





MATURITA 2020

EXTERNÁ ČASŤ

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK úroveň **B1**

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

- Test obsahuje **60 úloh**.
- Na vypracovanie testu budete mať **100 minút**.
- Na začiatku každej úlohy sa z inštrukcií dozviete, ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte použiť.
- 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 odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom .
 - Pri úlohách s krátkou odpoveďou, ktorých odpoveď tvorí jedno slovo (prípadne zložený slovesný tvar) alebo niekoľko slov, píšete do príslušného políčka odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom .
- Pri práci smiete používať iba pero s čiernou alebo modrou náplňou. Nesmiete používať zošity, slovníky, učebnice ani inú literatúru.
- **Podrobnejšie pokyny na vyplňovanie odpoveďového hárka sú na poslednej strane testu. Prečítajte si ich.**

Želáme vám veľa úspechov!

Začnite pracovať, až keď dostanete pokyn!

Section I – LISTENING (20 points)

Táto časť testu sa skladá z troch nahrávok. Každú z nich budete počuť dvakrát. Počas počúvania odpovedajte na otázky prislúchajúce k jednotlivým nahrávkam. Sledujte inštrukcie a piktogramy, aby ste vedeli, na ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte vyznačovať svoje odpovede.

Part 1: Interview with Ethan Hawke (7 points)

Vypočujete si rozhovor s americkým hercom Ethanom Hawkom. Na základe vypočutého vyberte správnu odpoveď. Vždy je správna iba **jedna** z ponúkaných možností.

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

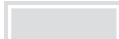
Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh 01 – 07.

01 The film *Boyhood* also describes the .

- (A) main character's fights with his girlfriend
- (B) main character's adaptation in a new school
- (C) break-up of the main character's parents
- (D) main character's life in a foreign country

02 According to Ethan, what makes *Boyhood* different from other movies is .

- (A) its exciting topic
- (B) the location of the story
- (C) a good choice of actors
- (D) the reflection of real events

03 Film viewers trust the characters because .

- (A) of their never-ending conflicts
- (B) they are played well
- (C) of their development
- (D) they have difficult relationships

04 According to Ethan, child performers .

- (A) were untrained for acting
- (B) trained as professionals
- (C) played in dangerous scenes
- (D) imitated real actors

05 Ethan Hawke enjoyed the fact that young actors .

- (A) laughed at each other a lot
- (B) behaved as in ordinary life
- (C) discussed their lives with him
- (D) performed in funny scenes

06 Ethan Hawke thinks that adults .

- (A) feel ashamed of their adolescent behaviour
- (B) are entertained by their teenage experiences
- (C) still consider their youth experiences as special
- (D) realize that lots of people have common experiences

07 Ethan Hawke compared cars and people to express that .

- (A) both have good and bad moments in life
- (B) accidents happen in the lives of both
- (C) both grow old from the moment of birth
- (D) the life of both can have a slow or fast speed



Part 2: I Have Moved to an Island Paradise (6 points)

Vypočujete si príbeh Jennifer Barclayovej, ktorá sa rozhodla žiť a pracovať na malom ostrove v Grécku. Na základe vypočutého rozhodnite o každom z tvrdení **08–13**, či je pravdivé (**A**), nepravdivé (**B**), alebo z nahrávky nevyplýva (**C**).

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoved'ovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh **08 – 13**.

08 Jennifer decided to make a change in her life because of the critical situation in her job.

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

09 Jennifer's close relationship with Greece started at the end of her secondary school studies.

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

10 For Jennifer, moving to a different country was no challenge.

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

11 Living on Tilos made Jennifer professionally independent almost immediately.

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

12 The population of Tilos in the summer is three times greater than in the winter season.

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

13 Jennifer believes that the local inhabitants of Tilos care for each other.

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

Part 3: Six Tips for Writing and Getting Your Work Published (7 points)

Vypočujete si rozhlasovú reláciu, v ktorej skúsená redaktorka Elise Howardová radí začínajúcim mladým autorom. Budete počuť 6 praktických rád, ktoré sú zhrnuté vo vetách označených číslami 14–20. Na základe vypočutého zoradíte vety do správneho poradia tak, že zapíšete do odpovedového hárka ku každej z nich príslušné poradové číslo od 1 do 6 podľa poradia v nahrávke. Pozor, **jedna** veta obsahuje informáciu, ktorá sa v nahrávke nenachádza. K tejto vete napíšete do odpovedového hárka **X**.

Svoje odpovede napíšete na odpovedový hárak označený piktogramom .

Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh 14–20.

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 14 Choose ideas you are familiar with. | Number: <input type="text"/> |
| 15 Be prepared for negative reactions. | Number: <input type="text"/> |
| 16 Respect publishers' instructions. | Number: <input type="text"/> |
| 17 Produce a small amount regularly. | Number: <input type="text"/> |
| 18 Free your work from errors. | Number: <input type="text"/> |
| 19 Look for a group of similar people. | Number: <input type="text"/> |
| 20 Discover the proper companies for your work. | Number: <input type="text"/> |



Section II – LANGUAGE IN USE (20 points)

Táto časť testu sa skladá z dvoch textov. Jej vypracovaniu by ste mali venovať približne 25 minút. Pri každom texte si všímajte piktogram, aby ste vedeli, ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte použiť.

Part 1: Second, but Always Favourite (10 points)

V nasledujúcom texte sú na miestach 21 – 30 vynechané slová. Za textom nájdete pre každé vynechané miesto štyri možnosti doplnenia. Rozhodnite, ktorá z ponúkaných možností (A) – (D) je správna. Vždy je správna iba **jedna** možnosť.

Príklad: 00 – (C)

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

Catania is the liveliest and 00 attractive town in all of Sicily. It is second in 21 but the most popular, and it can be found on the slopes of Mount Etna. 22 in 729 BC, Catania is one of the oldest Greek colonies. Its peak came in Roman times but today its popularity is returning quickly. And that can come as no 23. The city is made up of two main roads which meet at Piazza del Duomo. Thanks to its many baroque works of architecture, the city features on UNESCO's world cultural heritage 24. The busy Via Etnea is the most popular shopping street in all Catania, running for over three kilometres and lined with shops, bars, restaurants and many of the city's 25. It's a place where you can shop till you drop, enjoy some great food and drink and visit the Basilica Collegiata, for instance. Running parallel with Via Etnea is her quieter sister Via Crociferi. This is a highly attractive baroque spectacle packed 26 palaces, old buildings and churches. It's like travelling back in time to see what Catania 27 in the 18th century. For example, here is the Cathedral of St Agatha on Piazza del Duomo. Today the building has a baroque style, but it originally 28 from the Norman period and has elements that go back into history. And there are many 29 places of interest in the city so if you like a bit of history on holiday, Catania 30 for you.

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 00 | (A) much | (B) more | (C) most | (D) too |
| 21 | (A) size | (B) shape | (C) distance | (D) figure |
| 22 | (A) Based | (B) Loaded | (C) Founded | (D) Placed |
| 23 | (A) magic | (B) miracle | (C) wonder | (D) spell |
| 24 | (A) list | (B) record | (C) letter | (D) paper |
| 25 | (A) sights | (B) scenes | (C) sides | (D) sighs |
| 26 | (A) on | (B) off | (C) with | (D) from |
| 27 | (A) looked like | (B) looked as | (C) was | (D) appeared |
| 28 | (A) belongs | (B) takes | (C) owns | (D) dates |
| 29 | (A) another | (B) other | (C) the other | (D) others |
| 30 | (A) made just | (B) was just made | (C) just was made | (D) just made |



Part 2: Uluru – the ‘Heart of Australia’ (10 points)

V nasledujúcom texte sú na miestach 31–40 vynechané slová. Dopĺňajte len také slová, ktoré majú gramatickú funkciu. Doplňte vždy iba **jedno** slovo.

Príklad: – the

Svoje odpovede napíšte na odpoveďový hárok označený piktogramom .

Uluru is the largest single rock in world. It rises 348 metres the ground and is nine kilometres around at ground level. Its colour depends the time of day and the weather. At the base is a series of caves and water holes, with deep spiritual meaning for the traditional Aboriginal keepers of the place. In some the caves, traditional Aboriginal paintings can be seen. Tourists can taken to see the ‘galleries’ of rock art by guides who explain the symbols and the techniques used. The Aboriginal Cultural Centre nearby makes it clear that Aboriginal people prefer tourists not to climb the rock. The reasons for are that Uluru is a sacred site, and that it is quite dangerous to climb. The Aborigines do want their special site to cause people’s deaths. Several people die each year climbing the rock, leaving the marked path. Despite this, thousands of tourists climb to the top of the rock every year. In 1963, the tribal elders agreed to have a rope installed along the steepest part of the trail and this made the climb far less hazardous.



Section III – READING (20 points)

Táto časť testu sa skladá z troch ukážok. Jej vypracovaniu by ste mali venovať približne 45 minút. Pri každom texte si všímajte piktogram, aby ste vedeli, ktorý odpoveďový hárok máte použiť.

Part 1: California Gold Rush (7 points)

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text, v ktorom sú na miestach 41 – 47 vynechané vety. Priradíte vhodnú vetu spomedzi možností (A)–(J) na dané miesto. Tri vety nie je možné priradiť. Vždy existuje iba jedno správne riešenie.

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

The California Gold Rush took place between 1848 and 1855. During this time, gold was discovered in California. Over 300,000 people rushed to California to find gold and 'strike it rich'.

Gold was first discovered in California by James Marshall at Sutter's Mill near the city of Coloma. James was building a sawmill for John Sutter when he found shiny flakes of gold in the river. He told John Sutter about the discovery. However, soon word got out and people were rushing to California to find gold.

Before the gold rush, there were only around 14,000 non-Native Americans living in California. This soon changed. Around 6,000 people arrived in 1848 and in 1849 around 90,000 people arrived to hunt for gold. They came from all around the world. Some were Americans, but many came from places like China, Mexico, Europe, and Australia.

Many of the first to arrive did make a lot of money. They often made ten times more in a day than they could doing a normal job. The original miners used simple methods to find gold. Later, more complex methods were used. They could also search larger amounts of gravel for gold.

One of the simple methods miners used to separate gold from dirt and gravel was called panning. When panning for gold, miners put gravel and water into a pan and then shook the pan back and forth. Therefore, after shaking the pan for a while, the gold would be on the bottom of the pan and the worthless material would be at the top. Then the miner could extract the gold and set it aside.

All these thousands of miners needed equipment. Typical equipment for a miner included a pan, a shovel, and a pickaxe. Those included coffee, bacon, sugar, beans, flour, bedding, a tent, a lamp, and a kettle.

Whenever gold was discovered in a new place, miners would move in and make a mining camp. **46** San Francisco and Columbia are two examples of such towns during the gold rush.

A lot of boomtowns eventually turned into abandoned ghost towns. When the gold ran out in one area, the miners would leave to find another gold discovery. **47** One example of a gold rush ghost town is Bodie, California. Today, it is a popular tourist attraction.

(A) John and James wanted to inform some of their friends.

(B) The store owners who sold supplies to the miners often became richer than the miners.

(C) This method of separating gold was found unsuccessful.

(D) These people were called the Forty-niners.

(E) The businesses would leave too and soon the town would be empty.

(F) They also needed food and living supplies.

(G) The two men tried to keep it secret.

(H) Because gold is heavy it will eventually work its way to the bottom of the pan.

(I) Sometimes these camps would quickly grow into towns.

(J) Using them, more miners could work together.



Part 2: Johannes Gutenberg (6 points)

*Prečítajte si nasledujúci text. Rozhodnite o každom tvrdení 48–53, či je pravdivé (A) alebo nepravdivé (B). Uved'te vždy aj označenie toho odseku (a)–(e), na základe ktorého ste rozhodli o pravdivosti alebo nepravdivosti daného tvrdenia. Vždy existuje iba **jedno** správne riešenie.*

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoved'ovom hárku označenom piktogramom .

(a) Before Johannes Gutenberg introduced the printing press, making a book was a difficult process in Europe. It wasn't that hard to write a letter to one person by hand, but to create thousands of books for many people to read was nearly impossible. Without the invention of the printing press, the Scientific Revolution or the Renaissance could not happen. Our world would be very different.

(b) Gutenberg was born in Mainz, Germany around the year 1398. He was the son of a man who made jewellery from gold. Not much more is known about his childhood. It appears he moved a few times around Germany, but that's about all we know for sure.

(c) Gutenberg took some existing technologies and some of his own inventions to come up with the printing press in the year 1450. One key idea he came up with was moveable type. Rather than use wooden blocks to press ink onto paper, Gutenberg used moveable metal pieces to quickly create pages. Gutenberg introduced innovations all the way through the printing process, enabling pages to be printed much more rapidly.

(d) His presses could print thousands of pages per day compared to only 40–50 pages with the old method. This was a dramatic improvement and allowed books to be read by ordinary people for the first time in the history of Europe. Knowledge and education spread throughout the continent like never before.

(e) People think that the first printed item from the press was a German poem. Other prints included Latin grammars. Gutenberg's real fame came from producing the Gutenberg Bible. It was the first time a Bible was mass-produced and available for anyone outside the Church. Bibles were rare and could take up to a year for a priest to transcribe. Gutenberg printed around 200 Bibles in a relatively short time.

48 The invention of the printing press was a result of the Scientific Revolution.

(A) true **(B)** false

Which of the paragraphs **(a)**–**(e)** supports your answer?

49 The printing press was based on Gutenberg's ideas only.

(A) true **(B)** false

Which of the paragraphs **(a)**–**(e)** supports your answer?

50 We do not know exactly what was printed first.

(A) true **(B)** false

Which of the paragraphs **(a)**–**(e)** supports your answer?

51 With printing, common people started to have access to books.

(A) true **(B)** false

Which of the paragraphs **(a)**–**(e)** supports your answer?

52 Gutenberg used a mixture of wooden and metal blocks.

(A) true **(B)** false

Which of the paragraphs **(a)**–**(e)** supports your answer?

53 We know a lot about Gutenberg's childhood.

(A) true **(B)** false

Which of the paragraphs **(a)**–**(e)** supports your answer?



Part 3: Dezo Hoffmann (7 points)

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text. Za textom nasledujú vety, v ktorých chýbajú slová **54 – 60**. Vety nie sú v tom poradí, v akom sú usporiadané informácie v texte. Doplňte **jedno** alebo **dve** slová. Tieto slová sa nachádzajú v texte.

Svoje odpovede napíšte na odpoveďový hárok označený piktogramom  .

Dezo Hoffmann was born on 24 May 1912 in Banská Štiavnica, Kingdom of Hungary, now Slovakia. After studying journalism in Prague, he worked at Twentieth Century Fox in Paris as a photo-journalist. During Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia, he was sent to make a documentary of the invasion. After returning from Africa he was sent to Spain to film the 1936 People's Olympiad (a protest against the official Olympic Games in Berlin under Hitler's propaganda). Soon after he arrived in Spain, the civil war broke out and Dezo found himself on the barricades.

Facing war dangers, Dezo was injured a few times. The third injury was serious, leaving him without memory for several months. After recovery he moved to England and joined the group of Czechoslovak pilots flying with the RAF during World War II. After the war, he remained in London, working for various newspapers and magazines. In 1955, he began his collaboration with Record Mirror magazine, which was the start of his career photographing show-business celebrities.

In 1962, he went to Liverpool to shoot an unknown but promising group The Beatles. Mutual appreciation and sympathy led to a long-lasting relationship between Hoffmann and the group. They say that Paul McCartney declared him the world's best photographer. During the following years Hoffmann's famous photos of The Beatles attracted the attention of many other stars. He was regarded as a 'nice chap' who was welcomed wherever he went despite his strong foreign accent.

In 1982, Omnibus Press published *With The Beatles – The Historic Photographs of Dezo Hoffmann*, showing some of the photos taken by Dezo during the prime time of Beatlemania. This book is out of print as Dezo's Beatles photos collection has been acquired by Apple Corps Ltd. Hoffmann sold 100 of his Beatles negatives to Australian Colin Kaye. The remainder of Dezo's archive of approximately 1 million photographs of many pop musicians and showbiz personalities was acquired by Rex Features, the photo agency and library which had represented Dezo for worldwide media sales of his work from the early 1960s until his death. Dezo Hoffmann died on 29 March 1986 aged 73 in the Harley Street Clinic, London.

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 54 | During the war, Dezo lost his <input type="text"/> for some time. | (1 word) |
| 55 | After finishing his studies, Dezo took a job as a/an <input type="text"/> . | (1 word) |
| 56 | Dezo fought as a/an <input type="text"/> in the Second World War. | (1 word) |
| 57 | The role of Rex Features was to represent Dezo for <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> all over the world. | (2 words) |
| 58 | Before working in Spain, Dezo was in <input type="text"/> making a documentary. | (1 word) |
| 59 | When he was talking, everyone could hear Dezo's <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . | (2 words) |
| 60 | Hoffman's famous book is no longer printed because the <input type="text"/> have a different owner. | (1 word) |

KONIEC TESTU

Zdroje

- *Bridge, September 2014, strana 20; 25. 10. 2018, adaptované.*
- *woman&home, August 2018, strana 43; 25. 10. 2018, adaptované.*
- *https://www.educationworld.com/a_curr/curr172.shtml; 09. 09.2018, adaptované.*
- *Catania Second, but Always Favourite, Mywings, 2018, strany 27–28; 25. 10. 2018, adaptované.*
- *Dennis, A. Spotlight on Australia, 2000, strany 66-67, ISBN 0-19-550768-1; 26. 10. 2018, adaptované.*
- *https://www.ducksters.com/history/westward_expansion/california_gold_rush.php; 20. 10. 2018, adaptované.*
- *https://www.ducksters.com/biography/johannes_gutenberg.php; 22. 10. 2018, adaptované.*
- *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dezo_Hoffmann; 22. 10. 2018, adaptované.*

Pokyny na vyplňovanie odpovedového hárka

Odpovedové hárky budú skenované, nesmú sa kopírovať, krčiť ani prehýbať.
Aby skener vedel prečítať vaše odpovede, musíte dodržať nasledujúce pokyny:

- Píšte perom s čiernou alebo modrou náplňou. Nepoužívajte tradičné plniace perá, veľmi tenko píšuče perá, obyčajné ceruzky ani pentelky.

- Riešenia **úloh s výberom odpovede** zapisujte krížikom .

- Správne zaznačenie odpovede (C)
A B C D

- Nesprávne zaznačenie odpovede (C)
A B C D

A B C D

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

- Keď sa pomýlite alebo neskôr zmeníte názor, úplne zaplňte políčko s nesprávnym krížikom a urobte nový krížik.

A B C D

- Ak náhodou znovu zmeníte názor a chcete zaznačiť pôvodnú odpoveď, urobte krížiky do všetkých políčok a zaplnené políčko dajte do krúžku.

A B C D

- Odpovede na **úlohy s krátkou odpoveďou** napíšte do príslušného poľa odpovedového hárka čitateľne písaným alebo tlačným písmom. Pri použití tlačného písma **rozlišujte veľké a malé písmená**.

Neotvárajte test, pokiaľ nedostanete pokyn!