



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVA SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY

STROMOVÁ 1, 813 30 BRATISLAVA


MATURITA 2008
EXTERNÁ ČASŤ

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

úroveň **A**

kód testu: **9812**

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

- Test obsahuje **80** úloh.
- Na vypracovanie testu budete mať **120** minút.
- V teste sa stretnete s dvoma typmi úloh:
 - pri úlohách s výberom odpovede vyberte správnu odpoveď spomedzi niekoľkých ponúkaných možností, z ktorých je vždy správna iba jedna. Správnu odpoveď vyznačte krížikom do príslušného políčka odpovedového hárka označeného piktogramom **x**.
 - pri úlohách s krátkou odpoveďou, ktorú tvorí jedno či niekoľko slov, píšete do príslušného poľa odpovedového hárka označeného piktogramom .
- Na začiatku každej časti testu sa z inštrukcií dozviete, ktorý odpovedový hárak máte použiť.
- Pri práci smiete používať iba pero s čiernou alebo modrou náplňou. Nesmiete používať zošity, slovníky, učebnice ani inú literatúru.
- Poznámky si robte na pomocný papier. Na obsah pomocného papiera sa pri hodnotení neprihliada.
- **Píšte čitateľne. Pri použití tlačeného písma rozlišujte veľké a malé písmená.**
- **Podrobnejšie pokyny na vyplňovanie odpovedového hárka sú na poslednej strane testu. Prečítajte si ich.**
- Pracujte rýchlo, ale sústreďte sa.

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: Anne Fine's Biography (7 points)

*You will hear a popular British writer, Anne Fine, talking about her life, childhood, studies and her family. 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 x.

Now you have 2 minutes to read the tasks.

01 Her primary school teacher entered the classroom .
 (A) in a bad mood (B) in a good mood (C) enthusiastically (D) energetically

02 Anne's attitude to those lessons was .
 (A) critical (B) positive (C) negative (D) neutral

03 Writing such compositions taught her .
 (A) how to create characters (B) how to use her own ideas
 (C) what the length of a story should be (D) what the plot of the story should be

04 Her interest in politics arose from her .
 (A) personal life (B) professional life
 (C) secondary school studies (D) university studies

05 Working for Oxfam was her .
 (A) only steady job (B) first job
 (C) second job (D) job right after university

06 She began to write her first novel .
 (A) before her daughter was born
 (B) after her husband changed his job
 (C) before she was forced to move to a new house
 (D) after she was cut off by the weather

07 Her working style .
 (A) has completely changed
 (B) has remained the same
 (C) was influenced by her secondary schooling
 (D) was changed by her university education

Part 2: Their Own Business – The Fubra Group (6 points)

You will hear an interview with Brendan McLoughlin who set up the Fubra Group. 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 The Fubra Group encourages businesses to use the Internet to find new partners.

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

09 Brendan's father has a mail order business.

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

10 After changing location, their Internet connection did not function for several months.

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

11 Each of them has universal computer skills.

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

12 They help companies to overcome problems by updating their services and products.

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

13 Business Link is the most popular and reliable partner for young businesses.

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

Part 3: What They Like about Britain (7 points)

Four British people are going to answer a couple of questions about their lifestyle and things or places they like. You will hear Jennifer – a popular British actress, George – a radio DJ, Sarah – a TV presenter and Lyn – a businesswoman. Listen carefully to their answers and then match the statements (14 – 20) to one of the speakers – write **J** for Jennifer, **G** for George, **S** for Sarah and **L** for Lyn.

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled with  .

Now you have 2 minutes to read the tasks.

14 was surprised to find a lot of American tourists visiting a historical sight in Great Britain.

15 approves of the political system in Great Britain.

16 thinks that in Britain he/she could find a wider choice of meals.

17 desired to listen to a British accent while abroad.

18 is fond of Wales as well as of London.

19 has ancestors in Scotland.

20 would recommend the Lake District for a picnic.

This is the end of Section I.

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: Charity in Britain (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) .

Mark your answers on the answer sheet labelled x .

Example: – (B)

It is almost impossible to go in Britain and not notice how important charity is in the life of the country. There must be millions of charities in the UK, some tiny, local and unknown, while others are big businesses with names are known and respected not just in Britain but internationally.

Charity in Britain has a long history. In medieval times governments showed little interest in the of their less lucky citizens. , the weakest groups in society get some help, sometimes from their wealthy neighbours, more often from the church. In many places in England, you can still see old almshouses, houses built especially for those who, for one or another, had nowhere to live.

The Industrial Revolution was a time of enormous change. Many traditional ways of life and many people suffered in the process. Some activists became involved in charity work, in trying to change the law.

Should finding solutions problems like disease and injustice be the responsibility of the government or individuals? This has been active for a long time. It is active today and will, no , still be active in a hundred years' time. , charities continue to play an important role in almost every area of life where there are problems.

Some of them are international in scope. One of them is Amnesty International which crusades to help prisoners of (people imprisoned for their beliefs, religion, etc. rather than for crimes) in many countries all over the world. Its work won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977. Ecology has attracted a lot of interest in the last few decades. This is in the growth of organizations like Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth, only two of many which campaign on environmental . Caring for our surroundings in a different way is the concern of charities English Heritage and the National Trust. They aim to preserve as much as they can of the United Kingdom's historic heritage.

00	(A) nowhere	(B) anywhere	(C) somewhere	(D) wherever
21	(A) literally	(B) deliberately	(C) purposely	(D) inevitably
22	(A) punctually	(B) incidentally	(C) virtually	(D) intentionally
23	(A) who	(B) whose	(C) –	(D) which
24	(A) welfare	(B) benefit	(C) advantages	(D) prosperity
25	(A) Although	(B) Despite	(C) In spite of	(D) However
26	(A) should	(B) did	(C) had	(D) have
27	(A) purpose	(B) intention	(C) reason	(D) cause
28	(A) dissolved	(B) blew off	(C) disappeared	(D) fled
29	(A) awesome	(B) completely	(C) weird	(D) terribly
30	(A) another	(B) others	(C) the other	(D) the others
31	(A) of	(B) on	(C) to	(D) in
32	(A) debate	(B) conflict	(C) quarrel	(D) row
33	(A) way	(B) doubt	(C) reason	(D) sense
34	(A) Meanwhile	(B) At the same time	(C) To sum up	(D) In addition to this
35	(A) sincerely	(B) honestly	(C) truly	(D) greatly
36	(A) consciousness	(B) conscience	(C) consent	(D) consensus
37	(A) realized	(B) implemented	(C) done	(D) reflected
38	(A) areas	(B) issues	(C) speeches	(D) leaflets
39	(A) just	(B) too	(C) rather	(D) so
40	(A) to	(B) as	(C) such as	(D) such

Please, turn the page and continue with Section II.

Part 2: Jack London (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).

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled .

Example: illegitimate

His real name was John Chaney and he was born on January 12, 1876, in San Francisco, California. He was the son of Flora Wellman and William Chaney. The couple separated soon after he was born, and within a few months Flora married John London, whose wife had died and left him with two daughters.

LEGITIMATE

Within a period of a few years, a series of brought the London family to a state of great . Early in life the boy became the principal wage in the family.

FORTUNE

POOR

EARN

However, he did have one great happiness as a – the Oakland Public Library, where he read everything, history and adventure books about travelling.

YOUNG

MAIN

At fourteen he left school, and at fifteen he decided to make his on the water, beginning in San Francisco Bay, which was . Aboard a seal-hunting vessel Jack London proved his without question.

LIVE

NEAR

MAN

Later on he took part in a protest march of men; he travelled about the country, begging for food and sleeping in parks. After making an expedition to the Klondike region, he gained a greater fortune than gold – he accumulated a rich supply of ideas on which his future was to be based.

EMPLOY

FAMOUS

Part 3: Galveston Island (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).

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled .

Example: – was almost completely destroyed

During my recent trips to Galveston Island I was impressed by its sandy beaches, beautiful old homes, glorious Opera House, and charming downtown shopping area. It was hard to imagine that this island city (almost completely, destroy) following one of the worst natural disasters in U.S. history.

As a boy, my family (take) several trips to Galveston, which is about a five-hour drive from Dallas. Last summer, after (relocate) to the U.S., I decided to revisit it to see what (happen) almost exactly one hundred years ago.

The minute I arrived in Galveston, I (strike) by the familiar salty, fishy smell of the ocean breezes. It wasn't too long before I hit the beach. I (lie) lazily in the sun when I began to feel hungry. After a fresh seafood meal, it was nice walking along the seawall, a concrete barrier (build) to protect the city from any fatal attacks by Mother Nature like the one it almost didn't survive in 1900.

I was eager (visit) Galveston's historic neighbourhoods with their huge, Victorian-style homes that (declare) both state and national monuments. Galveston's historic district makes up one of the United States' largest collections of late 19th century architecture, most of which (put up) after the Great Fire of 1885. It is ironic that just a few years after that, another natural disaster would bring many of them down again. One of them was Grand Opera House, which (designate) as the Official Opera House of the State of Texas.

This is the end of Section II. Please, turn the page and continue with Section III.

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.

Part 1: Mobile Phones (7 points)

Read the article about mobile phones. For questions 61 – 67, decide which of the sentences (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 x.

Eight out of ten women who buy a mobile phone say they feel safer and more confident as a result. Reports of people being hijacked in their cars in broad daylight or kidnapped while walking to emergency phones after motorway breakdowns have set off a dramatic increase in sales among women.

Cellnet estimates that a call from a mobile user to one of the emergency services is made every three minutes. Three quarters of those questioned in one survey said the phone had been of use to them in their real-life emergencies.

A recent survey showed that mothers worried a lot about their teenagers getting home safely late at night. The kids can keep in touch even if they got stuck late at night miles from home. Worries about the size of the phone bills a teenager might clock up have been eased with special deals.

If you are using a phone primarily to call special contacts, make sure you load the vital numbers into the memory bank. Then they can be called up at the touch of a button.

A new mobile might make you feel safer. Most of the 10,000 phones taken each month are stolen from cars. They are sold for anything from £50 to £100 to dodgy dealers who sell them on as new. Whatever you do, don't sit in traffic chatting away on your phone with your window open. You'll be a sitting duck for cheeky thieves who'll snatch it out of your hands.

Make sure you mark the phone with something like your postcode or date of birth. If you must leave it in the car for any reason, make sure it is well hidden.

Many networks offer low-usage tariffs. They are designed to appeal to those wanting a phone for safety's sake.

(A) Indeed, safety is one of the biggest reasons for buying a mobile phone.

(B) However, it can also make you more of a target for thieves.

(C) People are reluctant to use mobile phones in such situations.

(D) There has been a boom in sales to parents with teenage children.

(E) They account for more than 40 per cent of all mobiles.

(F) Controllers set up a special line to talk to casualties over the mobile link.

(G) In response, some organizations already offer their own specialized emergency services.

(H) They enable a pre-set limit to be put on the amount of time they spend making calls.

(I) But, joking apart, many people owe their lives to mobile phones.

(J) Don't carry your phone's PIN number around with you.

Please, turn the page and continue with Section III.

Part 2: The Mass Media (6 points)

Read the text below. 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 x.

(a) I think the media are out of control. They don't just report the news any more, they create it, too. The TV news isn't shorter on a day when hardly anything happens. They make everything seem so dramatic, too. If you look at the newspaper headlines, they always use words like "Crisis!" 'Triumph!' 'Disaster!'. And what happens two or three days later? Everyone's forgotten about that story and moved on to the next one. It's crazy.

(b) In my opinion, today's younger generation is the best-informed ever. We're really lucky. And why do we know so much? Because of the media. Not all papers and programmes are good, I must admit. You don't have to read or watch bad ones. It's like an information supermarket. You go in, look at what's available and choose what you want.

(c) I'm a big fan of the news media. I think they do a fantastic job – especially on the really important stories. Thanks to journalists and TV reporters, the whole world is able to know about the most important things happening day by day. They're good at covering issues like the environment, too. In fact, that's one reason why the green movement is so strong today. Everybody's read about it and seen the TV pictures.

(d) I feel sorry for people who work in the media. They get blamed for everything. After all, they're only doing their job. It's not their fault if the world's in a mess. They must live through the events they are reporting. What they do is difficult and people should realize that instead of complaining all the time.

(e) I use the media in different ways at different times. It depends on my mood. Sometimes I want to watch a serious current affairs programme. Other times I want to escape from reality and read about pop stars in a teen magazine. I don't think there's anything wrong with that - it's a fact of life. I like the media because they allow me to do both.

68 The media help to make the public get more interested in green issues.
(A) true (B) false Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?

69 Media professionals are held responsible for the chaos in the world.
(A) true (B) false Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?

70 The approach of users to the media is completely different from that of customers.
(A) true (B) false Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?

71 The media always provide information which must be treated seriously.
(A) true (B) false Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?

72 The media exaggerate when describing the news.
(A) true (B) false Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?

73 People should be more appreciative of the working conditions of media professionals.
(A) true (B) false Which of the paragraphs (a) – (e) supports your answer?

Please, turn the page and continue with Section III.

Part 3: English – A Universal Language (7 points)

Read the extract about English as a universal language and complete the sentences **74 – 80** below, using the information from the text. Write **one** or **two words** in your answers. The sentences do not follow in the same order as the information appears in the text.

Write your answers on the answer sheet labelled  .

The spread of English as a universal language and the mass export of Western culture – especially US culture – has not come without protest. Even as our lifestyle grows more similar, there are unmistakable signs of a powerful countertrend - a desire to emphasize what is unique and different about one's culture and language, a desire to reduce foreign influence and uniformity.

Although Europe's multinational satellite television stations can offer as many US television programmes anyone might want, audiences in European countries still prefer local programmes in their own language. National channels have much higher viewer ratings than foreign or international channels, particularly for news and information programmes.

English may be the world's most taught language, but there has also been a significant increase in the study of other foreign languages, particularly Chinese and Russian. Both are among the six official languages of the United Nations. The others are English, French, Arabic and Spanish. About one-fifth of the world's population, more than 1 billion people, speak some form of Chinese as their native language. This is almost three times as many as the number of native speakers of English. In fact, English only comes third in the list of the highest number of native speakers. Second place is held by Spanish. However, English is probably the most widely spoken language in the world when those using it as a foreign language are included.

International companies are more interested in hiring Europeans with a multicultural background and with several languages than British candidates who are poor at languages. Job seekers from Europe's smaller countries such as Belgium, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries have many more opportunities than the British, Germans and French because they have a naturally international outlook with four or five languages as the norm. English is not replacing other languages; it is supplementing them. In our international world English is important, but English alone is not enough.

74	There is a trend to limit the <input type="text"/> of other countries on the culture and language of others.	(1 word)
75	The most popular programmes on national channels are <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> programmes.	(2 words)
76	English does not have the highest number of <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> in the world.	(2 words)
77	Companies prefer <input type="text"/> candidates to <input type="text"/> ones.	(2 words)
78	International companies want to recruit candidates who have a/an <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .	(2 words)
79	Job seekers from Britain are not good at <input type="text"/> .	(1 word)
80	Learning languages such as <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> is becoming more and more popular.	(2 words)

THE END

**Kľúč správnych odpovedí k úlohám s výberom odpovede v teste
z anglického jazyka – riadny termín**

Číslo úlohy	Úroveň A	
	test 9812	test 9819
01	A	B
02	B	C
03	C	B
04	D	A
05	C	B
06	D	B
07	B	D
08	B	B
09	C	C
10	A	A
11	B	B
12	A	A
13	C	C
21	A	C
22	C	B
23	D	C
24	A	B
25	D	A
26	B	C
27	C	B
28	C	A
29	D	B
30	B	C
31	C	B
32	A	C
33	B	C
34	A	C
35	C	B
36	B	B
37	D	B
38	B	C
39	C	A
40	C	D
61	E	C
62	G	B
63	D	D
64	H	H
65	B	G
66	J	F
67	A	I
68	A+c	A+d
69	A+d	A+a
70	B+b	B+e
71	B+e	B+b
72	A+a	A+d
73	A+d	A+c

Kľúč správnych odpovedí k úlohám s krátkou odpoveďou v teste z anglického jazyka – riadny termín

Číslo úlohy	Úroveň A	
	test 9812	test 9819
14	G (George)	S (Sarah)
15	L (Lyn)	G (George)
16	S (Sarah)	S (Sarah)
17	J (Jennifer)	G (George)
18	G (George)	J (Jennifer)
19	J (Jennifer)	L (Lyn)
20	S (Sarah)	J (Jennifer)
41	misfortunes	
42	poverty	
43	earner	
44	youth / youngster	
45	mainly	
46	living / livelihood	
47	nearby	
48	manhood/manliness	
49	unemployed	
50	fame	
51	took / had taken	
52	relocating	
53	had happened	
54	was struck	
55	was lying	
56	built	
57	to visit	
58	have been declared	
59	was put up	
60	was designated / had been designated	
74	influence	Chinese (and) Russian
75	information (and) news	languages
76	native speakers	native speakers
77	European, British	European, British
78	multicultural background / international outlook	multicultural background / international outlook
79	languages	information (and) news
80	Chinese (and) Russian	influence