





# MATURITA 2019

## 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: Debbie Horsfield, a Scriptwriter (7 points)

*You will hear Debbie Horsfield, a scriptwriter, talking about her professional and personal life. 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 a .**

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

**01** Debbie Horsfield selected Aidan Turner for the role of Ross Poldark because Aidan .

- (A) had been an acknowledged actor in historical films
- (B) had become popular, especially with female fans
- (C) and Ross had a similar physical appearance
- (D) and Ross had relatively similar personalities

**02** When Debbie was asked to adapt the novel *Poldark*, she .

- (A) felt experienced enough to start the work
- (B) had partial knowledge of the process
- (C) realised she lacked experience in adapting novels
- (D) was glad that she had done a similar thing for a different company

**03** When Debbie started writing the script for *Poldark*, her biggest mistake was focusing too much on .

- (A) the details of the original novel
- (B) Ross Poldark's character
- (C) Ross Poldark's relations with other characters
- (D) preserving the accuracy of historical details

**04** As a child, Debbie was .

- (A) passionate about performing in fairy tales
- (B) enthusiastic about turning fairy tales into plays
- (C) keen on acting in school performances
- (D) fond of writing stories about her siblings

**05** Debbie's drama *Cutting It* was based on .

- (A) her own professional experience
- (B) the professional experience of her relatives
- (C) her own observations of certain professions
- (D) the observations of her neighbours

**06** At the beginning of her career for the BBC, Debbie's surprise moment came when .

- (A) a famous BBC director offered her co-operation quite unexpectedly
- (B) a celebrated producer let her choose actors for her episode
- (C) well-known actors turned up at a practice performance of her episode
- (D) her agent told her that she had become the BBC's best new writer

**07** In the process of writing, Debbie needs to .

- (A) anticipate her characters' conflicts
- (B) develop her characters' personalities
- (C) determine her characters' hopes and fears
- (D) identify with her characters' perspectives



**Part 2: Sidney Poitier, African-American Actor (6 points)**

You will hear some facts from the life of Sidney Poitier, a renowned African-American actor. 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 .

Now you have 2 minutes to read the tasks.

**08** Poitier was first impressed by films in the Bahamian village of Cat Island.

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

**09** Poitier's first attempt at acting in a theatre was a failure because of his pronunciation.

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

**10** Poitier's short performance in a Greek comedy was criticised negatively by theatrical experts.

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

**11** In the movie *The Defiant Ones*, the characters played by Poitier and Curtis developed mutual esteem.

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

**12** In the film *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*, a mixed partnership did not end in disaster for the first time in film history.

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

**13** Before *Buck and the Preacher* was shot, Belafonte had insisted on working with Poitier.

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

### Part 3: Six Steps to Overcome Loneliness (7 points)

You will hear a radio programme in which a psychologist gives tips on how to beat loneliness. The psychologist will describe six steps how to achieve this. Below, you can read summaries of this 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> Follow passions, not people.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>15</b> Restore former relationships.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>16</b> Challenge negative thinking.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>17</b> Support people in your local community.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>18</b> Figure out why you are lonely.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>19</b> Sort out conflicts with your friends.	Number: <input type="text"/>
<b>20</b> Search for like-minded individuals.	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: Canada (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: **00** – (C)

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

Canada Day is on 1 July, when Canadians celebrate their customs and traditions, their great landscapes and cities – and, of course, themselves. In 1867, the Constitution Act **00** the Canadian Confederation of four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The 2017 World Happiness Report ranked Canada in seventh **21**, well ahead of the US, Britain and Germany. **22** the report, one of the single most important factors for national happiness is generosity. Money is important, and **23** health and freedom. But generosity is right up there with these more obvious factors.

Heading south-east from Calgary towards the border with the US, tourists can reach the Sweet Grass Hills, **24** are situated across the border in Montana. Just to the north, on the Canadian side, the Milk River **25** a small valley into sandstone cliffs.

The Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park is home to the largest collection of rock paintings and carvings in the Great Plain. The first **26** here were aboriginal – or First Nations – peoples. Some who still live in this area are part of the Blackfoot Confederacy of tribes. They believe that the lands around the Milk River and the Sweet Grass Hills are **27**.

The Milk River area was also the **28** of an early camp set up by the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) to control the nearby border with the US. But life was so **29**, the camp soon closed. Only recently has it been reconstructed as a tourist attraction. **30**, however, the NWMP had more than enough to do.

When Canada **31** the Northwest Territories in 1870 – including the regions that are now Alberta and Saskatchewan – it was clear that this beautiful but remote **32** needed some governance. The frontier men who came here to hunt and trade whisky were loud and often violent, changing the First Nations' lifestyles with alcohol and more aggressive hunting methods. **33** were high in the summer of 1873. Just as Canada **34** permission by Queen Victoria to create the North-West Mounted Police, a confrontation **35** between hunters and the Assiniboine people.

The NWMP at Fort Walsh, **36** in 1875, worked hard to keep the peace. Inspector James Morrow Walsh, after **37** the fort was named, became famous when he helped negotiate the exile of Chief Sitting Bull and several thousand Sioux after they had crossed the border into Canada in 1876 **38** the famous Battle of the Little Bighorn.

The reconstructed stables and wooden huts of Fort Walsh sit impressively in a field above Battle Creek. But it's the statue of Walsh and Sitting Bull near the visitors' centre that **39** visitors: two men on horseback, talking as if they **40** in the woods.

**00** (A) claimed (B) stated (C) proclaimed (D) determined

**21** (A) standing (B) order (C) place (D) rating

**22** (A) Due to (B) According to (C) Regardless of (D) Because of

**23** (A) so are (B) such are (C) are so (D) are such

**24** (A) that (B) which (C) where (D) there

**25** (A) digs (B) dug (C) has dug (D) is dug

**26** (A) settling (B) settled (C) settle (D) to settle

**27** (A) sacrificed (B) saint (C) holy (D) faithful

**28** (A) side (B) site (C) sight (D) sigh

**29** (A) quiet (B) silent (C) still (D) soft

**30** (A) On the contrary (B) Alternatively (C) On the whole (D) Consequently

**31** (A) contracted (B) purchased (C) dealt (D) marketed

**32** (A) earth (B) soil (C) ground (D) land

**33** (A) Pressures (B) Tensions (C) Strikes (D) Attacks

**34** (A) gave (B) has given (C) was given (D) could give

**35** (A) executed (B) performed (C) took place (D) came along

**36** (A) laid (B) rooted (C) born (D) founded

**37** (A) who (B) whom (C) whose (D) which

**38** (A) next (B) following (C) upcoming (D) succeeding

**39** (A) impresses (B) provokes (C) provides (D) encourages

**40** (A) had just met (B) just had met (C) has just met (D) just has met



**Part 2: For the Love of a River (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. There is an example at the beginning (00).

Example: **00** – landmark

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a .

<p>A river in New Zealand has become the first <b>00</b> in the world to be recognised as a living entity, after a 170-year battle.</p>	<p>mark</p>
<p>This longest court battle in the history of New Zealand has come to an end. The <b>41</b> of this Herculean contest? A river.</p>	<p>win</p>
<p>For at least 150 years, the Maori people have been fighting to have New Zealand’s third-longest river, the Whanganui, recognised <b>42</b> as a living being. The river – of enormous <b>43</b> meaning to the indigenous peoples – was, in fact, recently granted official <b>44</b> as a legal entity by New Zealand’s parliament.</p>	<p>legal spirit recognise</p>
<p>The Maori people have fought to find an approximation in law so that all others can understand that, from their perspective, treating the river as an <b>45</b> and living whole, instead of the traditional model for the last 100 years of treating it from a perspective of <b>46</b> and management.</p>	<p>divisible owner</p>
<p>The river will be <b>47</b> represented by one member appointed by the Maori community, or Iwi, and one appointed by the government.</p>	<p>joint</p>
<p>“I know the initial <b>48</b> of some people will say it’s pretty strange to give a natural resource a legal personality.</p>	<p>incline</p>
<p>The new law is the first of its kind in the world and should help the Maori to keep control over the river for environmental and <b>49</b> reasons. The Whanganui River is the longest <b>50</b> river in New Zealand that attracts canoeists and day trippers.</p>	<p>religion navigate</p>



### Part 3: How They Found *La Dolce Vita* (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 – had

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a .

It was during one of their trips to Italy that a new way of life came into view. The Casale San Pietro, a grand home built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century just outside of Anagri, 00 come up for sale. It had 51 derelict for decades and Joe and Alana Mazza had always thought 52 would make a wonderful hotel. They decided to take a look. The original stone walls and beams were magnificent, but it was the view that made their hearts race. It was an Italian idyll.

For the first year of the renovations Joe lived in Italy, working 53 their architect Rossi and overseeing the project, while Alana stayed in Yorkshire 54 their daughter Sarina finished her A-levels. The following year, when she went to university, Alana made the break. The Mazzas sold the apartment and moved into the *casale* while the work was 55 done.

Moving away from their children was incredibly hard, but the children made it easier on them. Joe told them ‘you’ll be seeing a lot 56 of us in Italy than if you stayed in rainy Britain!’

The project itself was a steep learning curve. 57 were many hurdles to jump. Financially, they 58 going against all their instincts. In two years they used up all their life savings. There were times when they thought of their old apartment and wondered 59 they hadn’t just retired there. What sustained them was their vision of 60 the place could become. They pictured their guests relaxing on the terrace, enjoying a sundowner while taking in the spectacular view.



### 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: Birmingham in the 19th Century (7 points)

*Read the following text. 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 a .**

In the 19th century, industry in Birmingham was still dominated by metalworking. The workers of the town still made nails, brass goods, nuts and bolts, screws and buttons. **61** There were also jewellers and gunsmiths in Birmingham. In the late 19th century, railway carriages were made in Birmingham. **62** Glass making was also an important industry. From the end of the 19th century, there was also a cocoa and chocolate industry at Bourneville.

Like most towns in the early 19th century Birmingham was dirty and unsanitary. But in the second half of the century conditions improved. **63** A by-law passed in 1861 stated that all new houses must be connected to a sewer. Unfortunately it did not apply to houses already built, some of which had to wait decades before they were connected.

Birmingham Water Company was formed in 1826 to provide piped water to part of the town but citizens had to pay for this service and even where it was available, many people could not afford it. They relied on wells or water carriers who sold water from carts in the streets. **64** But it was not until a reservoir was built at Elan Valley in 1904 that Birmingham's water supply problems were solved.

Although conditions improved in Victorian Birmingham, there were epidemics of smallpox in 1871–72, 1874 and 1883. There were also epidemics of scarlet fever in Birmingham in 1878 and 1882–3.

**65** Winson Green Asylum opened in 1850. Rubery Hill Asylum opened in 1881. Queens Hospital opened in 1847, closing in 1993. A general hospital opened in 1897. **66** The Botanical Gardens opened in 1832 and the first public baths opened in 1852. The first public park in Birmingham opened in 1856. In 1873–75, Joseph Chamberlain was mayor of Birmingham.

**67** He thus set an example for many other local politicians.

(A) Later, however, it became a medical institution for children.

(B) Soon a network of sewers was dug under the streets of Birmingham.

(C) However facilities in Birmingham gradually improved.

(D) Pens and toys were also manufactured in the city.

(E) The mayor supported digging the network.

(F) It led to becoming the streets much cleaner.

(G) At that time, bicycles were not permitted in the centre of Birmingham.

(H) After Birmingham council had taken over the water company, sanitary inspectors closed many private water sources.

(I) So were bicycles.

(J) The idea of local authorities taking responsibility for services like water and parks was a strong belief of his.



## Part 2: From the Biography of Matthew C. Perry (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 a .

(a) Matthew Calbraith Perry was born on April 10, 1794, in South Kingston, Rhode Island, the son of a U.S. Navy captain and younger brother of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. Matthew was educated at local schools and began his naval career at the age of 15. His first duty was on his older brother's ship. He served during the War of 1812 at the Battle of Lake Erie. Blockaded in New London, Connecticut, by a British fleet, he journeyed to New York, where he courted and married Jane Sidell in 1814.

(b) Between 1833 and 1844, Perry was stationed at the New York Navy Yard. There, he helped advance the U.S. Navy by advocating the conversion of U.S. sailing ships to steam power. He also established a Navy museum and assisted in developing the curriculum for the U.S. Naval Academy at West Point. During the Mexican War, he commanded naval forces and played an important role in supporting General Winfield Scott's capture of Veracruz.

(c) By the 1852, the U.S. had been trading in the Orient for several years. That year, President Millard Fillmore sent Matthew C. Perry to Japan to open diplomatic and trade relations. Perry thought Japan's traditional isolation policy could be changed if he didn't take "no" for an answer, and came with a superior naval force to press his demands. On July 2, 1853, Perry arrived in Tokyo Bay. After he threatened to deliver the president's message by force, if necessary, the ruling Shogun government relented and asked for time to consider the president's offer.

(d) In 1854, Perry returned to Japan with seven ships and 1,600 men. After more than a month of negotiations, the Treaty of Kanagawa was concluded on March 31 of that year; the pact assured the good treatment of shipwrecked U.S. seamen, permitted U.S. ships to fuel and supply at two Japanese ports, and arranged for a U.S. diplomat to reside in Japan to further trade relations.

(e) Perry returned to the United States a hero in 1855, was awarded a grant from Congress and promoted to rear admiral. He gained wide specialist knowledge about the Far East, and stressed the danger of an inadequate American presence in the western Pacific Ocean. Perry spent his last years writing his memoirs. He died of rheumatism of the heart on March 4, 1858, in New York City.

**68** The pact between the U.S. and Japan allowed U.S. ships to take supplies at any Japanese harbour.

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

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

**69** General Scott supported Perry's gaining control over Veracruz.

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

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

**70** As far as the Far East was concerned, Perry was considered an expert.

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

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

**71** Matthew first met his wife in New London.

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

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

**72** After he first arrived in Japan, Perry started trading with the Japanese.

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

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

**73** Perry encouraged the start of using steam power in U.S. ships.

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

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



**Part 3: Marco Polo's Journeys (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.

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a .

Marco Polo was an Italian merchant and explorer, famous for introducing Europeans to China and Central Asia. He inspired future travellers, including Christopher Columbus. Born, presumably in the Republic of Venice, around 1254, Marco Polo played an important role in cartography. His pioneering explorations of East Asia, as depicted in his iconic book, led to the 1450 Fra Mauro map which has been considered the greatest memorial of medieval cartography. His father, Niccolo Polo, was a wealthy merchant who traded with the Middle East and travelled with Maffeo Polo, Marco's uncle, through Asia. While in Constantinople, the Polos foresaw a political shift in 1260 and headed for the Volga River, reaching the court of Berke Khan, the sovereign of the western territories of the Mongol Empire. These skillful merchants doubled their assets while in Bolghar and also became friends with Kublai Khan, the fifth Great Khan of the Mongol Empire. In spite of their similar journeys, Marco Polo only met his father and uncle in 1269, when the Polo brothers returned to Venice. After the death of his mother, Marco was raised by his aunt and received education in trade-related subjects such as foreign currency and managing cargo ships.

In 1271, the Polo family decided to embark on a long, adventurous journey in Asia, travelling around 15,000 miles and passing through China, Japan and India. Marco documented all these experiences and adventures in his historic book based on several manuscripts. After 24 years spent on the Asian continent, the Polos returned to Venice, but Marco Polo was captured in 1298 at the Battle of Curzola by the Genoese army. While captive in prison in Genoa, he dictated his travel-related memoirs to Italian Rustichello da Pisa, who was also an inmate. He was eventually released in 1299 and returned to his native Venice, where he became a wealthy tradesman and married a merchant's daughter.

Published around 1300, this travelogue, entitled *Il Milione*, was divided into four volumes. Considered specialised informal literature, but actually a biography, this famous book describes Marco Polo's travels between 1276 and 1291 as well as his memorable experiences at Kublai Khan's court. The first volume depicts the territories of Central Asia and the Middle East. Book two describes China and court of the emperor of the Mongol Empire. Book three depicts the coastal regions of the Far East, including India, Japan, Africa's eastern coast and Sri Lanka. Book four describes the wars between the Mongol Empire and northern regions such as Russia. Nevertheless, this outstanding body of work is quite controversial, considering that Marco Polo failed to mention important parts of the Chinese culture and traditions such as the Great Wall of China and the use of tea.

<p><b>74</b> One of the results of Marco Polo's explorations of East Asia was the creation of a world-leading example of <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>.</p>	<p>(2 words)</p>
<p><b>75</b> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> was one of the subjects in which Marco Polo was educated.</p>	<p>(2 words)</p>
<p><b>76</b> It is strange that some <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> are not described in Polo's books.</p>	<p>(2 words)</p>
<p><b>77</b> Marco Polo's father and <input type="text"/> travelled together through Asia.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>78</b> Marco Polo's wife came from a family of a/an <input type="text"/>.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>79</b> Travelling from <input type="text"/>, Marco's father and uncle reached territories of the Mongol Empire.</p>	<p>(1 word)</p>
<p><b>80</b> In his book, Marco Polo described his experiences at the court of the <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>.</p>	<p>(2 words)</p>

**THE END**

### **Bibliography**

- *Spotlight 7/2017, Canada, pp. 15–23, 10. 09. 2017, adapted.*
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- *[www.famous-explorers.org](http://www.famous-explorers.org), 13. 09. 2017, 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 píšuče perá, obyčajné ceruzky ani pentelky.

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

- Správne zaznačenie odpovede (C)  
A B C D

- Nesprávne zaznačenie odpovede (C)  
A B C D

A B C D

- 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

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

A B C D

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

**Neotvárajte test, pokiaľ nedostanete pokyn!**