

# ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

vyšší úroveň obtížnosti

AJMVD11C0T01

## DIDAKTICKÝ TEST – POSLECH, ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE

Maximální bodové hodnocení: 81 bodů  
Hranice úspěšnosti: 44 %

### 1 Základní informace k zadání zkoušky

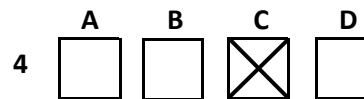
- Didaktický test obsahuje 81 úloh.
- Časový limit pro řešení didaktického testu je uveden na záznamovém archu.
- Povolené pomůcky: pouze psací potřeby.
- U každé části je uvedena váha části/úlohy v bodech, např.:  
**5 points/1 point** = v celé části můžete získat nejvýše 5 bodů, za jednu správnou odpověď získáte 1 bod.
- U všech úloh je právě jedna odpověď správná.
- Za nesprávnou nebo neuvedenou odpověď se body neodečítají.
- Odpovědi píšete do záznamového archu.
- Poznámky si můžete dělat do testového sešitu, nebudou však předmětem hodnocení.
- Nejednoznačný nebo nečitelný zápis odpovědi bude považován za chybné řešení.

### 2 Pravidla správného zápisu odpovědí

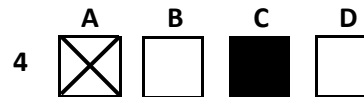
- Odpovědi zaznamenávejte modrou nebo černou propisovací tužkou, která píše dostatečně silně a nepřerušovaně.
- Hodnoceny budou pouze odpovědi uvedené v záznamovém archu.

### 2.1 Pokyny k uzavřeným úlohám

- Odpověď, kterou považujete za správnou, zřetelně zakřížkujte v příslušném bílém poli záznamového archu, a to přesně z rohu do rohu dle obrázku.



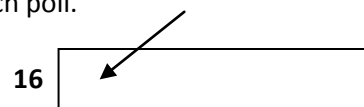
- Pokud budete chtít následně zvolit jinou odpověď, zabarvete pečlivě původně zakřížkované pole a zvolenou odpověď vyznačíte křížkem do nového pole.



- Jakýkoli jiný způsob záznamu odpovědí a jejich oprav bude považován za nesprávnou odpověď.
- Pokud zakřížkujete více než jedno pole, bude vaše odpověď považována za nesprávnou.

### 2.2 Pokyny k otevřeným úlohám

- Odpovědi píšete čitelně do vyznačených bílých polí.



- Povoleno je psací i tiskací písmo a číslice.
- Při psaní odpovědí rozlišujte velká a malá písmena.
- Pokud budete chtít následně zvolit jinou odpověď, pak původní odpověď přeškrtněte a novou odpověď запиšte do stejného pole. Vaše odpověď nesmí přesáhnout hranice vyznačeného pole.

**Testový sešit neotvírejte, počkejte na pokyn!**

## POSLECH

PART ONE

QUESTIONS 1–5

5 points/1 point

You will hear **five** short recordings. You will first hear the question, followed by the recording. For questions 1–5, **choose** the best answer **A–D**.

**1 What did the teenager do wrong this time?**

- A) He stole a bicycle.
- B) He stayed out too late.
- C) He didn't do his homework.
- D) He drove home after drinking.

**2 What is the main reason the man enjoys skiing?**

- A) the health benefits
- B) the beautiful views
- C) the fast movement
- D) the social networking

**3 What is Tyrell celebrating tonight?**

- A) his moving
- B) his birthday
- C) his graduation
- D) his team's win

**4 Why does the man use public transport?**

Because:

- A) he doesn't own a car.
- B) it is cheaper than driving.
- C) he drinks alcohol at work.
- D) he wants to avoid the traffic.

**5 What does the man like most about the film?**

- A) the story
- B) the acting
- C) the music
- D) the actress

You will hear three friends (Sam, David and Gina) discussing the topic of smoking. For questions **6–15**, **decide** which of the statements are **true (T)** and which are **false (F)**.

- |  | <b>T</b>                 | <b>F</b>                 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6 Gina thinks smoking should be banned in pubs.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Gina thinks it's too early in the day to smoke.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Sam says a company must consider a person's smoking habits when hiring new staff.              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 David says that his father is a smoker.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 Gina has read lots of scientific studies on the topic of the working productivity of smokers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 Sam argues that the smokers' meetings can benefit a company.                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 Gina says any type of pause during work could help spread information in a company.           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13 If David were hiring, he would treat smoking and non-smoking applicants equally.              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14 David would avoid hiring a woman with children.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 Gina is looking forward to trying the food.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

You will hear an interview between a reporter and a writer, Lisa Baker. For questions **16–21**, **choose** the best answer **A–C**.

**16 What is the focus of this week's *Daily Dialogues* broadcast?**

- A) famous modern women authors
- B) newly published women authors
- C) 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century women authors

**17 What does Lisa say about young authors?**

- A) They are often ignored by the older authors.
- B) They can be as successful as older authors.
- C) They are not as successful as older authors.

**18 Why does Lisa talk about friends sharing a pizza?**

To explain how:

- A) important it is to have an experienced friend.
- B) ideas for stories are shared by people at dinner.
- C) people write differently about the same experience.

**19 According to Lisa, how are women authors today different from women authors 200 years ago?**

Women authors today:

- A) can write about a wider variety of topics.
- B) are more focused on writing about 'female' issues.
- C) rely more on the Internet than personal experience.

**20 Why does Lisa believe women's opinions are different from men's?**

Because:

- A) their life experiences differ.
- B) men worry more often than women.
- C) women don't require difficult explanations.

**21 What does Lisa say about male and female writers?**

- A) They are in competition with each other.
- B) Men describe situations better than women.
- C) Their differences make literature more varied.

You will hear **five** different people talking about social networking. For questions **22–26**, **choose** from the list **A–G** what each speaker says. There are **two extra** alternatives you will not use.

22 Speaker One \_\_\_\_\_

23 Speaker Two \_\_\_\_\_

24 Speaker Three \_\_\_\_\_

25 Speaker Four \_\_\_\_\_

26 Speaker Five \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Online social networking is less important than social networking in real life.
- B) Online social networking can lead to bad manners.
- C) Facebook can be dangerous for children to use.
- D) Many people become addicted to online social networking.
- E) For many people, it is a game to gain as many online friends as possible.
- F) Nowadays, too many people willingly give up their privacy.
- G) Online social networking advances society.

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ZKONTROLUJTE, ZDA JSTE DO ZÁZNAMOVÉHO ARCHU UVEDL/A VŠECHNY ODPOVĚDI.

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**NÁSLEDUJE SUBTEST ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE.  
NEOTÁČEJTE! VYČKEJTE NA POKYN ZADAVATELE!**

Read the following **five** short texts. For questions **27–31**, **choose** the best answer **A–D**.

**The Big Apple**

Have you ever wondered why New York is called 'The Big Apple'? Sometime in the 1940s, a pianist in the Tommy Dorsey Band wrote an obscure song called 'The Big Apple'. It was soon forgotten by everyone except legendary reporter Walter Winchell, who liked the song so much that in his daily column and on the air he began referring to New York City as 'The Big Apple', and soon, even though the original song was long forgotten, its title became the great city's nickname.

*(D. Lennox, Now you know: the book of answers, abridged)*

**27 What did we find out about Walter Winchell from the text?**

He was:

- A) the author of The Big Apple song.
- B) a pianist in the Tommy Dorsey Band.
- C) a reporter hardly anyone knew about.
- D) a populariser of New York's nickname.

**Thoughts by Paulo Coelho**

Having written a book about madness, I was forced to wonder how many things we do are imposed on us by necessity, or by the absurd. Why wear a tie? Why do clocks run 'clockwise'? If we live in a decimal system, why does the day have 24 hours of 60 minutes? The fact is, many of the rules we obey nowadays have no real foundation. Nevertheless, if we wish to act differently, we are considered 'crazy' or 'immature'. Meanwhile, society continues to create systems which lose their reason to exist, but continue to impose their rules.

*(www.paulocoelhoblog.com, abridged)*

**28 What is Paulo Coelho's opinion about rules?**

- A) They are crazy.
- B) They are necessary.
- C) They must be obeyed.
- D) They are meaningless.



**Moonbow sighting!**

Two fishermen reported seeing what looked like a blue or black rainbow arching from the mountain to the ocean at 9 p.m. at night. Called 'moonbows', they coincide with a full moon and are the result of light refracting through water droplets in the atmosphere. If the water vapour is in the right place and if the sky is clear, a bright full moon acts like the sun and you will see a rainbow at night. The rainbow may appear black, but all the colours are there. 'It's just that there's no blue sky to paint it against.' This is not a common occurrence. The clear skies and moist air of the Hawaiian Islands make this location one of the few places where a 'moonbow' can be seen.

([www.colormatters.com](http://www.colormatters.com), abridged)

**29 What is said about moonbows in this news article?**

- A) They are caused by sunlight.
- B) They occur during a full moon.
- C) They can be black or colourful.
- D) They can only be seen in Hawaii.

**What games did we play?**

A game called 'Ballsie' was a game of tag with two bases 60 yards apart from each other. Usually 20 or 30 boys played at one time. To begin the game we had a race and the last boy to finish was 'it'. Then the others tried to run from one base to another without being tagged. If the boy who was 'it' tagged you and said 'Ballsie', you then had to help him to tag the others. It was a great playground honour to be the last one left. But why was the game called Ballsie? I have no idea.

(CERMAT)

**30 What do we find out from the text about the game?**

- A) The person running slowest at a race was 'it'.
- B) It was a great honour to be tagged during the game.
- C) The person who was 'it' couldn't continue in the game.
- D) The last one left in the game without being tagged was the slowest.

Historians in England have uncovered evidence that baseball may not be as American as apple pie. The BBC reports that baseball was played in England in 1755, more than twenty years before America's independence in 1776. This may come as a shock for the Americans who believe baseball is their creation. A recently discovered diary is 'proof' that Englishmen were hitting home runs long before their cousins across the Atlantic. William Bray, the diarist, wrote about the game being popular in the county of Surrey, south of London. The Surrey History Centre confirmed the diary was authentic. Major League Baseball officials are aware of this news.

([www.breakingnewsenglish.com](http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com), abridged)

**31 What is the best title for the text?**

- A) English Roots of American Game
- B) Baseball Getting Popular in England
- C) Shocking News in Major League Baseball
- D) Englishmen are Hitting Home Runs in the U.S.

Read the article about the unusual use of coffee. Six parts of sentences have been removed from the article. For questions 32–37, choose from the alternatives A–H the one which fits each gap. There are **two extra** alternatives you will not use.

## Coffee as a Fertiliser?

Used coffee grounds are thrown away as waste by millions of people around the world. Is there another use for your used grounds? The answer is 'yes', and the more you learn about used coffee grounds, the more sense it makes to use them as a fertiliser.

Years ago my grandmother taught me a secret. She said (32) \_\_\_\_\_. I always wondered what she meant by this statement until I saw something amazing. Compared to her neighbour's garden, the plants in my grandmother's were huge – tomatoes the size of a softball grew in her garden at an unusually fast pace. When the neighbours would inquire as to her secret, she simply responded, 'I have rich soil'. It was not a lie (33) \_\_\_\_\_, her soil was indeed very fertile.

Used coffee grounds are a great fertiliser for gardens because of their high content of nitrogen, a component of proteins that is crucial to life. In several studies, plants grown in nitrogen rich soil grew faster and larger than those grown in normal soil. However, of all the mineral nutrients in soil, nitrogen is generally the most difficult for plants to acquire (34) \_\_\_\_\_. This is where your coffee grounds come into place. The used grounds give the soil the added nitrogen (35) \_\_\_\_\_.

Coffee grounds also contain potassium and phosphorus, in addition to many other elements that aid in plant development. Many rose gardeners report (36) \_\_\_\_\_. Reports also describe how coffee grounds made roses more colourful and larger than normal. In fact, when added to a compost pile, a mixture (37) \_\_\_\_\_ and is used for fertilising and conditioning land, used coffee grounds convert to compost very quickly.

It is clearly wiser to save those used coffee grounds and use them in your gardens or household flowerpots. Make the most out of used coffee grounds – don't waste a great resource!

*(www.articlebase.com, abridged)*

- A) which sucks up a lot of nutrients
- B) because the soil was very fertile
- C) that coffee grounds give her plants more life
- D) that your plants need
- E) because due to those used coffee grounds
- F) that the grounds aid in their roses' development
- G) because it is not as abundant as other minerals
- H) that consists largely of decayed organic matter

Read the article about a famous nature photographer. For questions **38–44**, choose the best answer **A–D**.

Kjell Sandved was sitting on a tree branch in Panama when he found himself looking into the face of a viper. The poisonous snake had coiled its body a few times around a nearby branch. Its neck was resting on the coils. Instead of reacting with terror and panic, like most people desperately would, Sandved stared with wide eyes at something astonishing that caught his attention. Resting in this position, the dangerous snake looked like the letter 'Q'.

It wasn't the first letter that Sandved had picked out while observing nature. In 1975, the talented photographer had published a poster displaying every letter in the alphabet, each one found somewhere on the wings of butterflies and moths. Later, he finished a colourful collection of letters – including the Greek letter pi, numbers, and symbols found throughout the natural world. Now 88 years old, Sandved has continued his search. Recent photographs include patterns that resemble faces, eyes, and the shapes of cats and mice.

Sandved's unusual search began when he first travelled with a friend of his to the U.S. from his native Norway in 1960. He was 38 years old, and he was working on an encyclopaedia about the natural world. He was lacking some facts crucial for finishing the book. When he arrived in Washington, D.C., for what he thought would be a 6-month visit, the director of the city's Smithsonian Institution agreed to let him look through the museum's collections. 'Then, one day it happened,' Sandved says. 'My meeting with destiny. It was a Cuban cigar box full

of butterflies and moths. There, on the wing, I saw a beautiful letter 'F'. I'll never forget it. I thought, 'My God, how can nature put something so beautiful on a butterfly's wing?'"

Inside boxes, the butterflies had lost much of their colour. So, Sandved taught himself how to take photographs. Then, he began travelling around the world, looking for more letters. His adventures have taken him to more than 30 countries, including Brazil, Papua New Guinea, and the Philippines.

According to Sandved, the easiest shapes to find in nature are the symmetrical ones. I's, O's, and X's, for example, are more common than R's, F's, and G's. 'Design elements in nature,' he says, 'tend to go toward symmetry.' Eye-like shapes are also easy to find. Many creatures have eye-shaped markings on their bodies for defence. Often, those markings fool a predator into thinking that its prey is moving in one direction, when it's actually moving in another. Intricate patterns can also help animals attract mates, just as people might dress up or wear make-up to impress each other. It's probably just a coincidence that the designs we see in nature look like the letters we use.

After all, our brains are trained to recognise particular patterns. We're especially quick to pick out shapes that we see all the time, such as letters and numbers. Butterflies themselves don't see K's and Q's. They simply see other butterflies that they want either to approach or avoid.

*(www.sciencenewsforkids.org, abridged)*

**38 How did Mr Sandved react when he noticed the snake?**

- A) He panicked.
- B) He got surprised.
- C) He got desperate.
- D) He stopped moving.

**39 What has Mr Sandved concentrated on in his latest pictures?**

- A) patterns resembling numbers
- B) facial and eye-shaped patterns
- C) letter patterns found on cats and mice
- D) patterns similar to letters of the Greek alphabet

**40 What was the purpose of Mr Sandved's journey to Washington in 1960?**

He travelled there to:

- A) take some photographs.
- B) visit his Norwegian friend.
- C) become a museum director.
- D) get some information for his book.

**41 What inspired Mr Sandved to become a photographer?**

- A) a butterfly wing with the letter 'F' on it
- B) a snake resting in the shape of the letter 'Q'
- C) a collection of letters, numbers and symbols
- D) a poster with all letters found on butterflies and moths

**42 What made Mr Sandved start travelling around the world?**

- A) a wish to expand his collection of insects
- B) a desire to search for more samples of letter patterns
- C) a necessity to teach himself how to take photographs
- D) a need to get inspired by adventures for his new book

**43 According to the text, why can the letter 'O' be easily found in nature?**

Because:

- A) of its specific regularity.
- B) of its similarity to an eye.
- C) it is part of sophisticated patterns.
- D) it is the commonest shape in nature.

**44 What is the best title for the article?**

- A) Animal Shapes
- B) Animals in Letters
- C) Nature's Alphabet
- D) Symmetry in Nature

Read the article about people with super memory. For questions 45–56, **choose** the best answer from paragraphs **A–E**. The paragraphs may be chosen **more than once**.

According to the text, which person:

- 45 is best at remembering minor events from the world of entertainment? 45 \_\_\_\_\_
- 46 is able to earn a living only from his/her ability to remember things? 46 \_\_\_\_\_
- 47 compares his/her memory to recordings? 47 \_\_\_\_\_
- 48 has always believed he/she was the same as other people? 48 \_\_\_\_\_
- 49 was discovered to have ‘super-autobiographical memory face’ before the others? 49 \_\_\_\_\_
- 50 does not have a job at the moment? 50 \_\_\_\_\_
- 51 spends time with famous people? 51 \_\_\_\_\_
- 52 has a negative opinion of his/her super memory ability? 52 \_\_\_\_\_
- 53 had his/her story told in the newspaper? 53 B and \_\_\_\_\_
- 54 has a good memory for details about past relationships? 54 B and \_\_\_\_\_
- 55 has had a book or film produced about his/her life? 55 B and \_\_\_\_\_
- 56 has used his/her ability in a competition? 56 C and \_\_\_\_\_

## Super Memory

*Their minds are like computers and can keep information about everything. There are only five confirmed cases in the world - people with 'super-autobiographical memory face'.*

### A) DEREK WHEELER

Derek has an ability to recall sporting events. Give him any date, like March 30, 1981, and he can tell you that it was the day when Indiana beat North Carolina for the College Basketball Championship. Even more impressive: when it comes to the Dallas Cowboys, his favourite football team, you can show him a single freeze frame or image from any game, and not only can he tell you the date on which the game was played, but the final score too. Derek is able to recall exactly where he was and what he did at high school, especially with girlfriends. He often gets invited to Hollywood parties and meets 'real celebrities' who are impressed with his ability.

### B) JANE CHRISTIE

Jane has described her 'gift' as an 'around-the-clock bad dream'. She was the first to be diagnosed with the condition, and has recently written and published an autobiography called, *The Girl Who Never Forgets*. She describes her super memory as a disease, because she can't forget painful events, like when someone she had fallen in love with rejected her. Christie has an incredible long-term memory and can remember almost every detail of every day she's been alive since she was 11. She compares her super memory to walking around with a video recorder inside her head. 'If you tell me a date, it's like I put a video cassette in a VCR and just watched the day.'

### C) DAVID FOLEY

David embraces his super memory and enjoys having it tested. Ask him what happened on March 10, 1995, and he'll tell you it was the day the Hard Rock Café opened in Las Vegas. August 1, 1982? That was the day MTV broadcasted its first video. He even remembers there was a rainstorm that day. Unlike Wheeler, Foley has difficulty with sports, but is a master of pop-culture trivia. For example, he could tell

you the name of every Academy Award winner, and even answered every question in the category *Movies of the 80's* when he appeared on the game show *The Quiz* in 1995. He doesn't meet celebrities, but he knows a lot about them.

### D) JIM ROBERTS

Jim Roberts announced his super ability directly to The New York Times after reading an article which was about Jane Christie. Unlike Christie, Roberts uses his memory to win things. Although he is unemployed, he's extremely resourceful and is always entering, and winning trivia contests. His prizes do not include much actual cash, but do include restaurant gift vouchers, tickets to sporting events, even all-expense-paid vacations. Roberts claims to remember every detail of his life since the age of 12. Roberts' sister states that his memory is just like his life. 'He organises and files everything. He keeps his paper money in order of their serial numbers, and alphabetically according to the person whose picture is on it.'

### E) BRAD WILLIAMS

Brad, who was unemployed for a long time and is now working as an editor in Texas, may be able to remember every number in his mobile phone. In fact, he remembers the phone numbers of everyone he has ever called. He lost his mobile last year. Most people would panic, because they have all the numbers of people they know programmed in but Brad didn't because he had everybody's numbers in his head. Brad says he has never seen his ability as anything special. 'When I was growing up, I never had any reason to think I wasn't just like everyone else,' he has said. A documentary on his life called *Memory Man* is coming out soon. However, he doesn't consider himself a celebrity.

*(Mental Floss Magazine 10/2009, abridged)*

Read the article about one social experiment. For questions **57–71**, **choose** the best answer **A–C**.



## A Social Experiment

A Washington, D.C. Metro station on a cold December morning. James D. Wass, a professional violinist, who recorded **(57)** \_\_\_\_\_ CDs with his own music as well as music by 'classical masters', played six Bach pieces for about fifty minutes. **(58)** \_\_\_\_\_ two thousand people went through the station; most people were on their **(59)** \_\_\_\_\_ to work.

It took Wass three and a half minutes to **(60)** \_\_\_\_\_ the attention of the first listener. It was a woman who slowed down a little and then stopped for a few seconds to listen to the music and went on to **(61)** \_\_\_\_\_ her duties. The violinist earned his first dollar after six minutes. A young man in a business suit threw the money into his violin case and **(62)** \_\_\_\_\_ on without stopping.

Soon a 3-year-old girl stopped to listen, too. Her mother dragged her away hurriedly. Her gestures without doubt **(63)** \_\_\_\_\_ 'move on, move on'. The girl was not easy to control and wanted to stay there **(64)** \_\_\_\_\_ the mother pushed her hard and so the child continued walking, looking back as she did so. As time went on, many other children and their mothers **(65)** \_\_\_\_\_ this action during the musician's performance.

Wass only attracted six people who stopped and **(66)** \_\_\_\_\_ a while enjoying the music. Twenty-one people gave him money without even looking at the artist. When the professional violinist finished playing, deep silence took over and there was **(67)** \_\_\_\_\_ applause or any sign of a stir. No one knew the famous man, no one noticed he **(68)** \_\_\_\_\_ some of the best pieces of music ever written and nobody **(69)** \_\_\_\_\_ have guessed the violin was worth \$3.5 million. James D. Wass **(70)** \_\_\_\_\_ out a theatre in Boston only two nights before and the cheapest seats went for about \$85 each.

The experiment was conducted by The Washington Post to see people's **(71)** \_\_\_\_\_ to an incognito artist producing art and also to learn about human perception, individual taste and people's priorities.

(CERMAT, obr.: [www.orchis.brontosaurus.cz](http://www.orchis.brontosaurus.cz))



- 57 A) plenty B) several C) a lot
- 58 A) Approximately B) Round C) Estimated
- 59 A) way B) route C) journey
- 60 A) pay B) attract C) take
- 61 A) carry B) do C) make
- 62 A) passed B) came C) walked
- 63 A) intended B) understood C) meant
- 64 A) however B) but C) so
- 65 A) repeated B) reproduced C) retook
- 66 A) took B) saved C) spent
- 67 A) no B) neither C) any
- 68 A) was just playing B) has just played C) had just played
- 69 A) would B) will C) did
- 70 A) sold B) has sold C) had sold
- 71 A) impact B) reaction C) impression

Read the story about a boy who never sleeps. For questions 72–81, use the word given in capitals at the end of the line **to form a word** that fits in the space in the same line. There is **one example (0)** at the beginning of the text.

## A boy who never sleeps



- Even though Harold looked like a normal boy, he was unique. From the day he was born, he had always had (0) difficulty sleeping. (0) **DIFFICULT**
- The (72) \_\_\_\_\_ was that Harold just couldn't fall asleep. For him, it was something entirely (73) \_\_\_\_\_. (72) **TRUE**  
(73) **POSSIBLE**
- He could close his eyes, of course, but dreams would never come, and Harold soon grew (74) \_\_\_\_\_ with the boredom of lying in bed. So, while the rest of the family slept (75) \_\_\_\_\_, young Harold would stay awake, entertaining himself with toys and other distractions. (74) **REST**  
(75) **PEACE**
- Concerned and confused, Harold's parents took him to a (76) \_\_\_\_\_ of doctors, hypnotists and psychic healers – but none were (77) \_\_\_\_\_. No one could find anything wrong with the child and no one had any advice to give. 'I'm sorry', they'd say, '(78) \_\_\_\_\_, there's nothing we can do. The boy is perfectly (79) \_\_\_\_\_, he just doesn't need sleep.' (76) **VARY**  
(77) **HELP**  
(78) **FORTUNE**  
(79) **HEALTH**
- And so, Harold's parents filled his room with toys. This kept Harold entertained throughout the night – at least (80) \_\_\_\_\_. But for a child who was unable to sleep, the toys quickly lost their charm. (80) **TEMPORARY**
- His parents sold the toys and installed bookshelves in Harold's room. These were stocked with books, which proved to be a wise (81) \_\_\_\_\_, as they took up less space than the toys and kept Harold quietly entertained for a much longer period of time. (81) **INVEST**

(CERMAT)

ZKONTROLUJTE, ZDA JSTE DO ZÁZNAMOVÉHO ARCHU UVEDL/A VŠECHNY ODPOVĚDI.