



**MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVA SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY**

**STROMOVÁ 1, 813 30 BRATISLAVA**

**M A T U R I T A 2 0 0 9**


**EXTERNÁ ČASŤ**

**ANGLICKÝ JAZYK**

**úroveň B1**

**kód testu: 9140**

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

- Test obsahuje **60 úloh**.
- Na vypracovanie testu budete mať **100 minút**.
- V teste sa stretnete s dvoma typmi úloh:
  - pri úlohách s výberom odpovede vyberte správnu odpoveď spomedzi niekoľkých ponúkaných možností, z ktorých je vždy správna iba jedna. Správnu odpoveď zaznačte krížikom do príslušného políčka odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom **X** ;
  - pri úlohách s krátkou odpoveďou, ktorú tvorí jedno či niekoľko slov, píšete do príslušného poľa odpoveďového hárka označeného piktogramom  .
- Pri práci smiete používať iba pero s čiernou alebo modrou náplňou. Nesmiete používať zošity, slovníky, učebnice ani inú literatúru.
- **Píšte čitateľne. Pri použití tlačeneho písma rozlišujte veľké a malé písmená.**
- **Podrobnejšie pokyny na vyplňovanie odpoveďového hárka sú na poslednej strane testu. Prečítajte si ich.**
- Pracujte rýchlo, ale sústreďte sa.

Želáme vám veľa úspechov!

**Začnite pracovať, až keď dostanete pokyn!**

## Section I – LISTENING (20 points)

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: The Story of Our Family (7 points)

Vypočujte si príbeh rodiny Williamsovcov. Na základe vypočutého vyberte správnu odpoveď. Vždy je správna iba jedna z ponúkaných možností.

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom **X**.

Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh 01 – 07.

**1** The reason why Serena did not participate in the Tour this year was .

(A) financial problems

(B) family situation

(C) health problems

(D) her stay abroad

**2** Venus meets other members of her family .

(A) once a year

(B) twice a year

(C) every few months

(D) every few weeks

**3** As a child, Venus .

(A) knew how violent the place they lived in was

(B) did not realise the level of violence in the place they lived

(C) realised there were racial problems in the place they lived

(D) did not see any racial conflicts in the place they lived

**4** As a child, Serena .

(A) fought with her sister Venus

(B) read books with her sister Venus

(C) imitated her sister Venus

(D) argued with her sister Venus

**5** Her sister Yetunde died as a victim of a .

(A) bar fight

(B) car accident

(C) plane crash

(D) street shooting

**6** To forget pain and sadness, the sisters used to .

(A) watch TV together

(B) play cards for hours

(C) listen to Yetunde's CDs

(D) play computer games

**7** Venus .

(A) will get married soon

(B) thinks about her future children most of the time

(C) doesn't consider marriage her present priority

(D) doesn't believe in marriage

**Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane**

**Part 2: A Deaf Actress (6 points)**

Vypočujte si príbeh herečky. 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 **X**.

Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh 08 – 13.

**8** Marlee Matlin has just started performing in the show *Dancing with the Stars*.  
(A) true                      (B) false                      (C) not stated

**9** She has been deaf from birth.  
(A) true                      (B) false                      (C) not stated

**10** Her film *Sweet Nothing in My Ear* reflects her experience from the dancing show.  
(A) true                      (B) false                      (C) not stated

**11** Her husband's job is connected with legislation.  
(A) true                      (B) false                      (C) not stated

**12** Matlin's parents-in-law have stayed in her house for more than a year.  
(A) true                      (B) false                      (C) not stated

**13** Matlin's daughter Sarah would like to follow her mother's occupation.  
(A) true                      (B) false                      (C) not stated

### Part 3: How To Get More Energy (7 points)

Vypočujte si rozhlasovú reláciu o zdravom životnom štýle. Dozviete sa 6 praktických nápadov. Tieto sú zhrnuté vo vetách označených 14 – 20, avšak nie v poradí, v akom ste ich počuli v nahrávke. 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. Pozor, **jedna** veta je navyše a obsahuje informáciu, ktorú ste v nahrávke nepočuli. K tejto vete napíšete do odpovedového hárka označenie **X**.

**Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpovedovom hárku označenom piktogramom  .**

Teraz máte dve minúty na prečítanie úloh.

14  Plan enjoyable activities.

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15  Redesign your working area.

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16  Have quality sleep.

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17  Send e-mails to your friends.

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18  Smile against tiredness.

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19  Change your diet.

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20  Stop worrying.

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**Koniec 1. časti testu**

## 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: Environmental Issues (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.

Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom **X**.

Príklad: **00** – (C)

In 1970, a twenty-five-year-old college student named Denis Hyes did **00** that almost made him the most important environmentalist of the century. He organized lectures, workshops, and teach-ins, which **21** held on April 22, 1970. He called it Earth Day. Approximately 20 million people participated in the event **22** the United States, and it **23** by over 100 million people in over 100 countries with tree plantings, concerts, TV documentaries, books, festivals, and even an expedition to climb Mount Everest in order **24** garbage left by past expeditions.

The degradation of the environment was not new when the first Earth Day **25** place. Writers and environmentalists had already brought it to the public's **26**. But the first Earth Days were effective in raising a **27** wider public understanding than ever before.

Environmental issues are now on a global scale and all the problems could result in the extinction of the human race. By the fortieth Earth Day, in 2010, we may know the **28** of all these problems. Will changing people's habits be harder than pulling teeth? We all had better become environmentalists and use our votes and buying power to **29** changes. We must change our lifestyles. So far, people **30** enough respect to their surroundings.

- 00 (A) anything (B) nothing (C) something (D) thing
- 
- 21 (A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were
- 
- 22 (A) across (B) along (C) through (D) past
- 
- 23 (A) is celebrated (B) celebrates (C) was celebrated (D) celebrated
- 
- 24 (A) to collect (B) collecting (C) collect (D) collected
- 
- 25 (A) takes (B) has taken (C) took (D) will take
- 
- 26 (A) attention (B) view (C) opinion (D) idea
- 
- 27 (A) more (B) most (C) many (D) much
- 
- 28 (A) outfit (B) outcome (C) outlet (D) outing
- 
- 29 (A) affect (B) prevent (C) function (D) reduce
- 
- 30 (A) didn't show (B) haven't shown (C) won't show (D) weren't shown

**Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane**

## Part 2: Written Language (10 points)

V nasledujúcom texte sú vynechané slová 31 – 40. Slová napísané veľkými tlačenými písmenami dajte do správneho tvaru a doplňte nimi text v príslušnom riadku.

Svoje odpovede napíšte na odpoveďový hárok označený piktogramom  .

Príklad: 00 – frequently

Although we use spoken language more 00, we keep the rules of written language better. In fact, most efforts to 31 our language use and 32 are through written materials. In some ways, the written word can be more 33 than the spoken message.

The 34 of days long ago still influence our thinking through the written word. Written language allows more complete and organized 35 than spoken language because the ideas have been thought out, reworked, and polished before they are written on paper. The written word also allows more 36 ideas.

These ideas, if communicated 37, could cause 38 or be difficult to follow. The written word allows the language 39 to go back a second or third time to understand an idea 40.

FREQUENT  
IMPROVEMENT  
KNOW  
POWER  
  
PHILOSOPHY  
  
THINK  
  
COMPLEXITY  
ORAL  
CONFUSE  
USE  
COMPLETE

Koniec 2. časti testu



**Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane**

## 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: Reality Shows (7 points)

*Prečítajte si nasledujúci text. K úlohám 41 – 47 priradíte vhodnú vetu spomedzi možností (A) – (J). Tri vety sa nedajú priradiť k žiadnej z úloh. Vždy existuje iba jedno správne riešenie.*

*Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoveďovom hárku označenom piktogramom **X**.*

‘Big Brother’ was probably the first of the new reality shows but the genre has developed. Many are popular because they have a theme to them, but most are based on the idea of the ‘survival of the fittest’ by eliminating participants as the series progresses.

So we have the dating shows where winners either make a couple or stay true to their partners outside the TV studio. **41** There are lots of sports-based shows which have led to contestants getting contracts to become professionals in the real world. There are also similar shows based on music, in which the winners get to make a recording. **42** On a more personal level, we have programmes designed to show more extreme physical and emotional reactions. In one series, participants have to face the thing that they are most afraid of – being covered with scorpions for example, or climbing out of a window twenty floors up in the air.

Critics say these programmes make people look silly and take advantage of people’s weaknesses. **43** There are many reasons why. For the viewer it’s an opportunity to ‘people watch’. It’s natural to like watching other people. They’re interesting. **44** We get to know the characters and see them grow and develop week after week, and, of course, television is the perfect place to watch people. Like at the theatre or cinema, we can look at other people and they can’t look back, but with television, we can watch in the privacy of our own homes. **45**

The TV companies like reality shows because they are cheap to produce and they attract younger viewers. **46** The last 'Big Brother' in Britain attracted an enormous amount of money from advertising. The shows don't depend on 'star' actors with enormous salaries, and the 'actors' won't go on strike.

And why do people take part in them? Well, for fame and money of course. In the past, appearing on television was not something ordinary people did. You had to be good at something, like sport, or reading the news, or acting. Not any more. **47** We film births, weddings, our child's first steps. Nowadays it isn't history if it isn't filmed... and then put on the internet.

- (A) However, people watch them.
- (B) There may be limits to what the public will watch.
- (C) Then there are those which test how good people are at specific jobs.
- (D) The video camera is an important part of many people's lives.
- (E) We watch, but we don't have to tell anyone about it.
- (F) This may lead to real success in the world of show business.
- (G) They are filmed while they are trying to find food and shelter.
- (H) Advertisers definitely like this.
- (I) We can imagine what we would do in their situation.
- (J) Now there are so many other shows around.

**Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane**

## Part 2: Young Britons Are Not Good at Learning Languages (6 points)

Prečítajte si nasledujúci text. Rozhodnite o každom z tvrdení 48 – 53, či je pravdivé (A) alebo nepravdivé (B). Uveďte 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 **X** .

(a) The majority of teenagers in Britain are keen to work abroad but most of them don't speak foreign languages. Government research figures show that 58 % of 11 – 18 year olds in the UK have no foreign language skills, and therefore it is difficult for them to enter the international labour market.

(b) Most British people are lazy when it comes to learning a foreign language. The main argument they use is that foreigners make it too easy for British people because when the British are abroad, everyone around speaks English to them. That's definitely true.

(c) This fact is supported by figures out this week. The British Government found that 58 % of 11 – 18 year olds in the UK do not speak a second language. However, two thirds of teenagers in Britain want to work abroad when they're older – the countries of their choice are Italy, Spain, France or China. The British Government admits there is a problem. Not enough young people continue learning a second language when they leave school.

(d) Teresa Tinley from the country's national centre of languages says this problem does not have positive effects on the economy: "We are in a competitive global market and we need to be able to speak to our customers and our potential customers. Our trade is very much directed towards English-speaking countries. Our research shows that our exports are suffering."

(e) The research is seen as further evidence that most young people believe they can survive in a foreign country by speaking English – something the government in London wants to change by introducing new measures to improve their foreign language skills.

**48** British politicians want young people to learn foreign languages better.

(A) true                      (B) false

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

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**49** Good knowledge of a foreign language is not important for British business.

(A) true                      (B) false

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

---

**50** It is difficult for British teenagers to find work in a foreign country.

(A) true                      (B) false

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

---

**51** British people think that foreigners should speak English better.

(A) true                      (B) false

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

---

**52** A lot of young British people keep studying a second language when they start work.

(A) true                      (B) false

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

---

**53** Many British people are keen to learn a foreign language.

(A) true                      (B) false

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

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**Test pokračuje na ďalšej strane**

**Part 3: English – Disposable Products (7 points)**

*Prečítajte si nasledujúci text. Za textom nasledujú vety, v ktorých chýbajú slová 54 – 60. Doplňte ich. Doplňte jedno alebo dve slová.*

***Svoje odpovede vyznačte na odpoved'ovom hárku označenom piktogramom  .***

Those in the 'green' movement think it is very important that the choices of individual consumers should change our society and make it more environmentally friendly. At the moment in the world we throw away 15 billion ordinary batteries a year. Some of the new types of rechargeable battery can be re-charged 1,000 times which should mean 1,000 times less rubbish going into the ground.

Disposable products, or ones which need replacing after a short period of use, have become a feature of modern industry. In this way, the industries ensure that people continue to buy their products. The life of a personal computer may be about 3 years on average. People apparently change their mobile phones about twice as fast... every 16 months! You might think that this explains why a lot of shops are still displaying shelves full of single-use batteries, but rechargeable ones are harder to find. Certainly, statistics show that if we spent less money on batteries and kept using other things a bit longer – our economies would be smaller. Theoretically, you would expect unemployment to increase or wages to go down. In reality though, if we improve the environment we should feel richer.

There comes a moment when even a rechargeable battery has to be thrown away. My batteries were made of nickel-cadmium and there was a symbol on them clearly saying you have to recycle them. You cannot just throw them in the rubbish bin. Cadmium is a poisonous metal which accumulates in living things. Cadmium is also one of the many dangerous things you take in with smoke if you smoke cigarettes.

If the batteries are recycled, then all of the cadmium can be recovered and used again for making more batteries.

- 54 [ ] batteries are those we regularly throw away. (1 word)
- 55 People change their [ ] [ ] more often than their computers. (2 words)
- 56 In shops it is not always difficult to buy [ ] batteries. (1 word)
- 57 [ ] is found in some batteries and in cigarettes. (1 word)
- 58 In general, people use their computers for about [ ] [ ] . (2 words)
- 59 The metal in some batteries is a [ ] chemical and is a danger. (1 word)
- 60 Using things for longer could reduce countries' [ ] growth. (1 word)

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# Pokyny na vyplňovanie odpovedového hárka

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

- Píšte perom s čiernou alebo modrou náplňou. Nepoužívajte tradičné plniace perá, veľmi tenko píšuace perá, obyčajné ceruzky ani pentelky.
- Textové polia (kód školy, kód testu, kód žiaka, ...) vyplňte veľkými tlačеныmi písmenami alebo číslicami podľa predpísaného vzoru. Vpisované údaje nesmú presahovať biele pole určené na vpisovanie.
- Riešenia úloh s výberom odpovede zapisujte krížikom  .

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789

- Správne zaznačenie odpovede (A) 

A	B	C	D
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

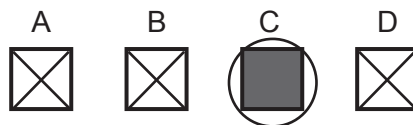
- Nesprávne zaznačenie odpovede (B) 

A	B	C	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 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 so zlým krížikom a urobte nový krížik.



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



- Riešenia úloh s krátkou odpoveďou napíšte do príslušného poľa odpovedového hárka čitateľne bežným písmom. Pri použití tlačeneho písma rozlišujte **veľké** a **malé** písmená. Tieto polia sa nebudú skenovať.

**Neotvárajte test, pokiaľ nedostanete pokyn.**