

NÁRODNÍ SROVNÁVACÍ ZKOUŠKY

AJ

TEST Z ČERVNA II/JÚNA II 2020

Datum konání zkoušky: 27. června 2020

Max. možné skóre: 60

Počet řešitelů testu: 566

Max. dosažené skóre: 60

Počet úloh: 60

Min. možné skóre: -17,3

Průměrná vynechanost: 12,5 %

Min. dosažené skóre: -7,0

Správné odpovědi jsou označeny.

Průměrné skóre: 25,5

Pokyny ke zkoušce:

- Test obsahuje 60 úloh.
- Je rozdělen do 3 oddílů, na řešení prvního máte 23 minut (délka nahrávky), na každý další 20 minut.
- Pracujte vždy jen na příslušném oddílu, časy nejsou převoditelné.
- U každé úlohy s výběrem možností je jen jedna správná odpověď.
- Za každou správnou odpověď získáte bod, za špatnou odpověď (s výjimkou posledních 8 úloh) část bodu ztrácíte.
- Nejlepší je řešit nejdříve snadné úlohy a k náročnějším se vrátit.
- Nebudte nervózní z toho, že nevyřešíte všechno, to se povede málokomu.

1. Listening

Listening 1

You will hear a text which is followed by several tasks. You will be given time to look through the relevant tasks before you listen. You will hear the recording twice. Solve the tasks based solely on the information in the recording.

QUESTIONS 1–6

Sleepy teenagers

Listen to the report about a research on the sleeping habits of teenagers.

(adapted from: www.bbc.co.uk)

1.

How long did the study of Morgan's and her friends' sleeping habits last?

- (A) a week
- (B) **2 weeks**
- (C) a month
- (D) 4 weeks with a two-week break

2.

How did the scientists obtain the information about Morgan's sleep patterns?

- (A) Morgan had a sophisticated sensor attached to her bed, which checked how long she slept.
- (B) Morgan's every movement was recorded by a video camera installed in her room.
- (C) **Morgan had a special device attached to her body, which enabled to obtain the data.**
- (D) Morgan spent several nights in a research centre closely monitored by the scientists.

3.

How much less sleep do teenagers get on average compared to the needs of an adult person?

- (A) about 30 minutes less
- (B) about 1 hour less
- (C) **about 1,5 hours less, sometimes even 2 hours less**
- (D) They don't get less sleep, but their needs are different from adults.

4.

What is the difference between adults and teenagers when it comes to the secretion of the hormone melatonin?

- (A) The levels of melatonin in the case of teenagers decrease more slowly during the night.
- (B) **Compared to adults, teenagers release melatonin later at night.**
- (C) The secretion of melatonin in the case of adults peaks around midnight, sooner than in the case of teenagers.
- (D) The levels of melatonin are generally lower in the teenage years than in adulthood.

5.

Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) **Teenagers regularly sleep less than 7 hours a night.**
- (B) Adults need much less than 8 hours of sleep every day.
- (C) The main function of the hormone melatonin is to ensure that the body clock works well.
- (D) Morgan finds it more difficult to wake up during the summer holidays than in the winter.

6.

Which of the following statements is **not** correct?

- (A) Many people believe that teenagers don't want to get up just because they are lazy.
- (B) Morgan is a student whose age exceeds sixteen.
- (C) Morgan says that waking her up just once is sometimes insufficient.
- (D) **Sending a teenager to bed earlier speeds up the secretion of melatonin.**

1. Listening

Listening 2

You will hear a series of short unrelated extracts. There is one task for each extract. You will be given time to read the relevant task before you listen. You will hear each extract twice. Solve the tasks based solely on the information in the recording.

7.

You hear an excerpt from an interview with a famous director.

The director's attitude towards technology can be best described as _____.

- (A) enthusiastic
- (B) unstable
- (C) supportive
- (D) **indifferent**

8.

You hear two people chatting about perfectionism.

In spite of what he says in the beginning, the man concedes that _____.

- (A) **he used to be a know-it-all**
- (B) he doesn't like being corrected
- (C) he's harsher on other people's work than on his own
- (D) he also makes errors

9.

You hear a man who is planning a trip with his wife.

He says they have agreed _____.

- (A) to travel by train
- (B) to travel by plane
- (C) **to travel by bus**
- (D) not to travel at all

10.

You hear a woman describing her experience learning English.

The speaker adopted American English as a learner because _____.

- (A) she didn't like Britishisms
- (B) she was being punished for using British words
- (C) it was considered "proper"
- (D) **she wanted to adapt to her teachers**

11.

You hear a person talking about garbage.

What is the speaker complaining about?

- (A) insufficient capacity of garbage bins
- (B) the irregularity of times when garbage is collected
- (C) **people who put their garbage out too early**
- (D) people who do not recycle garbage at all

12.

You hear Colin Meloy, a US pop star, talking about his new song.

Colin originally thought people would find his song _____.

- (A) exciting
- (B) **odd**
- (C) risky
- (D) well structured

2. Reading

Reading 1

Read the following text and solve the tasks based solely on the information in it.

QUESTIONS 13–20

Four Strange Festivals Around the World

We have selected four festivals we find a little bit odd, but entirely awesome. For each of the questions below, choose from the festivals A – D. Each festival may be chosen more than once.

A – Haro Wine Festival (Spain)

Unless you have a really good reason to do so, throwing wine at friends and family members is generally discouraged. But not at the Haro Wine Festival, also known as the Wine Fight, where visitors follow a procession to the Cliffs of Bilibio, carrying jugs, bottles, water guns, and all types of containers filled with red wine, and then proceed to douse each other. Tourists and locals wear white shirts, and return to town soaked purple. Though the actual fight lasts only a few hours, the Wine Festival is a three-day affair.

B – The Boryeong Mud Festival (South Korea)

What originally began as a means to promote the small South Korean town's mud cosmetics has evolved into a filthy, fun festival which places little importance on local cosmetics. Set along the mineral-rich Daecheon beach, the Boryeong Mud Festival lets guests swim, relax, and let loose. Now in its 16th year, the nine-day celebration draws as many as two million visitors, all of whom are eager to lather up in grey goop. Visitors have plenty of muddy activities to choose from, such as mud races, mud facials, and the always-popular Mr. Mud competition. Those who wish to keep clean (or as clean as possible) can enjoy pop and hip-hop musical acts, pottery and soap making demonstrations, firework displays, and more.

C – The Monkey Buffet Festival (Thailand)

Over 3,000 macaque monkeys call the small village of Lopburi – which translates to “monkey town” – home, and once a year they are treated to a feast fit for King Kong. Locals fill the streets with huge platters of food, such as cakes, fruit, and candies, and the primates are given free reign to gorge themselves. The celebration is a way to honor the animals, which are seen as blessed descendants of a great warrior monkey according to Hindu tradition. The event lures plenty of tourists, but be warned: the macaques are not shy, and have been known to get a bit grabby when they see a tourist's possession they want.

D – Wife Carrying World Championships (Finland)

No one is quite sure how wife carrying became a sport, but Finland's Wife Carrying World Championships, now in its 18th year, have proven to be so popular that similar competitions have popped up in the UK and the US. The concept seems straightforward: the male competitor must carry his female teammate from one point to another. Sound easy? It's not: the course is riddled with obstacles, from fences to water hazards. According to the official rules, the wife may be “your own, the neighbour's, or you may have found her further afield,” but most importantly, each contestant “must enjoy themselves.” There's also plenty of music, brews, and activities to be enjoyed. If you and your partner feel like you need a drink afterwards, you're in luck. The grand prize is the winning wife's weight in beer.

(adapted from: <http://blog.shermanstravel.com/2013/strange-festivals-around-the-world>)

13.

Which festival entails a risk of theft of visitors' belongings?

- (A) Haro Wine Festival (Spain)
- (B) The Boryeong Mud Festival (South Korea)
- (C) **The Monkey Buffet Festival (Thailand)**
- (D) Wife Carrying World Championships (Finland)

14.

Which festival includes walking in a line of people?

- (A) **Haro Wine Festival (Spain)**
- (B) The Boryeong Mud Festival (South Korea)
- (C) The Monkey Buffet Festival (Thailand)
- (D) Wife Carrying World Championships (Finland)

15.

Which festival involves people transporting other people around?

- (A) Haro Wine Festival (Spain)
- (B) The Boryeong Mud Festival (South Korea)
- (C) The Monkey Buffet Festival (Thailand)
- (D) **Wife Carrying World Championships (Finland)**

2. Reading

16.

Which festival had a different purpose in the past?

- (A) Haro Wine Festival (Spain)
- (B) The Boryeong Mud Festival (South Korea)**
- (C) The Monkey Buffet Festival (Thailand)
- (D) Wife Carrying World Championships (Finland)

17.

Which festival has been copied in other countries?

- (A) Haro Wine Festival (Spain)
- (B) The Boryeong Mud Festival (South Korea)**
- (C) The Monkey Buffet Festival (Thailand)
- (D) Wife Carrying World Championships (Finland)**

18.

Which festival offers its visitors an opportunity to see how certain goods are produced?

- (A) Haro Wine Festival (Spain)
- (B) The Boryeong Mud Festival (South Korea)**
- (C) The Monkey Buffet Festival (Thailand)
- (D) Wife Carrying World Championships (Finland)

19.

Which festival includes people throwing liquid at each other?

- (A) Haro Wine Festival (Spain)**
- (B) The Boryeong Mud Festival (South Korea)
- (C) The Monkey Buffet Festival (Thailand)
- (D) Wife Carrying World Championships (Finland)

20.

Which festival is actually a way of showing respect for the offspring of a fighter?

- (A) Haro Wine Festival (Spain)
- (B) The Boryeong Mud Festival (South Korea)
- (C) The Monkey Buffet Festival (Thailand)**
- (D) Wife Carrying World Championships (Finland)

2. Reading

Reading 2

Read the following text and solve the tasks based solely on the information in it.

QUESTIONS 21–28

Boy, 11, boards plane to Italy at Manchester Airport without passport

An 11-year-old boy boarded a plane from Manchester to Rome on his own without a passport, tickets or boarding pass. He mingled with families to get through checks in Terminal 1 on Tuesday. He was found mid-air on the JetAlpha plane after passengers became suspicious. The airline said no head count was carried out on this flight and they would now become mandatory. A Manchester Airport spokesman said a number of airline staff had been suspended. (A)

Transport Secretary Justine Greening said it was “incredibly concerning”.

The youngster had been shopping with his mother at Wythenshawe Civic Centre when he went missing. (B) Staff at the shopping centre were alerted and checked CCTV which showed the boy leaving the complex before he made his way to the airport. The airport spokesman said the boy passed through security checks but was not asked to show any documentation. The boy decided to go straight to the nearest aircraft that was boarding, which was a flight to Rome.

The spokesman said: “It is clear that documentation has not been checked correctly at security and the boarding gate. However, the boy went through full security screening.” (C)

Ms Greening said: “I treat security breaches very, very seriously indeed, so we are now reviewing urgently with Manchester Airport, and indeed the airline, exactly what happened.”

A spokesperson for JetAlpha said: “On Tuesday an 11-year-old boy cleared security at Manchester Airport, without the necessary paperwork. (D) However, he had been through a full security search. The boy then boarded our flight bound for Rome. We have launched a full investigation into what is a serious incident, and the staff involved have been suspended pending the outcome. The boy has been returned safely to his family.”

He stayed on board the plane when it landed at Rome Fiumicino Airport and was flown back to Manchester when the plane returned on Tuesday evening.

(adapted from: www.bbc.co.uk)

21.

The word “mandatory” in the first paragraph of the text is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) thorough
- (B) moderate
- (C) strict
- (D) **compulsory**

22.

The boy _____ in order to board the plane.

- (A) avoided all the security checks
- (B) **blended in with the crowd**
- (C) tried hard not to look scared
- (D) bought himself a plane ticket

23.

JetAlpha will be checking the _____ more carefully due to the incident.

- (A) condition of planes
- (B) customers' children
- (C) **number of travellers**
- (D) airline staff

24.

The word “concerning” in the second paragraph of the text is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) scared
- (B) **worrying**
- (C) difficult
- (D) controlling

25.

The kid chose the flight to Rome because _____.

- (A) he liked the flight attendants
- (B) the aircraft was painted a nice colour
- (C) **it was the closest on his way**
- (D) it was unguarded

2. Reading

26.

With which two institutions is Ms Greening's office investigating the incident described by the text?

- I. with the airport in Rome
- II. with the boy's family
- III. with the JetAlpha company
- IV. with the airport in Manchester

- (A) I and III
- (B) I and IV
- (C) II and III
- (D) **III and IV**

27.

Some employees of JetAlpha _____ following the incident.

- (A) **had to stop working temporarily**
- (B) offered their apologies
- (C) handed in their resignations
- (D) were fired from their jobs with no prospect of return

28.

Look at the four letters (A) to (D) in the text above. These indicate where the following sentence could be added to the text.

That means the safety of passengers and the aircraft was never compromised.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

3. Use of English

Multiple choice cloze

Fill in the numbered gaps in the following short texts with the most suitable word or phrase from the options offered.

QUESTIONS 29–35

How far did women's war efforts contribute to gaining the vote in 1918?

As men left their jobs and went overseas to fight in the war, many women volunteered to take their place. At first, they were met with patronising remarks. But by 1915, as the war forced Britain to recruit more and more soldiers, women's willingness to volunteer (29) no longer be ignored and thousands of women got employed in industries key to the war effort.

The contribution women made (30) the war had an impact on attitudes to women. Politicians and the (31) public alike recognized that women deserved greater political rights. So in 1918, women over 30 years old who were householders, or married to householders, were given the right to vote. But it was not the only, and may not even have been the main, reason why women received the vote. Think about it. The women who benefited in 1918 were mature and married females. Young women who had contributed so much in the munitions factories and elsewhere (32) no recognition by the government.

So the significance of women's war work may have been exaggerated by some historians. It's also true that in Britain, various women's political movements had prepared the (33) for political recognition. Look at France for comparison, where women were not enfranchised at that time, (34) their war effort. This was largely (35) the fact that there was no women's suffrage movement in France pre-war.

(adapted from: www.bbc.co.uk)

29.

- (A) will
- (B) had
- (C) were
- (D) **could**

30.

- (A) while
- (B) around
- (C) in the course
- (D) **during**

31.

- (A) **general**
- (B) overall
- (C) group
- (D) most

32.

- (A) gave
- (B) **were given**
- (C) had given
- (D) may be given

33.

- (A) floor
- (B) soil
- (C) place
- (D) **ground**

34.

- (A) in spite
- (B) although
- (C) even if
- (D) **despite**

35.

- (A) **due to**
- (B) because
- (C) in consequence
- (D) from

3. Use of English

QUESTIONS 36–42

Why do girls wear pink and boys wear blue?

Surely you've done it before. You see a small baby and, based on the colour of the baby's blanket, decide (36) it's a boy or a girl. But have you ever wondered why? Doctors Anya Hurlbert and Yazhu Ling (37) at Newcastle University created an experiment concerning colour preferences among men and women. The findings from the experiment showed that men and women both preferred blue out of the set of basic colours. However, (38) given mixed colours to choose from, the male population of the study showed a wide preference for colour blends. But when the women (39) to choose from mixed colors, they tended to prefer colours that moved away from blue and toward the red end of the spectrum. The scientists concluded that the long-held distinction of colour preferences among genders had a real basis. But the question (40) – why is there a distinction among males and females (41) colour preferences? Doctors Hurlbert and Ling suggest that the reason is found in humanity's distant past and that the origins of our colour preferences (42) on the African savannah.

(adapted from: <http://people.howstuffworks.com>)

36.

- (A) so
- (B) whereas
- (C) about
- (D) **whether**

37.

- (A) works
- (B) worked
- (C) work
- (D) **working**

38.

- (A) **when**
- (B) by
- (C) they
- (D) have

39.

- (A) asked
- (B) **were asked**
- (C) will ask
- (D) have asked

40.

- (A) rests
- (B) receives
- (C) realizes
- (D) **remains**

41.

- (A) regardless
- (B) regards
- (C) regarded
- (D) **regarding**

42.

- (A) may find
- (B) might found
- (C) may have found
- (D) **might be found**

3. Use of English

Grammar and Vocabulary

Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the most suitable word or phrase from the options offered.

43.

It was insensitive of her to bring up such an awkward topic during a dinner with friends.

In the context of the sentence above, the expression “bring up” is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) lift
- (B) overlook
- (C) conclude
- (D) **mention**

44.

The debate about nuclear energy has engaged the entire nation – everyone’s talking about it.

In the context of the sentence above, the word “engaged” is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) infuriated
- (B) proposed
- (C) **absorbed**
- (D) separated

45.

Anne was tired of constantly having to settle her little brothers’ disputes.

In the context of the sentence above, the word “disputes” is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) behaviour
- (B) offences
- (C) **arguments**
- (D) questions

46.

The journalist’s article was a deliberate attack on the prime minister.

In the context of the sentence above, the word “deliberate” is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) accidental
- (B) hidden
- (C) unexpected
- (D) **intentional**

47.

If Claudia _____ her cell phone on her, she would have called the ambulance immediately.

- (A) has had
- (B) had to
- (C) **had had**
- (D) was having

48.

The film is definitely worth _____.

- (A) to see
- (B) **seeing**
- (C) seen
- (D) to have seen

49.

In the _____ event of an emergency, please stay calm.

- (A) **unlikely**
- (B) probably
- (C) unlike
- (D) unbelievably

50.

I promise that this work _____ by tomorrow.

- (A) will do
- (B) **will be done**
- (C) will done
- (D) will have done

51.

– I am going to take a skydiving course.

– I’d rather you _____. It’s too dangerous.

- (A) don’t
- (B) aren’t going to
- (C) **didn’t**
- (D) won’t

52.

The movie was supposed to be a horror, but it was so funny I couldn’t help but _____.

- (A) I laugh
- (B) to laughing
- (C) laughter
- (D) **laugh**

3. Use of English

Word formation

Use the word in brackets at the end of each sentence to form a new word that fits the gap. **Please write neatly in capital letters. Illegible answers will be considered to be incorrect.**

Example: The Mona Lisa is one of the most _____ paintings in the world. (FAME)

F A M O U S

53.

The funeral procession (**slowly**) followed the horse-drawn carriage with the ex-president's body. (SLOW)

54.

This new application will (**enable**) you to track your learning progress. (ABLE)

55.

The whole class burst out (**laughing**) at Mark's witty and unexpected answer. (LAUGH)

56.

This product needs to be improved (**considerably**) before being launched into the market. (CONSIDER)

57.

When Ada told me she was pregnant, I just stared at her in (**disbelief**). (BELIEVE)

58.

The recent report on corruption of political representatives was applauded as bipartisan, neutral and (**unbiased**). (BIAS)

59.

The government is preparing incentives to aid economic (**growth**). (GROW)

60.

In my opinion, this whole situation smells (**fishy**). (FISH)

END OF THE TEST

Počkejte na pokyny administrátora. / Počkajte na pokyn administrátora.