix du Festival
- (D) Palme d'Or

**THE END
OF PART 1**



Part 2: Nanotechnology – an Introduction (6 points)

You are going to read a magazine article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs (A)–(G) the one which best fits each gap 70–75. There is **one** extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

Anybody who does not know much about nanotechnology should begin with geckos. These are the lizards that are probably the world's best climbers. Watching them climb upside down on a horizontal pane of glass, you realize that Spiderman should really have been called Geckoman.

70

Although each toe is equipped with a tiny hook-like claw at the end, these are of no use on the glass.

What keeps them up there is the amazing structure of the skin of the toe.

Seen under the microscope each toe has around two million tiny hairs on its underside.

71

These hairs are very small. They are so small that they are able to establish contact with the molecular structure of the surface the gecko is walking on.

72

Scientists have been working for over 15 years now to try to unlock the secrets of the stickiness of gecko toes. They would also like to find a way to artificially reproduce the same structure of nano-hairs.

73

This is one example of research in the field now known as nanotechnology. In this field, the technology being created can be measured in a few nanometres (one nanometre is a millionth of a millimetre). Interest in developing technology at this level was largely inspired by Richard Feynman at the beginning of the 1960s.

74

Nanotechnology can really revolutionise a lot of parts of our lives. The scientists working on the geckos envisage an enormously wide range of possible applications for the kind of adhesive nanotechnology that they will develop.

75

But the technology could also be used in surgery to keep the edges of wounds together without the need of stitches. There will also be a huge potential in the manufacturing sector to stick millions of components together tighter than ever before without glues or screws.

Geckos are known for their superlative climbing abilities.



- (A) With that near-perfect contact the hairs are stuck to the surface by electromagnetic forces called van der Waals forces. The molecules on the feet and on the surface have areas of slight positive or negative charge that attract each other like mini magnets when they get really close.
- (B) The ones that will make the biggest splash in the media will be the gloves and boots. These garments will allow rock-climbers to take their sport to hitherto undreamed-of heights.
- (C) Moreover, under the higher magnification of an electron microscope the end of each of these hairs is seen to split into hundreds of even tinier nano-hairs, which scientists have called spatulae.
- (D) The hypothesis at the moment is that if any material can be shaped into nano-hairs they will have the same properties as those on gecko toes, so the scientists are looking for an alternative material with which to manufacture the stickiest synthetic surface ever.
- (E) This also shows some disadvantages of this science and its development. One example: Since these particles are very small, problems can actually arise from the inhalation of these minute particles, much like the problems a person gets from inhaling minute asbestos particles.
- (F) With perfect ease geckos can hang from a single toe, and they do so by pure adhesion, not by sticking a toe in a hole or by curling it round something they can grip. With all the toes on the glass scientists estimate that if the rest of the body were strong enough it could take the weight of a 100 kg person suspended below it.
- (G) However, the 'nano' catchphrase was coined in the 1990s by Dr. Eric Drexler. He then spurred scientists on through a series of speeches and a book entitled 'Engines of Creation: the Coming Era of Nanotechnology'.

THE END
OF PART 2



Part 3: Quick Steps to Establishing Your Home Business (6 points)

Read the text below and complete the sentences 76–81 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. Use words that appear in the text or are derived from them.

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

Starting a home business doesn't have to be a daunting task for the well-prepared entrepreneur. Advanced planning and research will improve the chances of success for any business. When attempting to make money running your own home-based business, it is important that you remain patient. Successes almost never happen overnight and it can take a couple of years before your home business is making steady profits.

No matter what type of home business you start, you must have a marketing plan ready to put into action. Almost every business today requires a relationship with the internet, and there are many marketing packages available on the internet as well as through local and national media. A successful business is never without a successful marketing strategy.

Treat yourself as a professional. Have business cards made, sign your e-mails with a proper title, and go through your entire day making decisions as if you worked at a corporate building. Your business is run from your home, but you must still carry yourself as a professional so that potential customers and clients will regard you as such.

Take advantage of the signature line in your email program and make sure it includes the link to your website. This simple act can generate numerous sales. All email correspondence with customers should include this link so that they can easily find their way back to your website to purchase more products.

Use programs that will present your company's ads on your website. Showing your ads to visitors on your site will result in a profit every time visitors click on them. Each click will eventually add up after a while, even if it seems slow when you first place the ads.

When you are trying to run your own home business, it is of utmost importance that you are very organized when it comes to your paperwork. You must keep track of all financial papers and any other documentation that you have. Often, if this is not organized, you can get yourself into trouble.

Manage your time and priorities to allow your business's main operations to be completed efficiently and properly. This may sound obvious, but there are many that fail to appreciate

time and priority management as such an essential practice. Managing time and priorities ensures that you give your main operations the best focus and most efficient care possible.

It is important to set boundaries. They are crucial for those who work at home. Everyone in your life will need the boundaries; your kids, spouse, neighbours, clients, or anyone else you work or live with. These people need to know when you will be working, when you will return e-mail, and when you will take phone calls. The better you are at setting and enforcing the boundaries, the more efficient your business, and the better your life will be.

Seek experts in your field when you have questions. If you are nervous about calling them, send them an e-mail. It's important to be able to model yourself on someone who is a success, and people who have made themselves successful are usually willing to help beginners out. This will save you years of mistakes.

Education might well be the best way to guarantee home business success. Remaining open-minded while exploring fresh ideas is a great strategy for anyone looking to make their home business pay off.

76	Successful entrepreneurs keep their <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> to new inputs.	(2 words)
77	It happens quite often that not every home business owner is proficient enough in establishing <input type="text"/> to run his/her business effectively.	(1 word)
78	The author of the text stresses that keeping all the necessary business records is a vital part of <input type="text"/> .	(1 word)
79	Repetitive <input type="text"/> can be avoided with counsel from experts.	(1 word)
80	The article is devoted to anybody who is interested in home business and good preparation in <input type="text"/> .	(1 word)
81	Home business owners may fail if they expect immediate results and are not <input type="text"/> .	(1 word)

**THE END
OF PART 3**



Part 4: Famous Chess Players (9 points)

You are going to read four short stories about chess players. Indicate the letter (A)–(D) of the paragraph in which you found the evidence for statements 82–90. The paragraphs may be chosen more than **once**.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

(A) Boris Vasilyevich Spassky	Born in Leningrad, in 1937, Spassky won his first of two USSR Championships in 1961, and qualified for his second Candidates Tournament, a competition between the top challengers for the world title. He developed a reputation for his all-around game, capable of aggressive attacks or patiently waiting for his opponent to make a mistake. In 1966, Spassky was unsuccessful in his first attempt at claiming the world title held by Tigran Petrosyan. After earning another shot three years later, he outduelled his fellow Russian to become the 10 th World Chess Champion. Spassky held on to the title for three years until his defeat by American Bobby Fischer in Reykjavík, Iceland, in 1972. Billed the “Match of the Century,” the competition seemingly took on greater meaning with its participants representing both sides of the Cold War. It was a disappointing loss for Spassky, his first in six matches against Fischer.
(B) Bobby Fischer	Born Robert James Fischer in Chicago, Illinois, on March 9, 1943, Bobby Fischer became the youngest grandmaster of chess in history in 1958. In world championship candidate matches in 1970 and 1971, Fischer won 20 consecutive games before losing once and drawing three times. The sudden end to his hot streak came at the hands of former world champion Tigran Petrosyan of the Soviet Union. In 1972, Fischer became the first native-born American to hold the title of world champion when he defeated Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union in a highly publicized match held in Reykjavík, Iceland. In doing so, Fischer won the \$156,000 victor’s share of the \$250,000 purse. In 1975, Fischer refused to meet his Soviet challenger, Anatoly Karpov, and the Fédération Internationale des Echecs deprived him of his championship and declared Karpov champion by default. Fischer then withdrew from serious play for almost 20 years, returning to defeat Spassky in a privately organized rematch in 1992.
(C) Bent Larsen	An optimist by nature, Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen was one of the fiercest fighters of the last century and one of the few players capable of challenging the Soviets for the world championship title. He came close, participating in seven Candidates matches. But when his chances were the best, he was stopped twice by players who became world champions: by Boris Spassky in 1968 and by Bobby Fischer in 1971. Still, throughout his career, Larsen was considered to be one of the best tournament players in the world. Among his many triumphs were first places at the Interzonal tournaments in Amsterdam in 1964, in Sousse in 1967 and in Biel in 1976. He was the ultimate chess battler, always interested in wins and first places. Sometimes he reached too far, but it never stopped him from reaching again. He played with enormous energy and great fighting spirit. Offering him a draw was a waste of time. He would decline it politely, but firmly. He created several original opening ideas, often shocking his opponents with risky and unusual moves in the middle game and scoring many points by grinding down players in long endgames.

(D) Born in Kladno (Czechoslovakia), in 1944, Hort participated in a number of Zonal and Interzonal qualifying tournaments to select a challenger for the world title. He did reach the stage of the Candidates matches of 1977–78 but was eliminated in the first round, in a close match versus the former world champion Boris Spassky. Hort's long-standing reputation as one of the great sportsmen of chess was enhanced by an event during this match. During the latter stages of the competition, Spassky fell ill and was unable to play. During Candidates matches, each player was allotted a fixed number of rest days to accommodate such situations, but Spassky exhausted his entire allocation of time-outs yet was still unable to compete. At this point, Hort could have claimed the match by forfeit. However, he offered Spassky one of his own time-outs so that the ex-champion could complete his recovery. Spassky did so and went on to win the match by the narrowest possible margin. In the penultimate game of the match Hort had established a clear winning position, but forgot about the clock, and sat thinking until his time elapsed, handing the win to Spassky. With a draw in the next and final game, Spassky won the match.

Vlastimil Hort

<i>Statements 82–90</i>	<i>Which paragraph?</i>
82 The grandmaster refused to win a match off the chessboard.	LETTER: <input type="text"/>
83 In the Candidates process, the grandmaster was eliminated by future world champions.	LETTER: <input type="text"/>
84 The grandmaster won the championship of his country.	LETTER: <input type="text"/>
85 The grandmaster did not use to tie a game without a fight.	LETTER: <input type="text"/>
86 The grandmaster was known for his adaptable universal style.	LETTER: <input type="text"/>
87 The grandmaster lost a game in a winning position.	LETTER: <input type="text"/>
88 The grandmaster used to gradually destroy his opponents in the final phase of the game.	LETTER: <input type="text"/>
89 The world title was won without a fight.	LETTER: <input type="text"/>
90 The world title was successfully defended.	LETTER: <input type="text"/>

THE END

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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

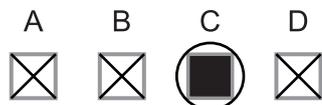
- Nesprávne zaznačenie odpovede (**B**)
A B C D



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