

MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVA,  
VEDY, VÝSKUMU A ŠPORTU  
SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY

KÓD TESTU

**4527**

## **MATURITA 2014**

### **EXTERNÁ ČASŤ**

## **ANGLICKÝ JAZYK**

### **úroveň B2**

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

- Test obsahuje **80 úloh**.
- Na vypracovanie testu budete mať **120 minút**.
- Na začiatku každej úlohy sa z inštrukcií dozviete, ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte použiť.
- V teste sa stretnete s dvoma typmi úloh:
  - Pri úlohách s výberom odpovede vyberte správnu odpoveď spomedzi niekoľkých ponúkaných možností, z ktorých je vždy správna iba jedna. Správnu odpoveď vyznačte krížikom do príslušného políčka odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom .
  - Pri úlohách s krátkou odpoveďou, ktorých odpoveď tvorí jedno slovo (prípadne zložený slovesný tvar) alebo niekoľko slov, píšete do príslušného políčka odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom .
- Pri práci smiete používať iba pero s čiernou alebo modrou náplňou. Nesmiete používať zošity, slovníky, učebnice ani inú literatúru.
- **Podrobnejšie pokyny na vyplňovanie odpoveďového hárka sú na poslednej strane testu. Prečítajte si ich.**

Želáme vám veľa úspechov!

**Začnite pracovať, až keď dostanete pokyn!**

## Section I – LISTENING (20 points)

*This section of the test has three parts. You will hear three recordings which you will listen to twice. While listening, answer the questions in the appropriate part of the test.*

### Part 1: A Radio Programme about Isla Fisher (7 points)

*You will hear a radio programme about Isla Fisher, an actress who has recently starred in two great Hollywood movies. For the following statements 01–07, choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C) or (D). There is always only one correct answer.*

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

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

- 01** As a child, Isla was criticised by her brothers because of her .
- (A) personal qualities
  - (B) strange interests
  - (C) gender differences
  - (D) physical imperfections

- 02** As a middle child in her family, Isla was .
- (A) causing problems
  - (B) calming down tension
  - (C) adored by her siblings
  - (D) spoiled by her parents

- 03** At the beginning of her school attendance, Isla was an  student.
- (A) introverted
  - (B) extroverted
  - (C) average
  - (D) outstanding

- 04** At the age of 18, Isla .
- (A) performed in a TV commercial
  - (B) saw her mum in a theatre play
  - (C) got her first significant TV role
  - (D) started designing her costumes

**05** Isla is grateful for acting in the series *Home and Away* because she .

- (A) met plenty of actors and actresses there
- (B) got acquainted with an excellent director
- (C) considers it a great training opportunity
- (D) has become popular with Australian viewers

**06** Before she was selected for two American movies in London, Isla .

- (A) acted in several British and Australian films
- (B) performed on the stage in some musicals
- (C) recorded some popular songs in a studio
- (D) got some financial support from her parents

**07** In LA, Isla's friends often ask her to .

- (A) give them some advice
- (B) babysit their children
- (C) help them arrange their houses
- (D) discuss private matters with them

***Please turn the page and continue with Section I.***

**Part 2: Indoor Climbing (6 points)**

You will hear Rebecca Teare talking about her favourite sport – indoor climbing. 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 **X**.

Now you have 2 minutes to read the tasks.

**08** Her son's health issues led Rebecca to take up indoor climbing.

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

**09** During the first training sessions, Rebecca thought companions of the same gender and age would be rare.

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

**10** Due to her regular climbing, Rebecca strengthened her leg's muscles.

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

**11** Rebecca regards indoor climbing as a compensation for the stress arising from her employment.

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

**12** Rebecca hired a professional coach to train her children during the weekends.

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

**13** Rebecca advises keeping on climbing despite the feelings of discomfort at the beginning.

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

### Part 3: Six Ways of Being Happy (7 points)

You will hear a radio programme about six ways of being happy. Below, you can read the information (14–20), which is in the wrong order. Indicate the order in which you hear the information by writing a number 1–6 next to the number that indicates the information. Be careful, there is one extra summary – put **X** next to the number indicating extra information.

**Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .**

Now you have 2 minutes to read the tasks.

**14** Don't focus on faults.

**15** Look forward to success.

**16** Express your thanks.

**17** Take the initiative from the start.

**18** Enjoy small things.

**19** Take a positive attitude.

**20** Take gentle exercise.

***This is the end of Section I.  
Please turn the page and continue with Section II.***

## 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: From Home to Market (20 points)

*For questions 21–40, read the text below. Decide which word or phrase (A), (B), (C) or (D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (00).*

Example:  – (C)

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

Sheep came to Iceland with the Viking settlers and quickly proved their , not only for their meat but also for their wool and skins. Living conditions were very basic and especially  in the cold and dark winter months. Sheep helped keep the settlers .

These Icelandic sheep have two types of fleece – an outer, weatherproof and water-repellent  and a soft, warm fleece close to the skin. Combined, they  warm clothing for farmers, seamen, adults, children and babies for centuries. Making sweaters has become a tradition in farmhouses, cottages and houses around the country.

In 1977, a group of women formed The Handknitting Association of Iceland, establishing standards and  for the production that was – and still is, an important supplement to many family . Shortly thereafter, they opened a shop to sell their members' woollen goods.

In today's globalised society, it is incredibly difficult to be sure you  a genuine article, rather than one made with wool without the characteristics that  Icelandic wool so special for hundreds of years.

The Handknitting Association's shop only  genuine Iceland wool and clothing made by professional Icelandic knitters, so you can be certain you are getting the true, well-made product. Their motto from the beginning has been 'Buy directly from the people who make them'.

Walking into the shop, one cannot help but  at the skill and productivity of these ladies – and some men, too. Every item has that sense of  that only handmade items carry.

The world of knitting has changed dramatically since the association . A few decades ago, the designs took the form of the 'lopapeysa' or sweater, with its distinctively shaped , which has become so popular worldwide. Nowadays numerous young Icelandic designers have also turned their attention to wool as a  of choice for their fashion designs,  in new products, styles and colours.

Today there is a wide range of items in sizes to **36** everyone from a farmer to a pretty fashion model or a **37** baby. The store is a centre for selling the finished products as well as for supplying the wool and all the **38** required to make woollen items. That includes for example the patterns, wool, and needles, not just the clothing. Icelandic wool **39** very well and it is not **40** for people to keep sweaters for many years and for them to still look fresh.

*The All-Icelandic Wool Shop. In: Icelandic Times, 2013, č. 19, s. 8, upravené*

<b>00</b>	(A) value	(B) price	(C) worth	(D) money
<b>21</b>	(A) raw	(B) tough	(C) rude	(D) sharp
<b>22</b>	(A) alive	(B) live	(C) living	(D) lives
<b>23</b>	(A) skin	(B) cover	(C) surface	(D) layer
<b>24</b>	(A) provide	(B) have provided	(C) provided	(D) had provided
<b>25</b>	(A) orders	(B) laws	(C) guidelines	(D) limitations
<b>26</b>	(A) benefits	(B) bonuses	(C) salaries	(D) incomes
<b>27</b>	(A) are getting	(B) have to get	(C) should get	(D) might get
<b>28</b>	(A) made	(B) are making	(C) have made	(D) were making
<b>29</b>	(A) stocks	(B) saves	(C) spends	(D) sales
<b>30</b>	(A) amazed	(B) be amazed	(C) being amazed	(D) amazing
<b>31</b>	(A) individuality	(B) prosperity	(C) strangeness	(D) oddness
<b>32</b>	(A) has begun	(B) began	(C) had begun	(D) was beginning
<b>33</b>	(A) sample	(B) pattern	(C) structure	(D) example
<b>34</b>	(A) tool	(B) part	(C) medium	(D) means
<b>35</b>	(A) growing	(B) moving	(C) resolving	(D) resulting
<b>36</b>	(A) serve	(B) match	(C) adapt	(D) fit
<b>37</b>	(A) new-found	(B) newcoming	(C) newborn	(D) new-aged
<b>38</b>	(A) accessories	(B) attributes	(C) attachments	(D) additions
<b>39</b>	(A) smells	(B) carries	(C) wears	(D) feels
<b>40</b>	(A) common	(B) uncommon	(C) suitable	(D) unsuitable

**Part 2: The Monotonous Song of the Tracks (10 points)**

For questions 41–50, 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. Your answers should show correct use of both small and capital letters. Answers written entirely in capital letters will be considered incorrect. There is an example at the beginning (00).

Example:  – tourists

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .

Corsica's single-track railway is a great way for visitors to explore the island.

In Corsica, trains are known as *U Trinighellu* and  enjoy travelling by them, mainly because of listening to the language of the local people, not for the comfort it can offer.

tour

The dialect and the words are Corsican, but the feeling is .

universe

*U Trinighellu* means *The Shaker*, and that's what this , narrow railway train does: it shakes the passengers during the whole, slow trip

convenience

of 85 miles between Corsica's largest cities, *Bastia* and *Ajaccio*. Even though travelling by car is the best way to visit Mediterranean island's most  spots and bays, an adventurous ride on *The Shaker* is a perfect  to the mentality of pleasantly  Corsicans.

beauty

introduce

courage

The railway was built towards the end of the nineteenth century, in an attempt by the French government in Paris to further  its grip on the freedom-loving Corsicans. By linking the two  most important cities (situated on the northern and western coasts) they gained  to Corsica's first sovereign capital, *Corte* – otherwise hard to , situated as it is in the heart of the interior.

tight

strategy

accessible

captive

Thanks to the huge popularity of these uncomfortable trains, cars are  spotted, occupied by small groups of backpacking tourists and locals on their way home from town.

occasion

*www.lonelyplanet.com/france/corsica/transport/getting-around, 18. 09. 2013, upravené*

**Part 3: Wild at the Art (10 points)**

Read the text below and fill in the gaps **51–60** with one suitable word. There is an example at the beginning (**00**).

Example: **00** – to

**Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .**

The atmosphere is perfect for anyone wanting **00** experience a spreading, alternative, and half-crazy metropolis.

Berlin is a teenager going through puberty. That's one way to describe one of Europe's most exciting cities in a sentence. With a rough and rebellious appearance, but a heart of gold, Berlin **51** become home to cultural workers from all over the world. Artists, authors, designers, architects, and journalists come here to try **52** their ideas. The city is a large, creative melting pot, with art on every street corner, music everywhere, and a choice of **53** than 2,000 cultural events a day. Berlin has something for everyone.

In Berlin, clubs, galleries, and bars are always **54** the move. When rents become too high they move to new places, further from the city centre. This routine is sure to last for some time, as Berlin is the largest city in Europe in terms of size. A slightly different set of rules apply **55** those who want to explore the night-life here, compared to other large cities. You **56** supposed to dress down, so avoid bringing your flashiest outfits. Otherwise you will simply **57** be let into the hottest night clubs. This is **58** celebrities love Berlin – they get to be themselves.

Whoever you are, **59** you do, never ask the people you meet what they do for a living. To put it bluntly, it will not be well received. It doesn't matter what job you do, people will join up with strangers or party the night away with the cleaning lady – as long as their personalities match. It's **60** they do things. "You party as if the world was about to end," says Henrik Tidefjåard, Berlin expert and lifestyle guide.

*Wittbjer, M., Van Dinther, M.: Wild at the Art. In: Lifestyle Magazine, 2013, č. 1, s. 53, upravené*

***This is the end of Section II.***

***Please turn the page and continue with Section III.***

### Section III – READING (20 points)

*This section of the test has three parts. To complete this section of the test, you will need approximately 45 minutes.*

#### Part 1: The Pastry Olympics (7 points)

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

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

As I put down my spray gun, I stood back and admired my handiwork. From the brightly coloured flowers to the tall trees, my masterpiece looked just like I'd always imagined it. This was my most ambitious artwork yet.  On the contrary, as always, I was only using one material to make my creations – chocolate. I'm a pastry chef and my world has revolved around the sweet stuff for more than 20 years.

I'm the proud owner of Savour Chocolate and Patisserie School.  Now I was creating Australia's first edible chocolate garden. There were lots of leaves hanging from branches to the soil, and lots of plants popping up from the ground.  I had created a wonderland with the trees standing 1.5 metres tall. Then there were life-like leaves and a field of tasty chocolate mushrooms. It wasn't easy!

It took a team of four people more than three months to help create the garden. We had to use 300 kilograms of dark goodness!  Only after that we could use moulds and carving tools to create the perfect shapes. Each piece was coloured using a spray gun filled with coloured chocolate to give a matt or shiny effect. It was hard work, but the result was great.

This wasn't my first attempt at doing something wild with the sweet stuff.

Just a few years earlier, I competed in the World Pastry Championships in Las Vegas. I've loved working with chocolate since my childhood. I also entered the Pastry Olympics in Germany, where I took home a gold medal. I had to train for two months doing time trials.

It was just like training for the actual Olympics, but definitely in a much softer way. I've also just returned from the World Chocolate Masters.  I tasted all the delicious treats there.

*<http://www.thatslife.com.au/Article/Real-Life/Real-Life-Stories/I-won-gold-in-the-Pastry-Olympics>,  
12. 09. 2013, upravené*

(A) I would also like to participate in a competition in South America.

(B) I couldn't wait to share it with the public for the launch of my new cookbook.

(C) However, this superb design didn't require me putting paint on a canvas.

(D) The garden was made entirely from delicious Belgian chocolate.

(E) I also needed practice sessions to be competition-ready.

(F) Every gram of chocolate had to be prepared carefully.

(G) I've taught hundreds of students wonderful ways to make delicious desserts.

(H) There I had a position as a judge.

(I) Unfortunately, once I failed in the Pastry Olympics.

(J) Some of my students had gained international recognition.

***Please turn the page and continue with Section III.***

## Part 2: The History of Anti-Doping (6 points)

Read the text and decide whether the statements **68–73** are true (**A**) or false (**B**). For each statement also write the letter (**a**) – (**e**) of the paragraph in which you found the evidence for your answer.

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

(a) Ancient Greek athletes are known to have used special diets and stimulants to strengthen themselves. Strychnine, caffeine, cocaine, and alcohol were often used by cyclists and other endurance athletes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Thomas Hicks ran to victory in the marathon at the 1904 Olympic Games, in St. Louis, with the help of raw egg, injections of strychnine and doses of brandy administered to him during the race.

(b) In 1928 the IAAF (athletics) became the first International Sport Federation (IF) to ban doping, but no tests were performed. Meanwhile the problem was made worse by synthetic hormones, invented in the 1930s and in their growing use for doping purposes from the 1950s. The death of Danish cyclist Knud Enemark Jensen during competition at the Olympic Games in Rome 1960 (the autopsy revealed traces of amphetamine) increased the pressure on sports authorities to introduce drug testing with the purpose of stopping it.

(c) In 1966 FIFA (football) was among the first IFs to introduce doping tests in its World Championships. In the next year the International Olympic Committee (IOC) instituted its Medical Commission and set up its first list of prohibited substances. Drug tests were later introduced at the Olympic Games in Grenoble and at the Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968. In the year before, the urgency of anti-doping work had been highlighted by another tragic death, that of cyclist Tom Simpson during the Tour de France.

(d) Most IFs had introduced drug testing by the 1970s. However, the use of anabolic steroids was becoming widespread, especially in strength events, as there was no way of detecting them yet. A reliable testing method was finally introduced in 1974 and the IOC added anabolic steroids to its list of prohibited substances in 1976. This resulted in a marked increase in the number of doping-related disqualifications in the late 1970s, notably in strength-related sports such as throwing events and weightlifting.

(e) Anti-doping work was made more complicated in the 1970s and 1980s by suspicions of state sponsored doping practices in some countries, which were proven in the case of the former German Democratic Republic. The most famous doping case of the 1980s concerned Ben Johnson, the 100-metre champion who tested positive for stanozolol (an anabolic steroid) at the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. Johnson's case focused the world's attention on the problem of doping to an unprecedented degree.

*<http://www.wada-ama.org/en/About-WADA/History/A-Brief-History-of-Anti-Doping>, 23. 08. 2013, upravené*

**68** The public's attention to doping was greatly raised at the end of the 1980s.

(A) true (B) false

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

**69** Doping tests in a football World Championship started after the IOC created its list of forbidden substances.

(A) true (B) false

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

**70** The need to ban doping was emphasised after the invention of synthetic hormones.

(A) true (B) false

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

**71** The winner of the marathon at the beginning of the last century was doped before the run.

(A) true (B) false

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

**72** Tests for anabolic steroids were a later addition to the Olympic drug-testing programme.

(A) true (B) false

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

**73** Prohibited substances were first listed for a Tour de France competition.

(A) true (B) false

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

***Please turn the page and continue with Section III.***

**Part 3: Kate Middleton (7 points)**

Read the text below. Complete the sentences **74–80** below, using the information from the text. Write **one** or **two** words in your answers as indicated. The sentences do not follow in the same order as the information appears in the text. You may use words that do not appear in the text.

**Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with .**

Kate Middleton was born Catherine Elizabeth Middleton on January 9, 1982, in Berkshire, England, to pilot Michael and flight attendant Carole Middleton. Kate came from a humble family of miners and builders. Her maternal grandmother, Dorothy Goldsmith, became the first member of the family to try to improve the family's social and economic status. Dorothy pushed her children to aim high and, as a result, Kate's mother became an airline hostess – at that time, a glamorous job. It was on this job that Carole met her future husband.

By the time Kate was born, her mother was already looking for new ways to climb the social ladder. In 1987, Kate's mother founded her own mail-order party goods company, with ambitions of sending her children to private schools. The business was a surprise success, eventually making the Middleton family multi-millionaires.

As a result of this new-found income, Kate and her siblings didn't want for much. Kate attended exclusive boarding schools, including St. Andrew's Prep School, Down House, and Marlborough College, but her time at boarding school did not come without its conflicts. Kate left the exclusive Down House all-girls boarding school at the age of 13, due to bullying from other students there. She continued at co-educational Marlborough, where she did well in her studies, passing eleven GCSEs and three A-level exams.

In 2001, Kate became a student at the University of St Andrews in Fife, Scotland – the first in her family to attend college. In her first year at the university, she was placed in the same building as Prince William of Wales. Kate and Prince William shared several classes in their course schedule as well, and soon became friends. But while they often shared breakfast and walked to classes together, the two were not interested in each other romantically at first. Kate was dating senior Rupert Finch, and William was busy dealing with the press and struggling with his feelings about his new school.

However in 2002, Kate appeared in an exclusive fashion show wearing a revealing dress. William was also present at the charity event, and became intrigued and interested in Kate in a new way. He attempted to engage her romantically that evening but, still in a relationship with Finch, Kate rejected the future king's advances.

*<http://www.biography.com/people/kate-middleton-542648>, 08. 08. 2013, upravené*

<p><b>74</b> Prince William was not able to date Kate after a/an [ ] [ ] .</p>	<p>(2 words)</p>
<p><b>75</b> In his first year at the college, William was occupied with his feelings and by the [ ] .</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>76</b> To get higher on the [ ] [ ] , Kate's mother set up her own company.</p>	<p>(2 words)</p>
<p><b>77</b> Unpleasant social relations made Kate leave [ ] [ ] .</p>	<p>(2 words)</p>
<p><b>78</b> Kate's mother's business specialises in [ ] party goods.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>79</b> Some of Kate's ancestors worked as [ ] .</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>80</b> When Carole met her future husband, he was working as a/an [ ] .</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>THE END</b></p>	

## Pokyny na vyplňovanie odpoved'ového hárka

Odpoved'ové hárky budú skenované, nesmú sa kopírovať, krčiť ani prehýbať.  
Aby skener vedel prečítať vaše odpovede, musíte dodržať nasledujúce pokyny:

- Píšte perom s čiernou alebo modrou náplňou. Nepoužívajte tradičné plniace perá, veľmi tenko písuce perá, obyčajné ceruzky ani pentelky.

- Riešenia **úloh s výberom odpovede** zapisujte krížikom .

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

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

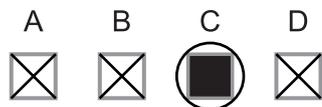


- V prípade chybného vyplnenia údajov alebo odpovedí postupujte podľa nasledujúcich pokynov. V žiadnom prípade nepoužívajte nový odpoved'ový hárak.

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



- Ak náhodou znovu zmeníte názor a chcete zaznačiť pôvodnú odpoveď, urobte krížiky do všetkých políčok a zaplnené políčko dajte do krúžku.



- Odpovede na **úlohy s krátkou odpoveďou** napíšte do príslušného poľa odpoved'ového hárka čitateľne písaným alebo tlačným písmom. Pri použití tlačného písma **rozlišujte veľké a malé písmená. Nepoužívajte iba veľké tlačené písmená!**

**Neotvárajte test, pokiaľ nedostanete pokyn!**