

MATURITA 2012 EXTERNÁ ČASŤ

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

úroveň B1

NEOTVÁRAJTE, POČKAJTE NA POKYN! PRFČÍTAJTE 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 *
 - o pri úlohách s krátkou odpoveďou, ktorú tvorí jedno slovo, prípadne zložený slovesný tvar, píšte do príslušného poľa odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom _.
- Pri práci smiete používať iba pero s čiernou alebo modrou náplňou. Nesmiete používať zošity, slovníky, učebnice ani inú literatúru.
- Píšte čitateľne. Dôsledne rozlišujte veľké a malé písmená!
- 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: An Interview with Andy Grammer (7 points)

Vypočujete si rozhovor s hudobníkom Andy Grammerom. Na základe vypočutého vyberte správnu odpoveď. Vždy je správna iba jedna z ponúkaných možností.

	Svoje odpovede vyznacte na odpoveďovom harku oznacenom piktogramom <u>×</u> .								
Te	Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh 01 – 07 .								
01	According to Grammer, his success on MTV has been a combination of good fortune and .								
	(A) well invested money	(B) really helpful friends							
	(C) natural abilities and skills	(D) record company support							
02	For Grammer, "to make it in the music world" m	neans .							
	(A) recording a minimum of three popular albu	ms							
	(B) entertaining the audience for more than an	hour							
	(C) becoming successful all over the world								
	(D) having excellent musicians in a band								
03	Andy Grammer composed his hit song "Keep y	our head up"							
	(A) in a record studio	(B) with his friends							
	(C) for his band	(D) as a street artist							
04	His video won an award for its .								
	(A) new and different ideas	(B) modern sound qualities							
	(C) witty and exceptional characters	(D) original music and lyrics							
05	His new album's aim is to .								
	(A) entertain people	(B) improve people's lives							
	(C) present many rock songs	(D) promote hip-hop							
06	Andy Grammer mentions Natasha Bedingfield	because of .							
	(A) her interesting voice	(B) her lively character							
	(C) their common style	(D) their concerts together							

07 Andy Grammer is happy because .
(A) he has recorded duets with Jason Mraz
(B) he has performed with Maroon Five
(C) his fans know the lyrics of his songs
(D) Jason Mraz accepted the invitation to his concert
Took malessa kula sa alla lii aku
Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane

Part 2: Michelle Obama's Work and Family Choices (6 points)

Vypočujete si rozhlasovú reláciu, zaoberajúcu sa životom Michelle Obamovej, jej kariérou i rodinou. 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 x.

Te	Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh 08–13 .								
08	After graduation, Michelle Obama worked for Harvard Law School.								
	(A) true	(B) false	(C) not stated						
09	After Michelle got married, her job in Chicago was connected with coaching young people.								
	(A) true	(B) false	(C) not stated						
10	Michelle did not partici	ipate in her husband's el	ection campaign.						
	(A) true	(B) false	(C) not stated						
11	Michelle was interview	ed for a job at the unive	rsity's medical centre during her maternity leave.						
	(A) true	(B) false	(C) not stated						
12	In Chicago, Michelle C	Dbama trained in the gyn	n four times a week.						
	(A) true	(B) false	(C) not stated						
13	Barack Obama consid	ers his wife the basic fou	undation of their family.						
	(A) true	(B) false	(C) not stated						

Part 3: Fun Family Activities for Parents and Teenagers (7 points)

Vypočujete si rozhlasovú reláciu, v ktorej odborníci radia, ako môžu rodičia zmysluplne tráviť čas so svojimi deťmi. Budete počuť 6 praktických nápadov. Tieto 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.

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 Give something back to your community.
15 Find an interest you have in common.
16 Plan a vacation together.
17 Find out about your family roots.
18 Prepare a meal together.
19 Enjoy new places together.
20 Borrow your favourite films.
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: Canadian English (10 points)

V	nasl	edujúcoi	n texte	sú na	miestach	21	- 30	vynec	hané	slová.	Za	textom	nájdete	pre	každé
vyne	chan	é miesto	styri n	nožnos	ti doplner	ia. F	Rozho	odnite,	ktorá	z pon	úkai	ných m	ožností (A) –	(D) je
sprá	∕na. ˈ	Vždy je s	správna	iba je d	dna možn	osť.									

-		-		na možnosť.	koznoanite, kt	ora z ponuka	апусп п	iozriosti (A)	– (D) Je
Príklad:		00	- (C)						
S	Svoje	odpoved	le vyznač	te na odpov	eďovom hárl	ku označeno	om pikto	ogramom 🗴	<u>.</u>
It isn't a	lways	s easy the	ese days t	o distinguish	00	people fron	n differe	ent English-s	speaking
countries	s. 'W	hat part o	of the Stat	tes do you co	ome from?' 'I'	m not Ameri	ican. I'm	n Canadian.	' This is
a mistak	e tha	t Europea	ans often	21	. Many Ameri	cans admit t	hat it ta	kes them a	while to
22		if it's an A	American t	alking or a Ca	anadian. This	23	some (Canadians,	because
they war	nt pe	ople to	24	them as Ca	nadians. The	y want every	one to k	know that Ca	anada is
an indep	ende	nt nation	with its ow	n special	25				
From	the v	ery first,	Canada w	as a country	with two langu	uages,	26	of which in	fluenced
the other	very	much, be	cause the	French and B	ritish spoke to	each other	27	little. C	anadian
English	has	28	very	like Americar	n English, an	d the influer	nce of t	the Indian a	and Inuit
language	es w	as no gre	eater than	the influenc	e of French.	There are	some in	nportant wo	rds that
29		their way	from Cana	adian dictiona	ries into Britis	h ones, but s	ometime	es Canadiar	English
and Ame	ericar	n English	30	together a	s North Ameri	can English.			
		((Adapted fr	om Background	d to English-spe	eaking Countr	ries by Ri	ichard Musma	an, 1987)

Anglický jazyk – úro	oveň B1 Spoločného euró	pskeho referenčného r	ámca RE – 3516
00 (A) among	(B) apart	(C) between	(D) besides
21 (A) do	(B) say	(C) make	(D) correct
22 (A) tell	(B) speak	(C) inform	(D) talk
23 (A) uses	(B) upsets	(C) pleases	(D) changes
24 (A) find	(B) recognise	(C) differ	(D) meet
25 (A) feature	(B) nature	(C) type	(D) character
26 (A) either	(B) some	(C) neither	(D) nor
27 (A) such	(B) such as	(C) as	(D) so
28 (A) remained	(B) reminded	(C) repaired	(D) repeated
29 (A) was found	(B) have found	(C) were found	(D) have been found
30 (A) describe	(B) are described	(C) described	(D) to describe

Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane

Part 2: Britain's Best Beaches (10 points) V nasledujúcom texte sú na miestach **31 – 40** vynechané slová. Doplňte vždy iba **jedno** slovo. 00 Príklad: - the Svoje odpovede napíšte na odpoveďový hárok označený piktogramom 🖉 . 00 31 Cornwall is still the most popular place to stay in UK. From romantic places fabulous family hotels and campsites, Cornwall really does have it all. For a British coastline that could 32 mistaken for the Mediterranean, and sandy beaches 33 that people dream about, a visit Cornwall is a must. Whether it's a romantic getaway or a family holiday, Cornwall has something everyone with a wealth of hotels, caravans 35 and camping sites several minutes the sea. With one of the very best sandy beaches on its doorstep, Trevornick Holiday Park, the five-star camping facility, has 36 the ingredients for a great family experience. Dogs 37 welcome too. 38 But while it become a celebrity paradise, even the most popular areas have hidden secrets - amazing seafood restaurants and quiet coastal walks, for example - these are some of 39 attractions for visitors. You will wonder 40 it's worth going abroad. (Adapted from Best, 12 July 2011) Koniec druhej časti testu

Anglický jazyk – úroveň B1	1 Spoločného európskeho referenčného rámca RE – 3516
	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: J. K. Rowling – a Biography (7 points)

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text, v ktorom je uvedených niekoľko faktov zo života J. K. Rowlingovej. K úlohám **41 – 47** priraďte vhodnú vetu spomedzi možností **(A) – (J)**. **Tri** vety sa nedajú priradiť k žiadnej z úloh. Vždy existuje iba **jedno** správne riešenie.

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom x.

J. K. Rowling was born in Chipping Sodbury in 1965. She spent part of her childhood in Gloucestershire
and then in South Wales. At school she did well in English, arts and poetry. 41 At the strong
encouragement of her parents she took a degree in English at the University of Essex.
The inspiration for writing Harry Potter came on a delayed train journey from London to Manchester
It was on this train journey that she became inspired with magicians, Hogwarts, Harry Potter and
magic trains. J. K. Rowling tells how on the journey she didn't have a pen. 42 However, or
arriving in Manchester she began immediately writing the first draft of Harry Potter. These early
writings were rewritten several times over the course of the next few years. 43
A significant feature in the main character of Harry Potter is the fact that at an early age he gets
orphaned. 44 This fact becomes an important theme throughout the Harry Potter series
What is more, shortly after beginning the writing of Harry Potter, J. K. Rowling lost her own mother
This was a heavy blow to J. K. Rowling and gave her additional empathy with her main character
Harry Potter.
It took several years for J. K. Rowling to finish the first book in the series "Harry Potter and the
Philosopher's Stone". 45 There she was married for a short time before divorcing and
returning to the UK. Through this first marriage J. K. Rowling had her first child, who she had to bring
up by herself.
However, despite having a full-time teaching job and being a single mother, J. K. Rowling eventually
finished her first book and sent it off to book agents. After several refusals by big companies, the book
was taken on by Bloomsbury. 46
The book was released and immediately became a big bestseller. 47 In fact, the first
book was later brought out with a special adults' cover so readers would not be embarrassed with
reading a "children's book". As the Harry Potter series progressed, the books became very popula
worldwide. J. K. Rowling has received numerous awards for her Harry Potter series.
(Adapted from J. K. Rowling Bio by R. J. A. Pettinger, 09. 12. 2011

http://www.ezinearticles.com/?J-K-Rowling-Bio&id=448960)

(A) However, the characters and basic plot already existed.							
After she came back from Portugal, she bought a house near London.							
(C) She first wanted to give up publishing the book.							
(D) He misses his mother and father a lot.							
(E) It sold well not just amongst children but adults as well.							
(F) She was too shy to ask another passenger if she could borrow one.							
(G) At the time they were quite small in the publishing world.							
(H) During this time she spent a couple of years in Portugal.							
(I) On the other hand, she did not excel in sports.							
(J) J. K. Rowling did not agree with the price of the first book.							
Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane							

Part 2: An Amazing Adventure (6 points)

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text. Rozhodnite o každom 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 x.

- (a) The Wieliczka Salt Mine is a place well-known to the whole world. Every year more than one million tourists come to Poland to see one of its most beautiful and legendary treasures. Many famous people such as Goethe, Nicolaus Copernicus and Bill Clinton were totally impressed when seeing the mine. The charm and almost magical atmosphere in Wieliczka can give you chills when experiencing it 135 metres underground.
- (b) Wieliczka is the only salt mine in the world preserved in such good condition. The deposit of rock salt in Wieliczka has been mined since the 13th century. It has nine levels and the lowest one goes down to a depth of 327 metres although the tourist's tour starts at 65 metres and goes only to 135 metres. Since 1978 Wieliczka Salt Mine has been on UNESCO's World Heritage List. The numerous pieces of art such as altars and statues sculpted in salt needed expensive protection against the humidity and thanks to the help of UNESCO, such equipment was installed in the mine.
- (c) There are many reasons why Wieliczka is such a unique place. It shows a great history of mining due to the conservation of the old galleries and the underground exhibition of tools used. It takes over two kilometres of walking to see all the mine's attractions. It passes through 20 caves, many of them decorated with sculptures the miners made. Amazingly it is very clean. The walls are sparkling when you hold a light to them. The most impressive place is the Underground Cathedral the wall decorations such as The Last Supper, the altar, statues, and even the floor and ceiling are all made of salt. The creators were three miners who spent their spare time this way. It took 68 years of work.
- (d) A very interesting legend that illustrates the source of salt in Wieliczka is connected with this place. It's about the Hungarian princess Kinga who was about to marry the Polish king Boleslaw. Kinga wanted to give a special present to her fiancé and her new nation. Before the marriage she was given one of the salt mines in Hungary as part of her parents' gift. She dreamt that salt would be discovered in Poland. So she threw her engagement ring into the mine and prayed for that. When she arrived in Poland for her marriage, miners miraculously found a block of salt and Kinga's ring in a place shown by the princess.
- (e) If you are interested in experiencing something amazing, seeing the history of mining, feeling the atmosphere of one of the oldest salt mines in the world, breathing the healthy air, or sending a postcard to a friend from 135 metres underground, just book one of the cheap flights to Poland and take the Wieliczka Salt Mine tour. It might also be a great occasion to see the historical town of Krakow.

(Adapted from Amazing Adventure by Idalia Luczak, 27. 11. 2011, http://www.ezinearticles.com/?Amazing-Adventure&id=939758)

	10.11	
		al was created by miners who did it after their regular work.
(A) true	(B) false	Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?
Tourists can e	even send a gr	reeting from the mine.
(A) true	(B) false	Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?
After Boleslav	w married the	Hungarian princess, a block of salt was found in Poland.
(A) true	(B) false	Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?
Before tourist	s enter the mi	ne, they can see a display of miners' equipment.
(A) true	(B) false	Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?
Tourists in the	e Wieliczka Sa	It Mine can reach its lowest point.
(A) true	(B) false	Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?
The number of	of tourists visit	ing the mine every year is almost one million.
(A) true	(B) false	Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?
		Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane
	(A) true Tourists can exist (A) true After Boleslav (A) true Before tourist (A) true Tourists in the (A) true The number of	(A) true (B) false Tourists can even send a gr (A) true (B) false After Boleslaw married the (A) true (B) false Before tourists enter the mi (A) true (B) false Tourists in the Wieliczka Sa (A) true (B) false The number of tourists visit (A) true (B) false

Part 3: Early Life of Walt Disney (7 points)

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text. Za textom nasledujú vety, v ktorých chýbajú slová **54 – 60**. Doplňte ich. Doplňte **jedno** alebo **dve** slová. Tieto slová sa nachádzajú v texte.

Svoje odpovede napíšte na odpoveďový hárok označený piktogramom Z.

Born in Chicago, in 1901, Walter Elias Disney was the fourth son of Elias Disney, a carpenter and farmer and his wife, Flora Call, who had been a public school teacher.

However, his father soon left farming and moved the family to Kansas City, where he bought a morning newspaper business and forced his young sons to assist him in delivering papers. Walt later said that many of the habits of his adult life came from the disciplines and discomforts of helping his father with the paper round. In Kansas City the young Walt began to study cartooning at a local school.

In 1917 the Disneys moved back to Chicago, and Walt entered McKinley High School, where he took photographs, made drawings for the school paper and studied cartooning on the side, for he was hopeful of achieving a job as a newspaper cartoonist. His progress was interrupted by World War I, in which he took part as an ambulance driver for the American Red Cross.

Returning to Kansas City in 1919, he found occasional employment in art studios, where he met Ub Iwerks, a young artist whose talents contributed greatly to Walt's early success.

Dissatisfied with their progress, Disney and Iwerks started a small studio of their own in 1922 and acquired a second-hand movie camera with which they made one- and two-minute animated advertising films for distribution to local movie theatres. They also did a series of animated cartoon sketches called Laugh-O-Grams and the pilot film for a series of seven-minute cartoons that combined both live action and animation, *Alice in Cartoonland*. A New York film distributor tricked the young producers, and Disney was made bankrupt in 1923. He moved to California to start his chosen career as a cinematographer.

With Roy – Walt's brother – as business manager, Disney re-started the Alice series, persuading lwerks to join him and assist with the drawing of the cartoons. They invented a character called Oswald the Lucky Rabbit, contracted for distribution of the films at \$1,500 each, and launched their small enterprise. In 1927, just before the change to sound in motion pictures, Disney and Iwerks experimented with a new character – a cheerful and energetic mouse called Mickey. They had planned two shorts, called *Plane Crazy* and *Gallopin' Gaucho*, that were to introduce Mickey Mouse when *The Jazz Singer*, a motion picture with the popular singer Al Jolson, brought the new idea of sound to the movies. Fully recognizing the possibilities for sound in animated cartoon films, Disney quickly produced a third Mickey Mouse cartoon with voices and music, entitled *Steamboat Willie*, and ignored the other two soundless cartoon films. When it appeared in 1928, *Steamboat Willie* was a sensation.

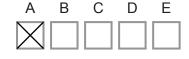
(Adapted from Walt Disney biography by Bosley Crowther, 12. 12. 2011, http://www.ezinearticles.com/people/walt-disney-9275533)

Music and voices were added to the Mickey Mouse cartoon.	(1 word)					
55 After bankruptcy Disney wanted to be a cinematographer in .	(1 word)					
56 In World War I Walt drove a/an .	(1 word)					
57 Walt was not very happy when he was helping to deliver newspapers.						
58 Walt's mother was once employed in a/an .	(2 words)					
59 After World War I, Disney occasionally worked in .	(2 words)					
Disney once went bankrupt because of the tricks of a/an .	(2 words)					
KONIEC TESTU						

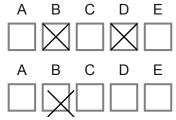
Pokyny na vyplňovanie odpoveďového hárka

Odpoveďové hárky budú skenované, nesmú sa kopírovať. 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.
- Textové polia (kód školy, kód testu, kód žiaka, ...) vyplňujte veľkými tlačenými písmenami alebo číslicami. Vpisované údaje nesmú presahovať políčka určené na vpisovanie.
- Riešenia úloh s výberom odpovede zapisujte krížikom
- Správne zaznačenie odpovede



Nesprávne zaznačenie odpovede



- V prípade chybného vyplnenia údajov alebo odpovedí postupujte podľa nasledujúcich pokynov.
 V žiadnom prípade nepožadujte nový odpoveďový hárok.
- Keď sa pomýlite alebo neskôr zmeníte názor, úplne zaplňte políčko s nesprávnym krížikom a urobte nový krížik.



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



 Riešenia úloh s krátkou odpoveďou napíšte do príslušného poľa odpoveďového hárka čitateľne bežným písmom. Pri použití tlačeného písma rozlišujte veľké a malé písmená. Nepoužívajte iba veľké tlačené písmená!