

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK – vyšší úroveň obtížnosti

ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE

Testový sešit obsahuje 50 úloh.

Na řešení úloh máte 60 minut.

Odpovědi pište do záznamového archu.

Poznámky si můžete dělat do testového sešitu.

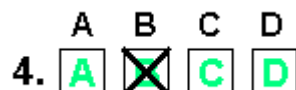
U každé části je v pravém horním rohu uvedena váha části/úlohy v bodech, např.:
10p/2p = v celé části můžete získat nejvýše 10 bodů (points), za jednu správnou odpověď získáte 2 body (points);
max. 10p = za vyřešení všech podúloh v této části získáte nejvýše 10 bodů (points).

U všech úloh/podúloh je právě jedna odpověď správná.

Za nesprávnou nebo neuvedenou odpověď se body neodečítají.

Pokyny pro vyplňování záznamového archu

- Nejdříve nalepte podle pokynů zadavatele na vyznačené místo v záznamovém archu identifikační štítek s čárovým kódem.
- Odpověď, kterou považujete za správnou, zřetelně zakřížkujte v příslušném poli záznamového archu.



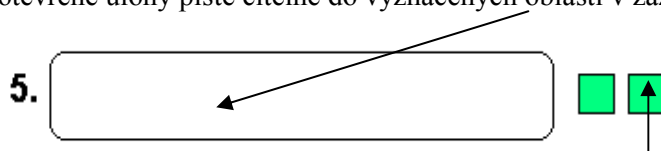
- Pokud budete chtít následně zvolit jinou odpověď, zabarvěte pečlivě původně zakřížkované pole a zvolenou odpověď vyznačte křížkem do nového pole.



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.

- Odpovědi na otevřené úlohy pište čitelně do vyznačených oblastí v záznamovém archu.



- Do barevných polí nic nevpisujte.
- Pište modrou nebo černou propisovací tužkou.

Zadání neotvírejte, počkejte na pokyn!

Read the texts below and on the opposite page. For questions 1 and 2, choose the best alternative, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

1 The missing part of the poem is:

- A) more polite words are told
- B) different words are told
- C) the same words are told
- D) bad words about strangers are told

Words

I ran into a stranger as he passed by,
 “Oh excuse me please” was my reply.
 He said, “Please excuse me too;
 I wasn’t watching for you.”

We were very polite, this stranger and I,
 We went on our way saying good-bye.
 But at home _____,
 How we treat our loved ones, young and old.

Later that day, cooking the evening meal,
 My son stood beside me quietly and still.
 As I turned, I nearly fell over him.
 “Move out of the way!” I screamed.

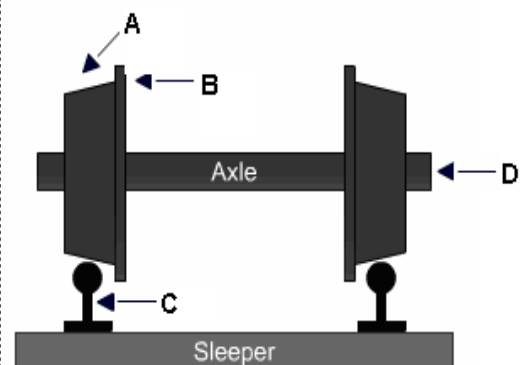
(www.motivateus.com, 2004; Mana 2006)

2 Which letter on the drawing represents a 'flange', according to the text?

- A) letter A
- B) letter B
- C) letter C
- D) letter D

How do train wheels work?

A pair of wheels is fixed to an axle. The 'tyre' – the only part of the wheel sitting on the rail – is conically shaped. This enables the wheels to fit snugly into the tracks. The weight of the vehicle, together with the shape of the tyres, allows the train to follow the track without guidance or steering. A raised collar on the inside of the wheel, called the 'flange', provides an extra safety measure to prevent de-railing. Under normal circumstances, the flange shouldn't touch the rails.



(text/drawing: www.bbc.co.uk, BBC –Science & Nature/ Hot Topics/Transport, 7/2004; adapted; Mana 2006)

The following cartoon is a reaction to a debate in the USA over a certain constitutional amendment¹. For questions 3-5, choose the best alternative, A, B or C.

THIS MODERN WORLD

by TOM TOMORROW

A BRIEF HISTORY OF MARRIAGE IN AMERICA

"After more than two centuries of American jurisprudence...a few judges and local authorities are presuming to change the most fundamental institution of civilization."
--George W. Bush

IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES, A WIFE EFFECTIVELY BECAME HER HUSBAND'S PROPERTY, WITH FEW RIGHTS OF HER OWN.

MARRIAGE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SACRED BOND BETWEEN A MAN AND HIS **CHATTEL**--AND SO IT WILL ALWAYS BE!



1

IN SLAVEHOLDING STATES, SLAVES--INCLUDING **FREED SLAVES**--WERE NOT ALLOWED TO MARRY.

MARRIAGE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SACRED BOND BETWEEN **TWO WHITE PEOPLE**--AND SO IT WILL ALWAYS BE!



2

AS RECENTLY AS 1967, SIXTEEN STATES REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE MIXED-RACE MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SACRED BOND BETWEEN A MAN AND A WOMAN OF THE **SAME**--AND SO IT WILL ALWAYS BE!



3

THE MORE THINGS CHANGE, THE MORE THEY STAY THE SAME.

MARRIAGE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SACRED BOND BETWEEN A HETEROSEXUAL MAN AND A HETEROSEXUAL WOMAN--AND WE'RE GONNA KEEP IT THAT WAY! YOU CAN'T GO MESSIN' WITH **TRADITION**!

WHY, PEOPLE MIGHT START MARRYIN' **FARM ANIMALS AND HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES** AND WHO **KNOWS** WHAT! RIGHT, KARL?

ABSOLUTELY, SIR.



4

*a sacred bond: posvátný svazek

(www.thismodernworld.com 2004, adapted; Mana 2005)

¹ amendment: dodatek, pozměňující návrh

PART TWO

3 The meaning of the word CHATTEL is _____. (picture 1)

- A) právo
- B) majetek
- C) majitel/ka

4 The left-out words in the sentence "...a woman of the SAME ..." should be _____. (picture 3)

- A) social class
- B) skin color
- C) country

5 Which opinion corresponds with the opinion of the two protagonists in picture 4?

The opinion of

- A) Speaker One
- B) Speaker Two
- C) Speaker Three

Speaker One	Speaker Two	Speaker Three
"On a matter of such importance, the voice of the people must be heard. The government has no business regulating citizens' private lives and the amendment banning gay marriage strikes me as <i>antithetical</i> ² in every way to the core philosophy of our party."	"Marriage cannot be separated from its cultural, religious and natural roots without weakening the good influence of the society. Therefore, our government should fully protect marriage as a union of man and woman as husband and wife."	"Conservative activists here have come up with the idea that marriage has always been defined as a union between one man and one woman. Nonsense! During 100 thousand years of history of Homo sapiens, marriage has been a union between one man and as many women as he could afford."

² *antithetical*: jsoucí v rozporu

Read the following text about the film industry. For questions 6–12, choose the best alternative, A, B, C or D.

IT PAYS TO TALK, SAYS MRS HOLLYWOOD

Agent Nicole Davis has a hotline to Cher, Whitney, Emma, Travolta, Elijah Wood ...

¹ It's 8 am on a sunny California morning and Nicole David is on the phone. She's almost always on the phone. "Can you get me Cher and then call New York about Whitney?" she tells her secretary, guiding her Mercedes through LA traffic with one hand. "Then I need to talk with Gene about the script." Nicole has already been on the go since 5.45 am.

² As a senior agent at the William Morris Agency, Nicole has charge of a powerhouse client list – including Emma Thompson, Whitney Houston, Cher, Patrick Swayze, Roseanne and John Travolta. A five-foot bundle of energy with a laughing smile, she is one of Hollywood's most powerful citizens.

³ On this sunny morning, Nicole has a problem. A much-wanted young actress has got pregnant, just as her career was about to take off. Nicole can't get the starlet to come to the telephone, a most unusual occurrence. It seems the woman's boyfriend is screening all calls.

⁴ Nicole David has enormous power. She can influence how a script is written and has often requested that a movie should be changed

when she believes it did not do justice to her client's abilities. That's why she goes to so many screenings and reads so many scripts. "I like to put out fires before they start," she says.

⁵ A high school drop-out, born in Canada, she began her career as an actress. In Los Angeles, Nicole met Arnold Rifkind, who was working as a shoe salesman. Combining her understanding of actors and his sharp business mind, they formed a small talent agency: a series of smart moves brought them to the Triad agency, which William Morris bought three years ago. Both are now rich.

⁶ Nicole is married but she has no children. "I would not be good at having kids and I know having them would make me a worse agent. But the quality of mothering is used in every aspect of my work." Arnold Rifkind agrees and says that's a key strength of Nicole. "Instead of asking, 'What do the studios or networks want?', like a man would, she spends time developing her clients' careers from the inside out. In this business, you are only as good as the people you represent and Nicole has made her people so much better by giving them somebody to trust."

⁷ Back in the car on the way to a restaurant, Nicole has barely pulled away before calling her assistants so they can connect her to one of her clients. "Close your ears," she says. "I have to tell a client he didn't get a part. It could be ugly." The calls continue all the way to the restaurant. By the time we arrive, the client has been let down lightly and a new movie has been put into development. Not a bad day's work; it took 20 minutes.



Want to get in contact with Elijah Wood? ... Write to Nicole David, Beverly Hills, California

(Daily Express, February 3, 1996, adapted; Qs: CITO, Mana 2006; photo: www.always.ejwfiles.net, 2005)

PART THREE

6 What is the most important thing that paragraph 1 shows about Nicole?

- A) She likes meeting her clients personally.
- B) She leads a very busy working life.
- C) She likes to be driven by her secretary.
- D) She loves making telephone calls from her car.

7 What does paragraph 2 tell us about Nicole?

- A) She has a lot of influence in Hollywood because of her job.
- B) It is not easy for her to keep her clients happy all the time.
- C) She charges her clients a lot of money for her services.
- D) She is popular in Hollywood because she is so friendly.

8 “On this sunny morning, Nicole has a problem.” (paragraph 3) What is her problem?

- A) How to find a film part for a client who is expecting a baby.
- B) How to help a client who is having problems with her partner.
- C) How to get in touch with a client she would like to talk to.
- D) How to find an actress who could take the role of her pregnant client.

9 “Nicole David has enormous power.” (paragraph 4) What does she use this power for?

To make sure

- A) that her clients do not sign any contracts before they have had the advice of a lawyer.
- B) that her clients get the best possible chance to show their acting talents.
- C) that her clients will not be in any danger during their work on a new film.
- D) that there will be no changes in the script once the contract is signed by her client.

10 Why did Nicole and Arnold become successful together, according to paragraph 5?

- A) They both knew several stars before they started working together.
- B) They had already started working together when they were quite young.
- C) Together, they had a lot of money to spend on their business.
- D) Together, they had the right abilities and experience.

11 What is Nicole’s “key strength”, according to Arnold in paragraph 6?

- A) She concentrates on bringing out the best in her clients.
- B) She is very good at finding out exactly what the film companies want.
- C) She knows where to find the right people for any part in a film.
- D) She regularly finds and trains new clients.

12 What feeling does the writer of the article express in the last two sentences of paragraph 7? (“By the time ... minutes.”)

- A) disapproval of Nicole
- B) happiness for Nicole’s client
- C) pity for Nicole’s client
- D) admiration for Nicole

Read the article about caffeine. Six sentences have been removed from the article. For questions 13–18, choose from sentences A–H the one which fits each gap. There are **two extra** sentences which you **do not** need to use.

Caffeine the world's Favourite Fix

Caffeine is one of the fastest acting drugs in the world. (13) It also makes you feel good and keeps you dancing all night. And -- it's totally legal! Worldwide, more than 120,000 tons of caffeine are consumed each year.

Caffeine is an organic compound derived from plants; it occurs naturally in the leaves, seeds and fruit of tea, coffee, cocoa and kola trees. It is a key ingredient in chocolate, fizzy drinks like cola, as well as energy drinks such as Red Bull. (14)

When the brain absorbs caffeine, it blocks a chemical called adenosine. This is the chemical the body normally releases to tell the brain it's tired. (15)

Caffeine is not dangerous at moderate levels. 'Moderate levels' are up to 300 milligrams per day, which means you can drink one or two small cups of coffee or eight cans of fizzy drinks without any serious side effects. (16) But taking a lethal dose would mean drinking up to 100 cups of coffee very quickly.

Caffeine is mildly addictive and linked to a number of health problems if drunk in excess. It over-stimulates the central nervous system and it irritates the stomach. (17)

If you are consuming more than the "moderate level", try to give up coffee or fizzy drinks for a few days. If you get really bad headaches, or you find it harder to get out of bed in the morning and you are snappy and irritable with your mates, then these are the withdrawal symptoms and you could be mildly addicted.

(18)



(text, photo: Current, Mary Glasgow Magazines, 11/12 2005; adapted; Mana 2006)

PART FOUR

- A)** On the contrary, excessive drinking of such drinks can cause serious harm to your body and too much caffeine can kill you.
- B)** And if you've got a headache, the pain-relief tablet you take probably has caffeine in it too.
- C)** So, if you want to know whether you are an addict or not, check how much caffeine you consume on a daily basis.
- D)** The caffeine in their drinks stopped them from falling asleep over their work.
- E)** Your brain absorbs it within minutes.
- F)** This means that smaller cups of coffee have less caffeine than bigger cups.
- G)** Caffeine changes this message from "I want to sleep" to "I'm buzzing!" As a result, you can dance all night or you can finish that history essay.
- H)** However, unlike with other drugs, these symptoms only last a few days.

Read the article about people who became famous and questions **19–27**. For each question, choose from paragraphs **A–E**. Some of the paragraphs may be used **more than once**. For each question, choose **one paragraph only**. There is **an example (0)** at the beginning.

Example:

		paragraphs										
Which paragraphs give information about:												
0	people who got a Nobel Prize?	A and <u> B </u>										
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">B</td> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">C</td> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">D</td> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">E</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	A	B	C	D	E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	B	C	D	E								
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>								

Which of the paragraphs gives information about:	paragraph
19 more than two famous people?	_____
20 a person who was wealthy?	_____
21 a person who had experience in foreign countries before starting his career?	_____
22 a person who was fired from his job?	_____
23 the feelings of someone's teacher?	_____
24 a masterpiece written by one of the famous people?	_____

Which paragraphs give information about:	paragraphs
25 people who had various jobs before finally starting a career?	B and _____
26 parents who were <u>not</u> impressed by their child's behaviour?	A and _____
27 people who aimed straight at their goals from their early teens?	A and _____

It's Never Too Late for Success

History books seldom mention it, but the truth is that many of our greatest figures were less than inspiring when they were teenagers. Students don't hear too much about these early failures at school, because teachers prefer to cite more inspiring examples.

A)

So it goes. You have the Wright brothers, who were brilliant at engineering in their early teens, or the Nobel Prize physicist Enrico Fermi, who at 17 had read enough mathematics and physics to qualify for a doctor's degree. But then you also have Thomas Alva Edison, whose early life was a trial to nearly everyone, his parents included. His father tried to beat sense into young Tom with a birch switch, but his mother was more hopeful, and according to Edison, it was her reading to him from a scientific textbook that started him on a lifetime of experimentation. Edison's desperate teacher tried to get him out of class because his brain was "addled". At the age of 12, Tom quit school and became so interested in experimenting and inventing that when he got a job on a daily train to Detroit, he built himself a tiny laboratory in a corner of the baggage car and fiddled with test tubes, chemicals and batteries there. For the rest of his life, his heart was in his laboratories, from the small one in the baggage car to the vast establishment in New Jersey.

B)

Great writers are supposed to be born, not made, but here again there are many fascinating exceptions. William Faulkner quit school in the fifth grade and rattled around the country as a house painter and a dishwasher. Once he tried college, but failed in *freshman*³ English and quit. He was sacked from a postmaster's job in a small Mississippi town because he infuriated the populace⁴ by getting the mail all mixed up and closing the office whenever he felt like it. He was 25 before he started the writing career that won him a Nobel Prize.



William Faulkner, statue

³ *freshman*: první ročník

⁴ *populace*: obyvatelstvo, obyčejní lidé

C)

Charles Darwin's early life was a mess. He hated school, and his parents shouted at him that he cared for nothing but shooting dogs and rat-catching, and that he was a disgrace to himself and all the family. He was sent to study medicine but he couldn't stand the sight of blood. He was therefore sent to *divinity*⁵ school and barely managed to graduate. Whereupon he chucked the whole business and shipped to the South Seas on the famous exploring ship *The Beagle*. On that voyage, while visiting countries and places he had never heard of, one of history's greatest scientists was born. It was here that he collected the material for the book that would revolutionize biological science – *The Origin of Species*.

D)

Herbert Hoover, one of the U.S. presidents, must have learnt administration in the cradle. When he was at school, he was drafted as a football manager, though he didn't know the game, and the *glee club*⁶ manager, though he couldn't sing a note. After graduating from Stanford University with a degree in geology, Hoover became an engineer and by 1914, fourteen years before accepting the Republican nomination for U.S. President, he was a millionaire, securing his income and riches from high-salaried positions and his ownership of profitable Burmese silver mines. Whatever he touched went smoothly - glee club, business or food for starving Europe.

E)

Herbert Hoover's successor in the White House, Harry Truman, had about as hopeless a youth as can be imagined. Turned down by the army because of poor vision, Harry Truman tried a dozen jobs, including stretches in a drugstore, a bank, a bottling factory and a railroad yard. But he got to the White House just the same.

(photo: www.shs.starkville.us, 2005; text: www.scutde.net, www.gutenberg.org, www.americanpresident.org; 2005; adapted)

⁵ *divinity*: teologický, církevní

⁶ *glee club*: pěvecký spolek

Read the story *Building Your House* and the questions on the opposite page. For questions 28–42, choose the best alternative, A, B or C.

Building Your House

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He (28) _____ his employer of his plans to leave the house-building business to live a more (29) _____ life with his wife and to enjoy his grandchildren. He said that he would miss the pay cheque each week, but he wanted to retire. They could (30) _____.

The contractor was sorry to see his good worker go, and asked if he (31) _____ just one more house (32) _____ a personal favour. The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. The quality of his work was poor and he (33) _____ cheap and low-class materials. It was an unfortunate way to end a dedicated career.

When the carpenter finished his work, his employer (34) _____ to inspect the house. He looked around the house without (35) _____. Then he handed the front-door key (36) _____ the carpenter and said, “This is your house... my gift to you.”

The carpenter was shocked! (37) _____ shame! If he had known he was building his own house, he (38) _____ it all so differently.

And so it is with us. We build our lives, a day at a time, often putting less than our best into the building. Then, with a shock, we realise that we have to live in the house we (39) _____ just built. If we could do it over, we (40) _____ it much differently. But we cannot go back.

Someone once said, “Life is a do-it-yourself project.” Your attitude, and the (41) _____ you make today, helps build the “house” you will live in tomorrow. (42) _____, build wisely!

(www.motivateus.com, 2004)

PART SIX

- 28 A) told B) mentioned C) said
- 29 A) easily B) leisurely C) slowly
- 30 A) get by B) get away with C) get to
- 31 A) built B) will build C) would build
- 32 A) as B) so as C) like
- 33 A) was used to B) was used C) used
- 34 A) came B) was coming C) had come
- 35 A) saying B) telling word C) saying a word
- 36 A) for B) to C) --
- 37 A) What B) What a C) How a
- 38 A) had done B) would do C) would have done
- 39 A) -- B) have C) had
- 40 A) would do B) will do C) did
- 41 A) desitions B) decisions C) desicions
- 42 A) Therefore B) Thanks to C) So that

Read the text below. For questions **43–50**, 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 are **3 examples (0)** in the first paragraph of the text.

The Buzzard, the Bat, and the Bumblebee

The way a *buzzard*⁷ moves about **(0)** freely in the air is

(0) FREE

(0) impressive, however, if you put a buzzard in a cage six

(0) PRESS

or eight feet square and **(0)** entirely open at the top, the bird,

(0) ENTIRE

in spite of his **(43)** _____ to fly, will be an absolute prisoner.

(43) ABLE

The reason is that a buzzard always begins a **(44)** _____ from

(44) FLY

the ground with a run of ten or twelve feet. Without space to run, as is

its habit, it is **(45)** _____ to take off. The buzzard will not even

(45) ABLE

attempt to fly, but will remain a prisoner for life in a small jail with no top.

The ordinary bat that flies around at night, a **(46)** _____ *nimble*⁸ creature

(46) REMARK

in the air, cannot take off from a level place. If it is placed on the floor or flat

ground, all it can do is shuffle about helplessly and, no doubt, also painfully,

until it reaches some **(47)** _____ from which it can throw itself into the air.

(47) ELEVATE

Then, at once, it takes off in a flash.

A bumblebee, if dropped into an open jar or into a glass, will be there until

it dies, unless it is taken out. **(48)** _____, it never sees the means of

(48) FORTUNE

escape at the top, but persists in trying to find some way out through the sides

near the bottom. It will seek a way where none exists, until it **(49)** _____

(49) COMPLETE

destroys itself.

In many ways, there are lots of people like the buzzard, the bat, and

the bumblebee. They are struggling with all their problems and **(50)** _____,

(50) FRUSTRATE

not realizing that the answer is right there above them.

(Vzhledem k povaze úlohy není uveden zdroj výchozího textu.)

⁷ *buzzard*: káně; ⁸ *nimble*: hbitý, čilý, čiperný

NEZAPOMEŇTE SVÉ ODPOVĚDI PŘEPISAT DO ZÁZNAMOVÉHO ARCHU.

