

NÁRODNÍ SROVNÁVACÍ ZKOUŠKY
Anglický jazyk

TEST Z **DUBEN 2017**

DATUM KONÁNÍ ZKOUŠKY: 29. dubna 2017

POČET ŘEŠITELŮ TESTU: 924

POČET ÚLOH: 60

PRŮMĚRNÁ VYNECHANOST: 9,9 %

SPRÁVNÉ ODPOVĚDI JSOU OZNAČENY TUČNĚ

MAX. MOŽNÉ SKÓRE: 60,0

MAX. DOSAŽENÉ SKÓRE: 60,0

MIN. MOŽNÉ SKÓRE: -17,3

MIN. DOSAŽENÉ SKÓRE: -6,3

PRŮMĚRNÉ SKÓRE: 32,9

Zopakujte si základní informace ke zkoušce:

- Test obsahuje 60 úloh.
- Je rozdělen do 3 oddílů, na řešení 1. máte 22 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 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.

SECTION 1 (22 minutes) – LISTENING

You will have 2 minutes at the end of the listening section to copy your answers to the answer sheet.

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**Death of Cecil the lion**

(Zdroj: <http://www.bbc.co.uk>)

1.

According to the recording, what caused the sudden global interest in Zimbabwe?

- (A) a catastrophic lack of food
- (B) reduced cost of trophy hunting
- (C) new opportunities for diamond digging
- (D) **the slaughter of an animal**

2.

Why was the killer of Cecil the lion previously punished?

- (A) Because he hunted out of the hunting season.
- (B) Because he failed to follow compulsory safety guidelines for hunting.
- (C) Because he hunted game in a savage manner.
- (D) **Because he hunted beyond the boundaries of legal hunting grounds.**

3.

According to the recording, people in Zimbabwe connect the name Cecil mainly with _____.

- (A) an American medical professional
- (B) a renowned wild beast
- (C) **Zimbabwe's colonial legacy**
- (D) the greatest nature reserve in Zimbabwe

4.

Which of the following is **not** true about trophy hunting in Zimbabwe?

- (A) Trophy hunting pricelists are fairly easy to obtain.
- (B) The economy of Zimbabwe profits distinctly from trophy hunting.
- (C) **Trophy hunting is allowed only in the summer.**
- (D) It is possible to purchase permits to hunt a great variety of wild game including hyenas and elephants.

5.

At the time of his death, Cecil was _____ years old.

- (A) 3
- (B) 6
- (C) 12
- (D) **13**

6.

Right before being killed, Cecil _____.

- (A) was about to be sold to a different wildlife reserve
- (B) **was being studied by a team of scientists**
- (C) had attacked a visitor to the Hwange National Park
- (D) had been photographed for a wildlife magazine

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 someone talking about programmes scheduled for this Christmas period.

How many repeated programmes will BBC Two air?

- (A) 182
- (B) **207**
- (C) 281
- (D) 321

8.

You hear a report on the free sheep scheme introduced in the region of Kemerovo, Russia.

In order to receive free sheep, Kemerovo families will need to _____.

- (A) give the sheep local names
- (B) have no taxable income
- (C) make wool afterwards
- (D) **have a place to house them**

9.

You hear an interview with a famous artist, Yo-Yo Ma.

Mr Ma started playing the cello because _____.

- (A) his family had already owned a cello
- (B) his teacher from the Paris Conservatory recommended it
- (C) it was his parents' dream
- (D) **it was impossible for him to play the instrument he had originally chosen**

10.

You hear a radio announcement about concerts in Finland.

John Doe _____.

- (A) cancelled a concert
- (B) offered a full ticket refund to his fans
- (C) **apologised during a concert**
- (D) went to Finland for a vacation

11.

You hear a New Zealander talking about the kiwi birds.

The government of New Zealand is trying to _____.

- (A) impose fines for hunting the kiwis
- (B) make the kiwi a national bird
- (C) slash the budget for kiwi conservation
- (D) **halt the decline in kiwi numbers**

12.

You hear a person talking about travelling.

According to the speaker, poor people are often more _____ than the well-off.

- (A) **hospitable**
- (B) ingenious
- (C) curious
- (D) stubborn

END OF SECTION 1

Počkejte na pokyny zadávajícího.

SECTION 2 (20 minutes) – READING

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

QUESTIONS 13–20

You are going to read extracts from four book reviews. For each of the questions below, choose from the books A–D. Each book may be chosen more than once.

A – Nothing But Grass by Will Cohu

This is a sprawling, generous book with no central characters; instead, a large cast of individuals and families arrive and depart over 30 years. Parts of it feel like short stories in their own right, knitted sometimes closely, sometimes loosely to each other rather than tasked with contributing to any central, propulsive narrative.

There are shortcomings, of course. Cohu’s male characters are far stronger and more powerful than his female ones, and as the narrative approaches the present day, he throws too much at it – the Iraq war, flooding, the financial crash. In fact, the book would be tighter if it lost a quarter of its length. But the need to know how all of this fits together is enough to hold the attention. The result is an accomplished and memorable rural novel.

B – Get in Trouble by Kelly Link

One distinctive aspect of Link’s stories is that although fantastical events do occur, they occur in a world like ours where people consume fantasy culture. There is a danger with a collection like *Get in Trouble* that the reader is primed for the weird: nothing is as easily expected as the unexpected. Link manages to steer clear of this in various ways: a story such as “The Lesson” keeps hinting that something uncanny will happen, but foregrounds the lives of a gay couple and the premature birth of their surrogate child while they attend a friend’s island wedding. The details of the dangers facing a child born at 24 weeks are infinitely more frightening than the occult motifs incorporated into the story.

C – The Great Explosion by Brian Dillon

In this personal diary made public, the author describes his travels around the marshlands of north Kent. He finds his primary theme near the site of a horrifying explosion that happened at Uplees on the marshes on 2 April 1916. Two local plants were then working under enormous pressure to produce munitions demanded by the First World War.

Dillon traces the explosion as it resounds in different domains and contexts. He sketches the history of bombs, and tells of the rise and interwar fall of the explosives industry in north Kent. Although this book is a brilliant evocation of place grasped in its modernity, Dillon ends with a romantic salute to nature. He has finally discovered the water-filled crater of the Great Explosion at Uplees and is back on his bike, heading home through the evening towards Canterbury.

D – The Dust That Falls from Dreams by Louis de Bernières

The crime writer PD James, who was born in 1920, once attributed her choice of a genre drenched in death to having grown up at a time when almost everyone was mourning someone who had died during the First World War. This era of deep grief provides the atmosphere and theme of *The Dust That Falls from Dreams*.

Although its biggest concerns are love and death, the novel also deeply explores religion – Rosie is an Anglican with Catholic leanings, while another key figure is a priest who has served in the army – and class and gender politics of the time: the McCosh daughters and their servants variously benefit from new professional and personal freedoms for women in a society where the absence of men is felt at almost every kitchen table and office desk.

(Zdroj: www.theguardian.com)

13.

Which book follows many characters over several decades?

- (A) **Nothing But Grass**
- (B) Get in Trouble
- (C) The Great Explosion
- (D) The Dust That Falls from Dreams

14.

Which book features a character who is a member of the clergy?

- (A) Nothing But Grass
- (B) Get in Trouble
- (C) The Great Explosion
- (D) **The Dust That Falls from Dreams**

15.

Which book describes the development of a type of weaponry?

- (A) Nothing But Grass
- (B) Get in Trouble
- (C) **The Great Explosion**
- (D) The Dust That Falls from Dreams

16.

Which book has a storyline that involves an infant?

- (A) Nothing But Grass
- (B) **Get in Trouble**
- (C) The Great Explosion
- (D) The Dust That Falls from Dreams

17.

Which book explores the topic of female empowerment?

- (A) Nothing But Grass
- (B) Get in Trouble
- (C) The Great Explosion
- (D) **The Dust That Falls from Dreams**

18.

Which book focuses on an area in which factories used to operate?

- (A) Nothing But Grass
- (B) Get in Trouble
- (C) **The Great Explosion**
- (D) The Dust That Falls from Dreams

19.

Which book describes a tragic accident that happened during the First World War?

- (A) Nothing But Grass
- (B) Get in Trouble
- (C) **The Great Explosion**
- (D) The Dust That Falls from Dreams

20.

Which book would benefit from being more concise?

- (A) **Nothing But Grass**
- (B) Get in Trouble
- (C) The Great Explosion
- (D) The Dust That Falls from Dreams

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

QUESTIONS 21–26

Chimps have mental skills to cook

They are not likely to start barbecuing in the rainforest, but chimpanzees can understand the concept of cooking and are willing to postpone eating raw food, even to carry food some distance to cook it rather than eat immediately, scientists reported on Tuesday.

The findings, based on nine experiments conducted in the Republic of Congo, suggest that chimps have all the brainpower needed to cook, including planning and causal understanding. They do, however, lack the ability to produce fire. But if they are given a source of heat, chimps “are quite able to manipulate it to cook,” said developmental psychologist Felix Warneken of Harvard University, who conducted the study with Alexandra Rosati.

The findings lend support to the idea that cooking accelerated human evolution. Cooked food is easier to digest, spurring the growth of large brains in our australopithecine ancestors, Harvard’s Richard Wrangham proposed about a decade ago. If chimps have the skills to cook, australopithecines likely did have them too, said Wrangham, who was not involved in the study. Archaeological evidence suggests humans began using fire 1 million years ago.

Some of the experiments confirmed findings from studies by other scientists, such as that chimps prefer seared sweet potatoes to raw. But those studies did not test whether chimps have the mental skills to cook. Other studies did. For instance, scientists presented a group of chimps with two containers. One yielded cooked food through a false bottom, not actually cooking, and one did not. The chimps learned that one of them transformed potatoes from raw to cooked. Given a choice of which device to put food in, they almost always opted for the “cooker,” showing they understood and willingly waited for the raw-to-cooked transformation. Chimps did not put pieces of wood that scientists gave them into the cooker, suggesting they grasped that only food can be cooked. Surprisingly, even though chimps usually eat food immediately, they were often willing to walk across a room to cook. When the first one in the group did this, the scientists wondered if they had a single “chimpanzee genius”. But other group members quickly showed the same ability, understanding the idea of cooking. There was no evidence, however, that they understood the concept of tipping.

(Zdroj: <http://www.reuters.com>)

21.

It was reported that chimpanzees _____.

- (A) **can comprehend what cooking is**
- (B) enjoy sharing their food with others
- (C) prefer eating raw food over cooked food
- (D) sometimes barbecue in the rainforest

22.

Chimpanzees are incapable of _____.

- (A) causal understanding
- (B) **making fire**
- (C) manipulating sources of heat
- (D) obtaining cooked food

23.

Felix Warneken _____.

- (A) conducted research under Richard Wrangham’s supervision
- (B) examined the evolution of australopithecines
- (C) **performed a study on chimpanzees with somebody else**
- (D) taught chimpanzees how to cook

24.

The two boxes presented to chimpanzees during scientific experiments _____.

- (A) contained cookers
- (B) had pieces of wood inside
- (C) scared the chimpanzees
- (D) **were different**

25.

When presented with pieces of wood, the chimpanzees taking part in the experiment _____.

- (A) attempted to set them on fire
- (B) **never inserted them into the “cooker”**
- (C) tried to eat them immediately
- (D) waited for them to be transformed into food

26.

Chimpanzees typically eat their food _____.

- (A) **as soon as they obtain it**
- (B) broken up into smaller pieces
- (C) only when no “chimpanzee genius” is around
- (D) together with their offspring

END OF SECTION 2

Počkajte na pokyny zadávajícího.

SECTION 3 (20 minutes) – USE OF ENGLISH

Conversation and Vocabulary

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

27.

The aim of our new campaign is to raise awareness of the risks of excessive caffeine consumption.

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

- (A) warning
- (B) **goal**
- (C) reason
- (D) promise

28.

Some of the enemy troops gave up without a fight.

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

- (A) **surrendered**
- (B) struggled
- (C) defeated
- (D) defended

29.

After several weeks of negotiation, I am pleased to say that we have come to an understanding with our partners.

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

- (A) estimation
- (B) obstacle
- (C) **agreement**
- (D) upbringing

30.

After entering the room, the detective surveyed the scene of the crime carefully, making a mental note of key details.

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

- (A) polished
- (B) restored
- (C) revealed
- (D) **examined**

31.

After the death of the king, his unlawful bastard son assumed power in the kingdom.

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

- (A) supposed
- (B) **seized**
- (C) divided
- (D) rejected

32.

Choose the most appropriate reply.

A: I’m going to the new club tonight. Would you like to join me?

B: I already have plans, although it does sound like a great idea. Can I take a rain check on it?

A: _____

- (A) I don’t think it’s going to rain tonight, no.
- (B) It’s all indoors, you need not worry about the weather.
- (C) Good, I’ll see you there at seven.
- (D) **Sure, just let me know when you’re less busy and we can head there together.**

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 33–38**Vitamin A pills could save thousands of children**

Giving vitamin A supplements to children under the age of five in developing countries could save 600,000 lives a year, researchers claim. UK and Pakistani experts assessed 43 studies involving 200,000 children, and found deaths were (33) 24% if children were given the vitamin. They say taking it would also cut rates (34) measles and diarrhoea.

That's why researchers that carried (35) this study say that until other sources are available, supplements should be given to all children at risk. They claim that there is no doubt vitamin A supplements may prevent many young children (36) dying.

The body needs vitamin A for the visual and immune systems (37) properly. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that, around the world, 190 million children under the age of five may have a vitamin A deficiency. But despite widespread efforts, supplementation programmes do not reach all the children (38) could benefit.

(Zdroj: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-14666287>)

33.

- (A) cut by
- (B) decreased
- (C) reduced
- (D) put down

34.

- (A) from
- (B) by
- (C) of
- (D) against

35.

- (A) out
- (B) up
- (C) on
- (D) into

36.

- (A) against
- (B) of
- (C) are
- (D) from

37.

- (A) for work
- (B) be working
- (C) to work
- (D) to working

38.

- (A) which
- (B) where
- (C) who
- (D) what

QUESTIONS 39–44**Can We Curb Student Cheating?**

The science students were working diligently on a tough test about the human circulatory system. As they worked, the teacher (39) suspicious of one student who repeatedly examined her hands. Sure enough, when he checked the student's hands, he found a diagram of the heart inked on her palm. The teacher called her parents and told them what (40). "My daughter only wrote the answers on her hands to study for the test," the father responded, "and, anyway, I think you're making too big a deal out of this." The teacher was (41) feeling frustrated and angry that the student would probably learn very (42) from the experience. Yet the situation described by the teacher in the above scenario is not unusual, (43) is the reaction of the parents.

Many trend watchers think cheating is epidemic, usually beginning in middle school and extending through college. A 1998 national report showed four of five top students admitted cheating at some point. Unfortunately, no foolproof approach to preventing cheating exists. However, teachers should try to create an environment in which cheating is (44) and they should ensure its negative consequences.

(Zdroj: http://www.educationworld.com/a_admin/admin/admin375.shtml)

39.

- (A) started
- (B) made
- (C) grew
- (D) watched

40.

- (A) has happened
- (B) is happening
- (C) happened
- (D) had happened

41.

- (A) made
- (B) let
- (C) told
- (D) left

42.

- (A) few
- (B) hardly
- (C) little
- (D) bad

43.

- (A) so
- (B) or
- (C) what
- (D) nor

44.

- (A) discouraged
- (B) promoted
- (C) supported
- (D) fostered

Grammar

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

45.

This Saturday I am going to the _____.

- (A) Great Britain
(B) Spain
(C) **United States**
(D) North Korea

46.

– Zoe: Let's watch the new Star Wars movie!

– Leslie: That's boring. I would _____ watch something about vampires.

- (A) like
(B) prefer
(C) have
(D) **rather**

47.

Paul couldn't find the wedding ring. Then he realized he _____ it at home.

- (A) has left
(B) **had left**
(C) left
(D) was leaving

48.

He has finally got _____ that break up with Julia.

- (A) above
(B) **over**
(C) along
(D) under

49.

I have been living in London for 2 years, so I _____ on the left already, but when I first moved here, I found it quite challenging.

- (A) used to drive
(B) am used to drive
(C) used to driving
(D) **am used to driving**

50.

At first, I _____ helping him, but then I realized it wasn't a good idea.

- (A) **considered**
(B) refused
(C) attempted
(D) decided

51.

The animated feature Snow White opened exactly three months _____ the famous novel by J.R.R.Tolkien, The Hobbit, was published.

- (A) later
(B) when
(C) **after**
(D) during

52.

Samantha was surprised _____ her mother coming home a day earlier.

- (A) because
(B) when
(C) that
(D) **at**

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 Big Bang is the most (widely) accepted scientific theory of how the universe came into existence. (WIDE)

54.

Unfortunately, my parents have always (disapproved) of my decision to become a crocodile farmer. But I don't care – that's what I want to do! (APPROVE)

55.

Being so different from her peers, she felt lonely and (misunderstood). (UNDERSTAND)

56.

The company faced strong (criticism) after it was discovered that their products might be harmful to children. (CRITICIZE)

57.

The cautious banker warned his clients against spending their money too (recklessly). (RECKLESS)

58.

Have you read The Metamorphosis by Franz Kafka? Personally, I am completely at a (loss) to understand what the writer was trying to say. (LOSE)

59.

Thank you for your assistance, you've been very (helpful). (HELP)

60.

I was late for my appointment because I had (overslept) by 20 minutes. (SLEEP)

END OF SECTION 3 (END OF THE TEST)

Počkejte na pokyny zadávajícího.

Žádná část tohoto materiálu nesmí být žádným způsobem reprodukována bez předchozího souhlasu Scio.