

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

vyšší úroveň obtížnosti

AJMVD11C0T04

DIDAKTICKÝ TEST – POSLECH, ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE

Maximální bodové hodnocení: 81 bodů
Hranice úspěšnosti: 44 %

1 Základní informace k zadání zkoušky

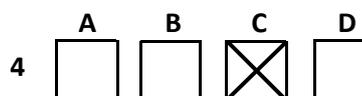
- Didaktický test obsahuje 81 úloh.
- Časový limit pro řešení didaktického testu je uveden na záznamovém archu.
- Povolené pomůcky: pouze psací potřeby.
- U každé části je uvedena váha části/úlohy v bodech, např.:
5 points/1 point = v celé části můžete získat nejvýše 5 bodů, za jednu správnou odpověď získáte 1 bod.
- U všech úloh je právě jedna odpověď správná.
- Za nesprávnou nebo neuvedenou odpověď se body neodečítají.
- Odpovědi pište 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

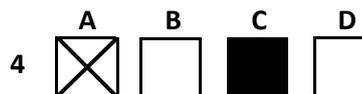
- Odpovědi zaznamenávejte modrou nebo černou propisovací tužkou, která píše dostatečně silně a nepřerušovaně.
- Hodnoceny budou pouze odpovědi uvedené v záznamovém archu.

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.



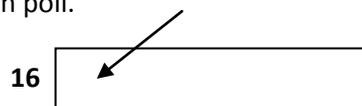
- Pokud budete chtít následně zvolit jinou odpověď, zabarvte pečlivě původně zakřížkované pole a zvolenou odpověď vyznačte křížkem do nového pole.



- 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.

2.2 Pokyny k otevřeným úlohám

- Odpovědi pište 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 zapište 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 does the man regret about his life?

He regrets:

- A) having had children so early.
- B) having got married so young.
- C) not travelling when he was young.
- D) not keeping in contact with friends.

2 Why were there protests in Uganda?

Because:

- A) three children were killed in the refugee camp.
- B) the government closed down the refugee camp.
- C) the government stopped giving money to the camp.
- D) refugees had been starving for several months in the camp.

3 What does the woman say about smoking?

- A) It is a personal decision.
- B) It contributes to air pollution.
- C) It should be banned in public.
- D) It is disrespectful to nonsmokers.

4 What is the main idea of this news item?

- A) The city has increased taxes on public transportation.
- B) All ticket machines in the city are overcharging for tickets.
- C) Transportation officials have increased ticket prices by 70%.
- D) A software programme has incorrectly increased ticket prices.

5 Why does the speaker think his friend robbed the bank?

Because he:

- A) went temporarily insane.
- B) was desperate for money.
- C) needed some excitement.
- D) wanted to escape from his wife.

You will hear three friends discussing the social networking websites MySpace and Facebook. For questions 6–15, **decide** which of the statements are **true (T)** and which are **false (F)**.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6 Will has <u>never</u> used a social networking site before. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Nicole suggests that people who think MySpace and Facebook are the same have <u>not</u> used both sites. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Will believes it is OK to form an opinion about something he has <u>never</u> directly experienced. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 Nicole agrees that Facebook can be like a drug. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 Will thinks that gaining new friends is a big advantage of social networks. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 Jared believes that MySpace is used mostly for advertising music. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 Nicole uses Facebook to meet new people. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13 Will thinks his life is too boring to share with others. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14 Nicole believes that social networking sites will soon be the main form of communication. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 Will thinks even unpleasant discussions are better in person. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

You will hear an interview between a reporter and the president of a nonprofit organisation. For questions 16–21, choose the best answer A–C.

16 What does the reporter say about Perry Watkins?

The boy became famous after:

- A) winning an online music competition.
- B) placing a video of himself on the Internet.
- C) performing a concert with a famous singer.

17 What was Mr Alexander's opinion on the interview with Perry Watkins?

- A) It was not personal enough.
- B) It increased media attention.
- C) It was too critical of Perry's life.

18 According to Mr Alexander, why is Perry Watkins in danger?

Because he may:

- A) lose all of his privacy.
- B) behave in harmful ways.
- C) be harmed by his parents.

19 What does Mr Alexander say about children and their talents?

- A) Talent must be used quickly before it is lost.
- B) Talent is often wasted on very young children.
- C) Children should mature before becoming stars.

20 According to Mr Alexander, what is the cause of boy stars' problems?

- A) Their bodies change.
- B) They take more physical risks.
- C) Depression affects them more.

21 What is Mr Alexander's message for parents?

- A) Children can also benefit from their mistakes.
- B) Children with talent should be pushed to enjoy it.
- C) Parents should help their children to become famous.

You will hear **five** different people talking about eating healthy. 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) Fast food is OK if balanced with healthy meals.
- B) More families should prepare home-cooked meals.
- C) Life is too short to worry about what you eat.
- D) Adults have the right to eat what they want.
- E) Keeping to a healthy diet is easy once you start.
- F) A person has to work hard at following a healthy diet.
- G) Eating unhealthy foods can lead to an early death.

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

**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**.

Science helps

Worried about getting old? Don't want to get wrinkles? Wondering how to stop going grey, or white, or silver? Well, help may be at hand because scientists have discovered the substance the body uses to give our hair its natural colour. The goal is to make a shampoo that contains the substance. This would save us a fortune in hair dyes and keep us all looking younger. Unfortunately, the substance only seems to be for hair colour loss and not hair loss. People going bald will have to wait a little longer for the substance that stops their hair falling out.

(www.breakingnewsenglish.com, abridged)

27 How does the newly discovered substance help?

- A) It renews hair growth.
- B) It recovers broken dyed hair.
- C) It prevents hair from falling out.
- D) It protects hair from losing its colour.

Toy-plane trouble

A judge sentenced a man to six months' probation and 50 hours of community service for using a shotgun to shoot down a neighbour's radio-controlled model aeroplane. David Nuttle, 41, said his shots only caused two tiny holes in the plane, but the plane crashed when the child who was operating it lost control of it after being frightened by the shots. Nuttle said the planes have long bothered his family and frightened his chickens. 'I felt I was defending my family and my property from these planes, and I called the police several times,' he said. Nuttle says he now regrets his actions.

(www.militaryphotos.net, abridged)

28 What do we learn about David Nuttle?

- A) He was frightened by the model aeroplanes.
- B) He shot at the model aeroplane to protect his family.
- C) He wanted to frighten the child operating the model aeroplane.
- D) He had never had problems with the model aeroplanes before.

Quotation of the day

'In Italy, for thirty years under the Borgias, they had warfare, terror, murder and bloodshed, but they produced Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and the Renaissance. In Switzerland they had brotherly love; they had five hundred years of democracy and peace. And what did they produce? The cuckoo clock.'

Orson Welles

(Orson Welles, *The Third Man*)

29 What is the main idea of this quote?

- A) Peaceful times lead to great inventions.
- B) Great art can never exist in times of violence.
- C) Democracy and peace come from times of war.
- D) Important creations in history resulted from unrest.

...

Mark Malkoff used to spend most of his day online, browsing and checking Facebook every other minute. He confesses he would sometimes be online from the moment he woke up until he went to sleep. So Mark decided to set a goal of spending five days in his bathroom in an effort to break his addiction. The problem? Mark's bathroom is smaller than a prison cell – and it's pink. But he made the most of it. While there, Mark memorised all the U.S. presidents, read a novel, learned how to knit, and wrote a love letter to his wife to keep from thinking about the Internet and being bored.

(www.odditycentral.com, abridged)

30 What is the best title for this article?

- A) Man Goes to Prison for His Addiction
- B) Man Hides in Bathroom to Use Internet
- C) Man Achieves Goal of Learning Knitting
- D) Man Chooses Unusual Way to Avoid His Addiction

Dear Miriam,

I love a girl I met online and she seems to be everything to me. Her name is Elena. The problem is that she lives overseas. We've talked about her coming to live in Ireland but she looks after her old parents and can't leave them alone. I'm 40 and she's 20. The age difference doesn't bother me but my friends and parents are worried she is a gold-digger... I run my own business but it's nothing I should depend on for the rest of my life so I could move. My parents are still active and able to do without my help. I know I love Elena, but can I trust her? What should I do?

Liam

(www.blogs.mirror.co.uk, abridged)

31 What does Liam consider a problem?

- A) The fact that Elena lives abroad.
- B) The fact that Elena is much younger than he.
- C) The idea that Elena's intentions might be dishonest.
- D) The idea that he should take care of Elena's parents.

Read the article about radar. Six 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.

How Radar Works

A motorist in a hurry steps on the gas and exceeds the speed limit. As the car goes over a hill, a police officer steps from the shoulder of the road and flags down the car. The officer tells the driver: ‘You were going 45 miles an hour in a 25-mile-an-hour zone.’ The motorist groans, ‘Oh, no! (32) _____’

Police officers do catch speeding motorists with the help of radar. Radar uses short waves called microwaves to ‘see’ things not visible to the human eye. When microwaves strike an object, they bounce off. (33) _____ By studying the returning microwaves, people can find out the size and the location of objects hundreds – even thousands – of miles away.

Radars can also indicate almost instantly the speed and the direction of moving objects. (34) _____ When microwaves bounce off a moving object, they vibrate differently when they return. If the object is moving away, the returning waves vibrate more slowly. If the object is approaching, the returning waves vibrate more quickly. Radar guns measure the difference between the outgoing and incoming vibrations. Then they translate that information into a number that tells the police how fast the object is moving.

Radar units come in many shapes and sizes. The radar guns used to detect speeding motorists fit in the hand. (35) _____

Scientists in several countries share the credit for developing radar. (36) _____ Today, radar stations along national borders can spot approaching missiles as far away as 3,000 miles (4,828 km).

Radar has other uses, too. Aeroplane pilots rely on it to avoid colliding with other planes and to land safely in bad weather. Mariners use it to navigate in coastal waters and to steer clear of icebergs. (37) _____ In the future, scientists may find even more uses for radar.

(How Things Work, National Geographic Society, 1983, abridged)

- A) Microwaves vibrate, just as sound waves do.
- B) Work began in the early 1900s to find a way to use radio waves to detect enemy aeroplanes and ships.
- C) Some of them return to their source, just as a sound echo does.
- D) All this information must be translated into electric signals.
- E) Other units are as large as buildings.
- F) Weather forecasters track storms with radar.
- G) It had to be radar.
- H) The returning waves vibrate at the same speed.

Read the article about plastic. For questions 38–44, choose the best answer A–D.

The Cost of Plastic

Once, while driving through a flat rocky landscape, my friend and I decided to play a word game. After easily identifying the sky for the letter 'S' and then rocks for 'R', it was my turn. I searched my surroundings for something interesting and said, 'I see PB.' My friend was puzzled. 'PB?' he asked. 'Look carefully,' I told him. 'It's everywhere.' Then he saw: PB in the trees, around the rocks and being blown about in the wind. Yes, the scenery was full of plastic bags.

Plastic bags account for 80% of the shopping bags handed out in grocery stores in the United States. Each year, an estimated 500 billion to 1 trillion plastic bags are consumed worldwide — that's a million a minute. Most of it ends up as litter; only 0.5% of these bags are recycled in the United Kingdom and only between 1% and 3% in the United States.

It's not just the plastic bag; plastic itself is in more places than you might imagine, including what we wear. Are you wearing contact lenses? Then you're wearing plastic. And if you're a woman, you're probably familiar with nylon, which was originally created as a synthetic replacement for silk. Nylon became famous when it was used for stockings in 1940. Women preferred them to silk stockings because they were just as attractive but lasted longer and dried more quickly and so manufacturers of the silk variety found it increasingly difficult to keep up with the popularity of the newer product.

Adhesive tape and shower curtains are also made from a type of plastic called PVC: Polyvinyl chloride. The black gramophone records that were popular before CDs are often called 'vinyl records' because they were made from PVC, and

over 50% of PVC is used in construction because it's so cheap and easy to assemble. The disposal of PVC causes problems, however. If burned, it releases toxic fumes and if buried in landfills, it can threaten groundwater supplies. PVC cannot be recycled to the same quality, so most of it is 'downcycled' to make inferior products like garden furniture.

Meanwhile, the landscape is so covered in plastic bags that many countries have decided enough is enough. In 2002 Ireland imposed a plastic bag tax, which in the first year reduced consumption by 90% and resulted in approximately 1 billion fewer bags being consumed annually. It's a wonderful solution, but it's also a shame that people can't do what's proper without government interference, that they need a tax to make them do the right thing. Tanzania has now banned flimsy plastic bags, and anyone caught importing or selling a bag thinner than 30 microns could face six months in jail or a \$2,000 fine. The ban is also a result of the damage the bags do to animals and marine life. Thousands of sea turtles, for example, die every year from eating discarded plastic bags. To a turtle's eyes, they look like tasty jellyfish. Other animals simply get trapped in them, unable to escape.

Of course, it's unrealistic to think the world should totally give up plastic. It's too widespread and cheap to completely abandon. However, we should certainly be more careful about how we use it and how it's disposed of because if we don't accept responsibility for our actions, the most visible part of our landscape may no longer be mountains, trees and oceans, but the unavoidable presence of 'PB'.

(www.onestopenglish.com, abridged)

38 What was the goal of the game described in the first paragraph?

- A) To locate the most plastic bags.
- B) To guess what the speaker sees.
- C) To spell words from random letters.
- D) To find objects in alphabetical order.

39 What do we learn from the second paragraph?

- A) The USA uses 80% of the world's plastic bags.
- B) The USA recycles a majority of its plastic bags.
- C) The USA uses up to 1 trillion plastic bags a year.
- D) The USA recycles more plastic bags than the UK.

40 Why did nylon stockings become so popular?

Because silk stockings:

- A) were more fragile.
- B) were less attractive.
- C) were difficult to produce.
- D) were no longer produced.

41 What usually happens to the PVC used in construction after it is thrown away?

- A) It is destroyed by fire.
- B) It is stored in the earth.
- C) It is recycled into the same products.
- D) It is transformed into lower-grade objects.

42 What does the author think about Ireland's plastic bag tax?

He thinks:

- A) the government should not tax plastic bags.
- B) the tax failed to provide a solution to the problem.
- C) it is better to jail people than to make them pay taxes.
- D) it is sad that a tax is necessary for people to use fewer bags.

43 According to the article, how do plastic bags harm turtles?

- A) Turtles mistake the bags for food.
- B) Turtles become caught in the bags.
- C) The bags interfere with turtles' vision.
- D) The bags kill the jellyfish the turtles eat.

44 Which of the following statements would the author most agree with?

- A) People should never use plastic products of any kind.
- B) The advantages of using plastic outweigh the disadvantages.
- C) People should be more responsible about how they use plastic.
- D) The low cost of plastic makes it an ideal material for manufacturing.

Read the article about smart phones. 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 | does <u>not</u> own a smart phone? | 45 | _____ |
| 46 | uses his/her smart phone to access Facebook? | 46 | _____ |
| 47 | does <u>not</u> use his/her smart phone for web surfing? | 47 | _____ |
| 48 | once lost his/her phone? | 48 | _____ |
| 49 | knows someone who uses his/her smart phone too much? | 49 | _____ |
| 50 | is concerned about the security of information on his/her phone? | 50 | _____ |
| 51 | would like to buy a better phone? | 51 | _____ |
| 52 | likes the freedom of being able to e-mail anywhere? | 52 | _____ |
| 53 | does <u>not</u> think about work outside the office? | 53 | _____ |
| 54 | uses a smart phone for business? | 54 | A and _____ |
| 55 | thinks smart phones are too small for real work? | 55 | B and _____ |
| 56 | likes to use his/her smart phone while travelling? | 56 | E and _____ |

Smart phones

These days people are using mobiles in ways that would have been unimaginable only a few years ago. More than just a phone, the smart phone gives people the freedom to take pictures, e-mail, surf the web, and update Facebook profiles wherever they are. Read what the following 5 people have to say about the growing popularity of smart phones.

A) KAREL FELDMANN

To tell the truth, I can't imagine life without my smart phone. My clients need to be able to reach me at any time, and when I'm away from the office and need to visit a website or check my e-mail, my smart phone allows me to do that. Before, I always had to use a computer to get anything done, and when I was travelling, that was sometimes difficult because not every small town had computers or reliable Internet access. With my phone now, however, I can work from anywhere I choose. It's very liberating not being tied to a single location or having to use an oversized computer all the time.

B) NATALIE HOLMES

With my job, I don't need to be connected to the Internet 24-hours a day, so my office and private lives are completely separate. And when I'm out somewhere, it's because I'm busy or doing something fun, so I'm not concerned with company e-mails or even looking at Facebook. In fact, my phone is nearly 10 years old, so I can't do those things anyway. But I don't mind. Besides, my husband has a smart phone and he can't put it down. I don't want to be addicted like that. If I need to work or use the Internet, I'll use a real computer, something with a proper-sized screen that I can actually see.

C) KYLE WILLIAMS

My mum has an iPhone, but she refuses to buy me one of my own. She says they're too expensive and thinks I'll lose it. So for the moment I have to get by with the phone I've got. It's a smart phone, too, but it's not as cool as the iPhone and the display isn't as clear. But I use it a lot for Facebook, web browsing and e-mail, so it's not that bad. But eventually I'd like to have something more advanced. I've started saving, though, so it won't be too long.

D) SOPHIE LAFONT

My husband's mobile is nearly falling apart, but I refuse to let him borrow mine because technically it's not mine. It belongs to my company. A lot of important office e-mails are stored on that phone – not to mention my web browsing history. When I misplaced my old smart phone last year, my boss was furious, and I had to pay for a new one. I'm not willing to let that happen again, so I won't let anyone borrow it – not even my husband. After all, when a smart phone goes missing, it puts a company at risk. You have to be careful with phones these days because the data stored on them can be dangerous in the wrong hands.

E) ALEKSANDR MIRONOV

I've never understood the fascination of using a phone for browsing the Internet. With my old phone, I couldn't get online, but I didn't miss the Internet at all. Now that I've upgraded to a smart phone, though, I still don't use it to get online. For me, other features are more important. For example, the GPS is perfect for finding your way in new cities. It's saved me once or twice when I got lost on holiday. But the screen and keyboard are much too tiny to work with for longer periods of time. For serious work, I always use a notebook when I need to do something for the company outside the office.

(CERMAT)

Read the article about smells. For questions 57–71, choose the best answer A–C.

Smells

People can smell as well as they can see, hear, feel and taste. We all have this (57) _____ perception for reasons of safety – eating rotten meat could mean our death. (58) _____, we notice if there is ‘something wrong’ with our food soon enough. Civilization (59) _____ different gases to trick the human smell, but originally, we were designed to (60) _____.

Generally speaking, women have a more sensitive sense of smell (61) _____ to men; pregnant women claim (62) _____ even more sensitive noses – logically, bad smells would warn them (63) _____ potential danger to them and their baby. Your view of what smells great or terrible depends not only on your genetics, but also on what you are used to or where you were (64) _____.

People think the sense of smell is less developed in people than it is in other animal (65) _____. Even though it is the truth, we need it more than we often (66) _____. Experts have tried to feed (67) _____ with apples and onions and made the people hold their noses and put scarves over their eyes. Only 5% of the population could tell the difference between the two foods (68) _____ they could not use their nose.

The world’s smells (69) _____ through the centuries. Today, (70) _____, we all have different ideas of what smells lovely and what horrible. Think of cheese, e.g. French blue or some local varieties of cheeses; it is (71) _____ the smells of the world are not the same. Also think about how much the nice smell of people you like means to you and that there is a whole industry based on it – it is not an accident that most women love perfume as a gift!

(CERMAT)

- 57 A) potential B) particular C) plain
- 58 A) Unfortunately B) Even though C) Luckily
- 59 A) has developed B) had developed C) were developing
- 60 A) defence B) fight C) self-defence
- 61 A) compared B) unlike C) contrast
- 62 A) having B) have C) to have
- 63 A) to B) of C) from
- 64 A) brought up B) risen up C) put up
- 65 A) races B) brands C) species
- 66 A) realise B) trust C) persuade
- 67 A) voluntary B) volunteers C) voluntarily
- 68 A) when B) during C) which
- 69 A) had changed B) have been changed C) have been changing
- 70 A) although B) though C) even
- 71 A) certain B) secure C) insured

Read the article about the history of a favourite sweet – cotton candy. 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.

Cotton Candy



Most people would assume that cotton candy came into (0) existence in the late 19th century, but that's not correct. Cotton candy was (72) _____ a popular trend in Italy in the 1400's. The old-fashioned way of making it was to melt sugar in a pan and then use a fork to make strings of sugar over an upside down bowl but this process of making the sweet was (73) _____ for mass production.

Candy makers William Morrison and John C. Wharton corrected these (74) _____. In 1897 they created a machine that would melt the sugar and then use centrifugal force to push the melted (75) _____ through a sifter¹ to create the strands of sugar. After the strands collect in a pan or bowl, they're twirled onto a (76) _____ stick and ready to be served.

Cotton candy made one of its first world debuts in 1900 at the Paris World (77) _____ and then again in 1904 at the St. Louis World Fair. Morrison and Wharton sold boxes of 'Fairy Floss' for 25 cents a box there. Despite the high price, the duo sold, to their (78) _____, 68,655 boxes. About a year later, one candy store had already purchased a machine and was selling cotton candy for 5–10 cents.

By the late 1940's, one company had created a machine that would (79) _____ the cotton candy industry by creating an automatic machine. Not only did it make cotton candy on a mass scale, but it also packaged it (80) _____. Thanks to these two major changes, cotton candy can be bought in numerous stores as well as at (81) _____ places such as carnivals and circuses. When did you last have cotton candy?

(www.cottoncandy.net, abridged)

¹sifter: síto

- (0) **EXIST**
 (72) **ACTUAL**

 (73) **PRACTICE**
 (74) **PERFECTION**
 (75) **MIX**
 (76) **WOOD**
 (77) **EXPOSE**
 (78) **ASTONISH**
 (79) **GRADE**
 (80) **AUTOMATIC**
 (81) **TRADITION**

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