



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVA SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY

STROMOVÁ 1, 813 30 BRATISLAVA


MATURITA 2006
EXTERNÁ ČASŤ

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

úroveň A

kód testu: 1804

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

- Test obsahuje **80 úloh**.
- 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 zaznačte krížikom do príslušného políčka odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom **x**.
 - Pri úlohách s krátkou odpoveďou, ktorú tvorí jedno či niekoľko slov, píšete do príslušného poľa odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom .
- Na začiatku každej časti testu sa z inštrukcií dozviete, ktorý odpoveďový hárak máte použiť.
- Na vypracovanie testu budete mať **120 minút**.
- Pri práci smiete používať iba písacie potreby. Nesmiete používať zošity, slovníky, učebnice ani inú literatúru.
- Poznámky si robte na pomocný papier. Na obsah pomocného papiera sa pri hodnotení neprihliada.
- **Podrobnejšie pokyny na vyplňovanie odpoveďového hárka sú na poslednej strane testu. Prečítajte si ich. Rozlišujte písanie veľkých a malých písmen.**
- Pracujte rýchlo, ale sústreďte sa.

Želáme Vám veľa úspechov!

Začnite pracovať, až keď dostanete pokyn!

Section – 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. When answering questions in the first and second part, use the answer sheet labelled with a cross – x. When answering questions in the third part, use the answer sheet labelled with a pen – pen. Now prepare the answer sheet labelled with a cross – x.

Part 1: Three Inspiring Women (7 points)

You will hear a radio programme about three women: Lydia Nash, Kelly Holmes and Jacqui Jackson. For 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 cross - x. Now you have 2 minutes to read the task.

- 01** Lydia Nash received £16,000 as .
- (A) a producer of a TV competition (C) an heir of her millionaire uncle
(B) a contestant on a TV game show (D) an actress in a film about a millionaire

- 02** The Christian Care Foundation was set up to care for the .
- (A) disabled (B) abused (C) poor (D) uneducated

- 03** Lydia established a charitable foundation for children in .
- (A) Thailand (B) Britain
(C) Thailand and Britain (D) three countries

- 04** Kelly Holmes's running career had not gone well because of .
- (A) frequent injuries (B) serious illness
(C) her age (D) family troubles

- 05** In two different events, Kelly got .
- (A) a gold and a bronze medal (B) a bronze medal and two golds
(C) two bronzes and one gold medal (D) a bronze medal and two silvers

- 06** Jacqui Jackson has .
- (A) 7 mentally ill children (B) 4 mentally ill children
(C) 7 adopted mentally ill children (D) 4 adopted mentally ill children

- 07** Besides writing 2 books, Jacqui managed to .
- (A) become a lecturer at Coventry University (B) tour the country speaking at schools
(C) get a degree in Social Sciences (D) become a consultant for the Open University

Part 2: A Misunderstanding between Neighbours
(6 points)

You will hear a story about a misunderstanding between two neighbours, Mohammed and Ellen. For questions **08 – 13**, choose the correct answer (**A**), (**B**), or (**C**). There is always only one correct answer. **Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a cross - x**. Now you have 2 minutes to read the task.

08 Mohammed became Ellen's neighbour 10 years ago.
(A) true (B) false (C) not stated

09 Mohammed knew something was wrong because of Ellen's behaviour.
(A) true (B) false (C) not stated


10 The children stopped playing together.
(A) true (B) false (C) not stated

11 A community organization called Face to Face contacted Ellen.
(A) true (B) false (C) not stated

12 Mohammed learned about the problem from a phone call.
(A) true (B) false (C) not stated

13 The conflict over the garden gate has destroyed their friendship.
(A) true (B) False (C) not stated

Part 3: A Website Producer
(7 points)

You will hear an interview with James Goss. For questions **14 – 20**, complete the following sentences which summarize the interview. Write **one word** or a **short phrase** to complete each sentence. Use the exact words from the story. **Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a pen -  . Now you have 2 minutes to read the task.**

After graduating from university, James planned to be a/an <input type="text" value="14"/> .	(1 word)
His first job connected with the Internet was at a/an <input type="text" value="15"/> company.	(1 word)
At first, the company gave him a contract for <input type="text" value="16"/> .	(2 words)
One important project he worked on at the BBC was about <input type="text" value="17"/> numeracy.	(1 word)
They work with people in LA to come up with articles, <input type="text" value="18"/> and <input type="text" value="18"/> .	(2 words)
James regards building websites as a creative and <input type="text" value="19"/> job, and also great fun.	(1 word)
For James, the real world of <input type="text" value="20"/> and deadlines is often just too cold and hard.	(1 word)

The end of Section 1

The test continues on the next page.

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. When answering questions in the first part, use the answer sheet labelled with a cross - x. When answering questions in the second and third part of the test, use the answer sheet labelled with a pen - pen.

Part 1: Watching Videos
(20 points)

For questions 21 – 40, read the text about watching videos. Decide which word or phrase (A), (B), (C) or (D) best fits each space.

Example: – (C)

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a cross - x.

How people spend their free time has changed dramatically over the past 30 years. Today, watching videos television is probably the most popular form of home .

Every day millions of people rent movies on video and take them home in the comfort of their own home. This pastime has caught on so much that the number of people who go to the movies dramatically over the last ten years. Today, some movie-makers will more money from turning their new films into videos than they would earn showing them on the big screen.

Videos are not new. The technology has been since the 1940s. However, it was not until 1956 that video machines in the United States. The problem was, they were big and bulky.

In 1959, a Japanese company named Toshiba the compact video machine, but it was not until the 1970s that the device began to popularity in the West. They were first used in schools to help teachers. Little did anyone realize their popularity would spread!

Today there are video stores everywhere. Often in big cities you several video stores on the same street. In smaller places like villages, you may not find an actual video store a shop that sells other things as well as videos. For example, a grocery store will also have a small video section with perhaps 100 movies, so you choose a movie to watch while you eat your supper.

In big cities some video stores are very large indeed. These places will have 10,000 videos for rent or sale. Not all of these movies are different; there may be as many as 50 copies of the more popular films. As you enter these big video stores, probably first thing you notice will be the smell of popcorn. Many video stores have popcorn machines where you can obtain free bags of popcorn to munch on as you browse. This usually means the floor in spilled popcorn, so be careful where you step! But this is all of the fun and makes you feel you are actually at the movies.

Young people and teenagers 38 by law to rent just any movie they please. Movies are rated by a panel of adults into 39 age ranges. Some movies are considered too violent, and cannot be rented to people 40 the age of 18.				
00	(A) in	(B) at	(C) on	(D) by
21	(A) pleasure	(B) enjoyment	(C) entertainment	(D) amusement
22	(A) to watch	(B) watching	(C) watched	(D) watch
23	(A) is falling	(B) fell	(C) falls	(D) has fallen
24	(A) do	(B) make	(C) produce	(D) take
25	(A) up	(B) in	(C) around	(D) on
26	(A) were introduced	(B) introduced	(C) have been introduced	(D) have introduced
27	(A) explored	(B) developed	(C) progressed	(D) processed
28	(A) get	(B) obtain	(C) reach	(D) gain
29	(A) when	(B) where	(C) how	(D) what
30	(A) will find	(B) would find	(C) found	(D) have found
31	(A) also	(B) and	(C) or	(D) but
32	(A) can	(B) must	(C) should	(D) will
33	(A) at last	(B) at least	(C) at the latest	(D) lastly
34	(A) in	(B) -	(C) to	(D) through
35	(A) -	(B) a	(C) the	(D) an
36	(A) is covered	(B) covers	(C) has been covered	(D) has covered
37	(A) portion	(B) section	(C) part	(D) piece
38	(A) are not allowed	(B) do not allow	(C) are allowed	(D) allow
39	(A) suit	(B) suitable	(C) suited	(D) suiting
40	(A) underneath	(B) under	(C) beneath	(D) lower

Part 2: Sources of Energy
(10 points)

For questions 41 – 50, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals 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** – homemade

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a pen -  .

<p>If Mum had her own food pyramid, chances are her 00 chicken soup would be at the very top. When we were kids, a 41 bowl of the stuff was the 42 for just about anything, from a cold to a splinter.</p>	<p>HOME STEAM CURATIVE</p>
<p>And, whether because we all 43 believed that it possessed 44 power or because somewhere deep down in the 45 of Mum's soup lurked an actual curative agent, somehow it seemed to work.</p>	<p>SIMPLE HEAL CHEMIST</p>
<p>Today, we know a good deal more than Mum did about the 46 world of vitamins, minerals, antioxidants, and all the other 47 ingredients that make some foods better for you than others.</p>	<p>MYSTERY MICROSCOPE</p>
<p>Plus, scientists and nutritionists are 48 revealing even more secret sources of health and energy, which are 49 to us all.</p>	<p>CONTINUAL BENEFIT</p>
<p>We now know that there are ten tasty 50 that are secret sources of energy.</p>	<p>CHOOSE</p>

Part 3: Coventry
(10 points)

Read the text below and fill in the gaps 51 – 60 with the correct verb form or verb tense. There is an example at the beginning (00).

Example: **00** – calls

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a pen -  .


Coventry lies a few miles from the larger city of Birmingham and from the smaller tourist attractions of Warwick and Stratford-upon-Avon. Because it is so close to Stratford it **00** (*call*) itself the City in Shakespeare County.

But Coventry also has its own historical figure, Lady Godiva, who lived in the 11th century. According to legend, she once **51** (*ride*) naked on horseback through the town. She did this **52** (*protest*) against the high taxes which her husband, the mayor, made the town **53** (*pay*). Today a statue of Lady Godiva stands in the city centre.

Although Coventry has a long history, much of the city **54** (*reconstruct*) since World War II. One of the buildings **55** (*destroy*) was the Cathedral of St Michael for which the foundations **56** (*lay*) in the 12th century. The ruins of the Cathedral still remain and they **57** (*use, often*) for performances. Next to the ruins, a very impressive modern cathedral **58** (*build*) in 1962. This new building **59** (*contain*) many works of art including a tapestry by Graham Sutherland which **60** (*suppose*) to be the largest in the world.

This is the end of Section 2. Please, turn the page and continue with Section 3.

Section III – Reading (40 points)

*This section of the test has three parts. To complete this section of the test, you will need approximately 45 minutes. When answering questions in the first and second part, use the answer sheet labelled with a cross - **x** . When answering questions in the third part of the test, use the answer sheet labelled with a pen -  .*

Part 1: How to Be Green (7 points)

For questions 61 – 67, decide which parts of sentences A – J below the text fit into each of the numbered gaps in the article. There are three extra sentences which do not fit into any of the gaps.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a cross - x .

The world is a dirty place, and it's getting dirtier by the day. Cleaning up the environment is the most difficult challenge that today. It is essential that we create a balanced relationship between us humans and the Earth. We have a responsibility (not only to ourselves and our children, but also to the planet) to try to correct the damage that humans have already done and that we might cause.

There are so many environmental issues that it's hard to know where to begin undoing the damage. Global warming, species extinction, groundwater pollution, acid rain, and deforestation are just a few problems that around the world.

The good news is that scientists and governments are not the only ones that can help. We can all try to do things every day around us. Of course, you won't see your own efforts reflected immediately in any national statistics, but together, we can make a difference and provide good examples that others might follow. Remember, when it comes to the environment, we have to 'Think Globally and Act Locally'.

Taking any action in favour of the environment is a step in the right direction! Environmental problems will never be solved if , national organizations, or private companies to take action; individuals around the world have . It's true that it can take a few minutes extra at the grocery store to decide which bottle of Coke can be recycled, but it's time well spent. As consumers, producers, and eventually voters, we all make decisions about how for the environment. We should protect and conserve the natural world for the future survival of every living thing that exists here.

- (A) we often realise
- (B) we take responsibility
- (C) faces the world
- (D) meets our expectations
- (E) to help the environment
- (F) to solve it immediately
- (G) face scientists
- (H) to do it themselves
- (I) we wait for governments
- (J) to prevent future damage

Part 2: At Work in the Country
(6 points)

Read the following text about working in the countryside, 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. Paragraphs can be used more than one time.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a cross - x.

- (a) Britain is not a large island, but it has very different kinds of countryside, and very different kinds of farms. The hills of Scotland, Wales and northern England are often covered with snow in the winter. Only sheepfarming is possible in those areas. In southern Scotland, Northern Ireland and the west of England, the warmer weather and frequent rain are good for growing grass. The cows in these areas produce Britain's milk and most of her butter and cheese.
- (b) In central, eastern and southern England, more and more land is being used to grow cereal crops, like wheat. Fruit is also produced in the south, especially in Kent, a county southeast of London, known as "the Garden of England".
- (c) British people have always had deep, romantic feelings about the land. They like the style of old country houses, and try to copy it even in their homes in town. Many people dream of retiring to the country when they are old. City people think that country life is healthier and more natural. They think of small picture-book farms, with a few cows and pigs, and a farmyard full of ducks and hens. But this picture is no longer accurate.
- (d) Farming in Britain is a big industry these days. Modern ways of farming have brought many changes. The new farmer is more like a businessman, or a factory owner, than the old-fashioned person in the children's storybooks. More and more food is being produced by fewer and fewer people. In fact, three per cent of Britain's working people work on farms, but they produce about seventy per cent of Britain's food, and export a lot as well. This is a big improvement. Twenty-five years ago, British farmers produced of less than half of the country's food.
- (e) Everyone agrees that British farmers are very good at producing a lot of food cheaply. But there is a high price to pay. There are fewer and fewer jobs to be found in farming. Machines, not men, now work the land, and the old farm-workers' cottages stand empty. Hens no longer scratch about in the farmyard. They live in long factory buildings and never leave their cages. The nature lovers are unhappy with farmers too. The poisons they use to kill insects, kill other wild animals as well.

68	There are a lot of opportunities to be employed on farms.	
(A) true	(B) false	Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?
69	City people dream of retiring to the countryside because of picture-book farms.	
(A) true	(B) false	Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?
70	More and more people are moving to old farm-workers' cottages.	
(A) true	(B) false	Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?
71	In the past, Britain produced more than half of the country's food.	
(A) true	(B) false	Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?
72	Farms in Britain closely resemble one another.	
(A) true	(B) false	Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?
73	Fewer farmers now produce more food for the people of Britain.	
(A) true	(B) false	Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?

Part 3: From the Track to the Back
(7 points)

Read the text about leisurewear. Complete sentences 74 – 80 below, using the information from the text.

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with a pen -  .

For leisurewear, fashion designers have taken their lead from fitness fanatics and created a new image – the casual look. They have turned sports clothes into fashion items.

These easy-to-wear clothes appeal to all age-groups – and incomes. In Britain today, almost everyone has at least one item of leisure wear. To meet the growing demand for more comfortable clothes, a lucrative industry has developed. In turn, this industry has made leisurewear more accessible to a wide range of people.

Basic designs have been scaled down for children and made up in bold colours. These bright colours appeal to the kids and the easy-care fabrics appeal to the parents.

Teenagers go for trendy styles, jazzy designs, fluorescent colours, like citrus yellow and bright pink, and combinations of materials. They have made casual clothing an essential part of their wardrobe.

Older people often choose one or two items in more subtle, pastel shades. They enjoy wearing them around the house or on holiday, when they want to feel more comfortable.

With its appeal to all age-groups, versatility and comfort, leisurewear has become a must for every wardrobe. The casual look has become part of the contemporary British lifestyle, so it looks as if it's here to stay!

Fashion designers have made sports clothes <input type="text" value="74"/> .	(2 words)
The leisurewear for children is in <input type="text" value="75"/> colours.	(1 word)
<input type="text" value="76"/> prefer fluorescent colours.	(1 word)
What parents appreciate about sports clothes are the <input type="text" value="77"/> materials .	(1 word)
Leisurewear is a necessary part of every Briton's <input type="text" value="78"/> .	(1 word)
Leisurewear is <input type="text" value="79"/> to many different groups because of its price.	(1 word)
Leisurewear was originally worn by <input type="text" value="80"/> .	(2 words)

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST

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 píšuče perá, obyčajné ceruzky ani pentelky.
- Textové polia (kód školy, kód testu, kód žiaka, ...) vyplňujte veľkými tlačenými písmenami alebo číslicami podľa predpísaného vzoru. Vpisované údaje nesmú presahovať biele pole určené na vpisovanie.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

- Riešenia úloh s výberom odpovede zapisujte krížikom ☒.

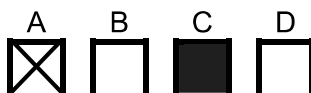
- Správne zaznačenie odpovede (A)

A	B	C	D
☒	☐	☐	☐
A	B	C	D
- Nesprávne zaznačenie odpovede (B)

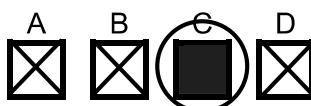
A	B	C	D
☐	☒	☐	☒
A	B	C	D
☐	☒	☐	☐

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

- Keď sa pomýlite alebo neskôr zmeníte názor, úplne zaplňte políčko so zlým 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. Tieto polia sa nebudú skenovať.

Neotvárajte test, pokiaľ nedostanete pokyn!

Test je spolufinancovaný Európskym sociálnym fondom