





# MATURITA 2024

## 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 odpovedový 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 odpovedového hárka označeného piktogramom .
  - Pri úlohách s krátkou odpoveďou, ktorých odpoveď tvorí jedno slovo (prípadne zložený slovesný tvar) alebo niekoľko slov, píšete do príslušného políčka odpovedového 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 odpovedového 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 Elizabeth del Cid, a Lawyer (7 points)**

*You will hear the first recording. For the following statements 01–07, choose only **one** correct answer.*

**Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a .**

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

**01** Elizabeth's early journalistic ambitions started to develop when she .

- (A) started a course on investigative writing and reporting
- (B) wrote her first front-page story for the Los Angeles newspaper
- (C) created her own news stories that were read and judged by her parents
- (D) presented articles from the Los Angeles newspaper to her family

**02** After two years of living in New York, Elizabeth has .

- (A) fully adjusted to the new city and its environment
- (B) explored all important sights and places in the city
- (C) mixed feelings since her adaptation is incomplete
- (D) confused feelings mainly about commuting to work

**03** During her studies at the University of Minnesota, Elizabeth .

- (A) was pleased to be introduced to quite a lot of Latino students
- (B) became responsible for promoting her school to potential students
- (C) became an advisor to a dean who represented a minority racial group
- (D) was mainly interested in lectures on American history and geography

**04** In Elizabeth's career, she has had to cope with .

- (A) a wide range of exams she had to sit
- (B) presenting her case in front of the media
- (C) the limited time she had to get ready for a meeting
- (D) the tense atmosphere created by her opponents

**05** Elizabeth's role in her firm *Women's Initiative* is to .

- (A) strengthen the position of women in financial and law services
- (B) advise female colleagues in solving some difficult cases
- (C) lecture female lawyers on financial and legislative issues
- (D) search for active women who can become future political leaders

**06** Elizabeth had to discover herself that .

- (A) communication with decision-makers can be really difficult
- (B) joining up with influential people in the field is the core of network
- (C) there were more opportunities for professional development in Manhattan
- (D) to solve a difficult case, you need to cooperate with lots of professionals

**07** Elizabeth is glad to cooperate with female colleagues who .

- (A) work for financial companies in Latin America
- (B) serve Spanish-speaking clients and firms
- (C) help her find evidence for demanding law cases
- (D) are employed in the financial services industry



**Part 2: Sally Page – a Successful Writer (6 points)**

*You will hear the second recording. 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 a  X.**

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

**08** Sally Page has always had an ambition to become a fiction writer.  
**(A)** true      **(B)** false      **(C)** not stated

**09** When her daughter Libby was writing her first book, Sally was immediately inspired to do the same.  
**(A)** true      **(B)** false      **(C)** not stated

**10** Sally was not discouraged when her first novel was ignored by agents.  
**(A)** true      **(B)** false      **(C)** not stated

**11** While Sally was collecting true stories for her third book, her best friend told her the most extraordinary tale.  
**(A)** true      **(B)** false      **(C)** not stated

**12** The more Sally wrote, the more she felt her ambitions were being fulfilled.  
**(A)** true      **(B)** false      **(C)** not stated

**13** Sally is pleased that she has motivated her friend to become a keen reader.  
**(A)** true      **(B)** false      **(C)** not stated

### Part 3: Six Rules of Virtual Meeting Etiquette (7 points)

You will hear the third recording. Below, you can read summaries of the information numbered 14–20, which are in the wrong order. Indicate the order in which you hear the information by writing a number 1–6 next to the number that represents that information. Be careful, there is one extra summary – put **X** next to the number that represents extra information.

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a .

Now you have 2 minutes to read the tasks.

<b>14</b> Be polite and speak up.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>15</b> Ask your relatives not to get involved.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>16</b> Stay seated and concentrated.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>17</b> Forget about typing.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>18</b> Turn off your microphone when necessary.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>19</b> Be aware of your surroundings.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>20</b> Put on something appropriate.	Number: <input type="text"/>



## 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: Cillian Murphy (20 points)

In the following text there are some missing words or phrases numbered 21–40. Choose only **one** correct answer from the options (A)–(D) to complete the text. There is an example at the beginning (00).

Example: 00 – (C)

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a .

Cillian Murphy is an Irish actor who 00 blinding performances on screen and on stage. Cillian did not start 21 on screen until he was 25, but he was no 22 to fame before then. Despite his fame and positive reviews, he is a man who enjoys a private life and prefers to stay out of the 23. Since making his acting 24, he's played an apocalypse survivor, a comic anti-hero, etc. Along with his brother Páidi, he performed in the band The Sons of Mr Green Genes, and dreamed 25 a rock star. The opportunity came when the duo 26 a record deal with Acid Jazz Records, but as Páidi was still in school, the Murphy brothers 27 the deal. Cillian started studying law at university, but 28 with motivation. Meanwhile, his interest in acting developed. He 29 to follow an acting career by his English teacher, so when the chance to 30 the Drama Society at University College Cork came, he took it.

After many amateur performances, Cillian talked himself into an audition for *Disco Pigs* in Cork. He was offered the role of a Cork teenager as his first 31 professional performance. The show was planned to run for two weeks, but actually ran for two years. During these two years, Cillian got an agent and was soon offered parts in 32 theatre productions. He also started appearing in some independent films and short films.

Murphy was cast as the lead in Danny Boyle's 2002 film *28 Days Later*. 33 it was a horror film about zombies in a post-apocalyptic London, the film is much deeper than what zombie films had offered before. The film 34 well in the UK and around the world, shortly after 35. It was also a sleeper hit in the USA, putting Cillian in front of worldwide 36 for the first time. He did not turn his back on stage before returning to the screen in the Irish independent film *Intermission*.

Following the success of *28 Days Later* and *Intermission*, Cillian's career 37 new heights. Cillian stayed at home for his next film role, playing Damien O'Donovan in *The Wind That Shakes the Barley*. The film was 38 in Cillian's hometown of Cork, Ireland. It 39 the Palme d'Or at the 2006 Cannes Film Festival. The Irish actor returned to theatre 40 again, before reuniting with director Danny Boyle for the film *Sunshine*.

<b>00</b>	<b>(A)</b> brought	<b>(B)</b> fetched	<b>(C)</b> delivered	<b>(D)</b> carried
<b>21</b>	<b>(A)</b> appearing	<b>(B)</b> occurring	<b>(C)</b> rising	<b>(D)</b> raising
<b>22</b>	<b>(A)</b> foreigner	<b>(B)</b> familiar	<b>(C)</b> anonym	<b>(D)</b> stranger
<b>23</b>	<b>(A)</b> rumours	<b>(B)</b> prints	<b>(C)</b> papers	<b>(D)</b> gossips
<b>24</b>	<b>(A)</b> breakdown	<b>(B)</b> breakthrough	<b>(C)</b> breakup	<b>(D)</b> breakout
<b>25</b>	<b>(A)</b> to be	<b>(B)</b> for being	<b>(C)</b> of being	<b>(D)</b> be
<b>26</b>	<b>(A)</b> offered	<b>(B)</b> were offered	<b>(C)</b> would offer	<b>(D)</b> would be offered
<b>27</b>	<b>(A)</b> defeated	<b>(B)</b> weakened	<b>(C)</b> declined	<b>(D)</b> failed
<b>28</b>	<b>(A)</b> battled	<b>(B)</b> conflicted	<b>(C)</b> fought	<b>(D)</b> struggled
<b>29</b>	<b>(A)</b> had previously encouraged <b>(C)</b> had encouraged previously		<b>(B)</b> previously had been encouraged <b>(D)</b> had previously been encouraged	
<b>30</b>	<b>(A)</b> enter	<b>(B)</b> join	<b>(C)</b> be attached	<b>(D)</b> be cast
<b>31</b>	<b>(A)</b> ever	<b>(B)</b> never	<b>(C)</b> forever	<b>(D)</b> whatever
<b>32</b>	<b>(A)</b> another	<b>(B)</b> other	<b>(C)</b> the other	<b>(D)</b> others
<b>33</b>	<b>(A)</b> However	<b>(B)</b> Despite	<b>(C)</b> In spite of	<b>(D)</b> Although
<b>34</b>	<b>(A)</b> received	<b>(B)</b> was received	<b>(C)</b> has received	<b>(D)</b> has been received
<b>35</b>	<b>(A)</b> released	<b>(B)</b> releasing	<b>(C)</b> been released	<b>(D)</b> being released
<b>36</b>	<b>(A)</b> audiences	<b>(B)</b> observers	<b>(C)</b> spectators	<b>(D)</b> watchers
<b>37</b>	<b>(A)</b> obtained	<b>(B)</b> took	<b>(C)</b> received	<b>(D)</b> reached
<b>38</b>	<b>(A)</b> shot	<b>(B)</b> recorded	<b>(C)</b> taken	<b>(D)</b> reeled
<b>39</b>	<b>(A)</b> has won	<b>(B)</b> had won	<b>(C)</b> won	<b>(D)</b> would win
<b>40</b>	<b>(A)</b> one	<b>(B)</b> then	<b>(C)</b> once	<b>(D)</b> far



**Part 2: Is the BBC Broken? (10 points)**

For questions 41–50, read the text below. Use the word given in brackets to form a new word that fits into the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (00).

Example: **00** – clipped

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a .

If you think of the BBC, maybe you think of black suits and **00** (**clip**) accents reading the news over crystal radio sets. Or of David Attenborough's **41** (**passion**) ecological and wildlife programmes.

Almost every survey of the world-wide reputation of British brands shows the BBC in the top ten – yet it has no shareholders. It is structured around a **42** (**mad**) complicated model that includes government money, **43** (**commerce**) partnerships, advertising sales, programme sales and even magazines and hardback books. It has websites, local radio stations in quiet country towns and a **44** (**globe**) news service that over 40 per cent of Americans used more than once during their 2020 **45** (**elect**). It's an organization **46** (**like**) any other that's ever existed and it may be reaching the end of the line.

The BBC began life in the early 1920s as an awkward, **47** (**comfort**) compromise, managed by a government that didn't really understand the new **48** (**wire**) world and the state postal system, known back then as the GPO (General Post Office), which was very good at delivering letters but had no experience in broadcasting. The job was simple – stop **49** (**one**) else going on air.

By 1922, the GPO decided to give out a single licence to a consortium, called the British Broadcasting Company, financed by a fee from radio sales. At its head was a conservative and deeply **50** (**religion**) former soldier, John Reith.



**Part 3: Blue Corn (10 points)**

Read the text below and fill in the gaps 51–60 with **one** suitable word. The words to be filled in have to be words with some grammatical function. There is an example at the beginning (00).

Example: **00** – from

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a .

For the Hopi people **00** the American Southwest, blue corn – Hopi corn – is the queen of crops. It **51** been grown in the valleys of their homeland for thousands of years. Blue corn is the mother grain of the Hopi's society, the stuff from **52** its traditions are made. It was long a main food for this peace-loving tribe and holds a special place in Hopi culture. The ears of the corn were used in sacred rituals **53** as naming ceremonies for newborns and marriages.

Some time ago, the heavy stems of the blue corn **54** traditionally harvested by hand. The corn varies in colour from dark navy to soft grey. Today, Hopi corn is used to make tortillas, muffins, pancakes, and porridge, but for an authentic Hopi dish, **55** can beat piki bread.

Piki consists of rolled-up sheets of wafer-thin pastry, and the cooking of this blue bread is a ritual in **56**. Handed down over generations, the recipe takes a lot of practice. But the taste is uniquely Hopi, with a stronger flavour **57** conventional yellow corn. In many ways, the bread resembles the earth – little wonder for a grain that is said **58** represent the essence of life.

The Hopi say that people are corn and, in **59** sense, that's true. Ashes to ashes, dust to dust – and back to the earth we go. Piki bread is a food that reminds us **60** this universal truth.



### 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: Poland (7 points)

*Read the following text. Decide which sentence (A)–(J) below the text best fits into each of the numbered gaps 61–67. There are **three** extra sentences which do not fit into any of the gaps.*

**Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a .**

Poland is a land rich in history and culture. From snow-capped mountains to beaches and ancient cities, Poland has it all and is one of the fascinating places in Europe to visit. The cities, villages and countryside are vivid and welcoming.  These include skiing, horse riding, camping, hiking, and much more. It is an excellent idea to discover a version of Poland that is returning to its roots with over 2 million ecologically friendly family farms throughout the land.

Poland is located on the Baltic Sea and has some great beaches to enjoy during the summer.  A dense network of rivers and lakes throughout the Polish countryside gives adventurers a chance to kayak or canoe. White water rafting on guided tours throughout beautiful natural landscapes is also possible.

A lesser-known jewel of Poland's historic lower Silesia region is the city of Wroclaw, though it is not to be missed.  However, now the bejewelled city has long since come back and is considered a highlight of the nation of Poland. See the Rynek or the largest central square in Europe on which city life has been centred for centuries. You'll find the 14<sup>th</sup>-century Town Hall that also houses the city's museum. Tour the Royal Palace and its historical museum too.

The city is full of beautiful gardens and parks.  Wander along the former Salt Square, which is also a flower market. There is no shortage of things to do here, as you can find operas, music festivals, and theatres. In May and July, you'll participate in the Festival of Good Beer or even the International Film Festival. Wroclaw is often called the city of monuments by its residents.  The fountains and monuments make the city a colourful and magical place.

**(A)** The city has seen a turbulent past, with the Nazis and the Soviet Union among those claiming the city.

**(B)** They have clean sand and shallow waters that are perfect for travelling with children.

**(C)** Those who enjoy water will also find spas and wellness resorts with natural springs and healing relaxation, nestled in the mountains or by the sea.

**(D)** However, it is good to plan and avoid some dangerous non-tourist routes.

**(E)** There are many things to do for those who are seeking an adventuresome trip.

**(F)** Both countries occupied the city for a few decades.

**(G)** These features make it a charming place to visit in the spring and summer, with flowers in bloom.

**(H)** Any visitor there willing to take the time to learn about their deep love of nature is welcome.

**(I)** These people feel loyalty to their city's long history.

**(J)** Larger villages are lively with plenty of boutiques and small souvenir shops.



**Part 2: Economy of Moldova (6 points)**

Read the following text and decide whether the statements **68–73** are true **(A)** or false **(B)**. For each statement also mark 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 .

**(a)** During the communist era, a diversified industry was established in Moldova, agriculture was modernized, and transport and the building industry were reconditioned. Following independence, the government gradually transformed from a state-planned to a market economy, establishing a program to privatize many state firms, primarily by distributing ownership vouchers to the public. The change has been slow and uneven because of corruption, lack of foreign investment, and other economic pressures.

**(b)** More than half of the country's land is cultivable, and most of that land is used to grow temporary crops (sown and gathered in the same year). About one-tenth of the land is used to grow permanent crops. Agriculture has become highly mechanized, and machines perform almost all agricultural jobs. Virtually all landowners have access to electricity, and chemical pesticides and mineral fertilizers are widely used. Most Moldovan farmers dedicate large shares of land for export crops.

**(c)** There was no large-scale private farming during the Soviet period, but collective farmers did have small plots for their own use. Private land ownership was initiated in 1990. The amount of privately-owned land grew slowly but increased after the advent of a government program of large-scale privatization in 1995. In contrast, collective farms (mainly cultivating grain) and state farms (usually specializing in the cultivation and processing of a particular crop) began to be less important. By the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, those who worked privately-owned farms outnumbered those who worked on collective and state farms 10 to 1.

**(d)** Since 1940, the area used for vegetables, orchards, berries, and vineyards has undergone significant expansion. Grapes are Moldova's most important industrial crop, with the largest vineyards in the southern and central regions. Most orchards are situated in northern and south-eastern Moldova. Sunflower seeds are grown throughout the republic, though the south-eastern areas have the most extensive plantations. Sugar beet, a relatively new crop in Moldova, is cultivated in the north. The chief grain crops are winter wheat and corn. Wheat is used for the republic's needs, and corn is exported as a seed crop.

**(e)** High rates of deforestation have greatly affected Moldova's forestry sector. About two-thirds of the country's forests are intended for wood supply, while the rest is protected in national

nature reserves. Still, there is a shortage of forest resources, and Moldova has to import some wood from Russia. More than one-half of the trees cut down from the country's forests are used for fuel. The rest of the wood supply is used for construction, the production of furniture and other consumer goods, and packaging.

**68** In agriculture, Moldovans try to reduce using chemical substances.

(A) true                      (B) false

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

**69** One of the crops is grown throughout Moldova.

(A) true                      (B) false

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

**70** When part of the Soviet system, all the land in Moldova was state property.

(A) true                      (B) false

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

**71** Only a smaller part of the country is used for growing crops.

(A) true                      (B) false

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

**72** In Moldova, wood is mainly used for producing energy.

(A) true                      (B) false

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

**73** Privatization in Moldova was straightforward thanks to financing from other countries.

(A) true                      (B) false

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



**Part 3: The History of Elephants (7 points)**

Read the following text and complete the sentences 74–80 with **one** or **two** words, using the information from the text. The sentences do not follow in the same order as the information appears in the text.

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a .

Elephants are the largest land mammal and can be found in both Asia and Africa. African elephants live in areas south of the Sahara Desert, while Asian elephants are found mainly in India. Elephants are exciting animals because of the way they travel together and care for their young. They're also attractive to many people in Asia and Africa because of their size and how they can contribute to the economy.

African elephants wander either forests or open African plains. Elephants need an extensive range of land to drift to find enough food and water to survive. They often follow elephant trails to get from one area to another to look for more food. Elephants eat grasses, bark, twigs, and leaves from trees and drop seeds in their dung, making them act as gardeners as they travel.

The elephant has several adaptations that help it survive in its natural surroundings. An elephant can flap its ears and create a cooling effect to stay comfortable in the heat. An elephant's trunk has many uses, including picking up food, drinking water, and communicating with other elephants. Elephants also have very low-pitched sounds that allow them to communicate.

Elephants are an essential part of the ecosystems they inhabit, and not only by creating new plant life by dropping seeds with their dung. Their large bodies can also knock down small trees and other obstacles so that smaller animals can get through to find food. If there is a drought, elephants will dig to find water deep beneath the ground surface.

Elephants are very family-centred animals. They travel together under the supervision of a female called a matriarch. The herd's matriarch has knowledge of food and water sources and is responsible for helping her sisters, cousins, and other family members stay safe and healthy. When it's time to reproduce, the female elephants mate with bull elephants after a period of courtship. The female is pregnant for 22 months. During birthing, the pregnant elephant is given help by another female elephant. Once a baby elephant is born, it may drink its mother's milk for up to four years and be cared for by all those in its herd.

Elephants have had several key places in society. Asian elephants have been used as work animals for many years and often pull heavy loads from one place to another. They have also been used as a transportation method in Asian and African countries. Some elephants are taken from Asia and Africa to travel with the circus and provide entertainment. Members of the society have respected elephants and worked to protect them from harm.

<p><b>74</b> Elephants have been used for <input type="text"/>, work, and <input type="text"/>.</p>	<p>(2 words)</p>
<p><b>75</b> When looking for food, elephants follow specific <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>.</p>	<p>(2 words)</p>
<p><b>76</b> During <input type="text"/>, elephants can find water deep in soil.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>77</b> A female elephant helps a mother that is giving <input type="text"/> to a young elephant.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>78</b> Before mating, there is a phase called <input type="text"/>.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>79</b> Even nowadays, elephants make a contribution to the <input type="text"/> of some countries.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>80</b> A trunk is an example of <input type="text"/> to help keep elephants alive.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>

**THE END**

### Bibliography

- <https://www.diversityjobs.com/career-advice/interview-with-a-latina-attorney-working-in-new-york/>; 25 May 2023, adapted.
- *Good Housekeeping*, August 2022, page 52; 25 May 2023, adapted.
- <https://www.goto.com/blog/7-rules-virtual-meeting-etiquette-every-professional-know>; 25 May 2023, adapted.
- *English Matters*, February 2022, pages 8–9; 25 May 2023, adapted.
- *Spotlight*, August 2021, pages 22–24; 25 May 2023, adapted.
- *Spotlight*, March–April 2022, page 18; 25 May 2023, adapted.
- <http://EzineArticles.com/8417328>; 25 May 2023, adapted.
- <https://www.britannica.com/place/Moldova/Economy>; 25 May 2023, adapted.
- <http://EzineArticles.com/587098>; 25 May 2023, adapted.

## Pokyny na vyplňovanie odpovedového hárka

Odpovedové 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 (C)  

A	B	C	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Nesprávne zaznačenie odpovede (C)  

A	B	C	D
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A	B	C	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

- Keď sa pomýlite alebo neskôr zmeníte názor, úplne zaplňte políčko s nesprávnym krížikom a urobte nový krížik.

A	B	C	D
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- Odpovede na **úlohy s krátkou odpoveďou** napíšte do príslušného poľa odpovedového hárka čitateľne písaným alebo tlačným písmom. Pri použití tlačného písma **rozlišujte veľké a malé písmená**.

**Neotvárajte test, pokiaľ nedostanete pokyn!**