

NÁRODNÍ SROVNÁVACÍ ZKOUŠKY

AJ

TEST Z BŘEZNA II/MARCA II 2021

Datum konání zkoušky: 28. března 2021

Max. možné skóre: 60

Počet řešitelů testu: 1 358

Max. dosažené skóre: 60

Počet úloh: 60

Min. možné skóre: -17,3

Průměrná vynechanost: 7,5 %

Min. dosažené skóre: -5,3

Správné odpovědi jsou označeny.

Průměrné skóre: 36,4

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

Three shirts, four pairs of trousers: meet Fumio Sasaki, Japan's 'hardcore' minimalist

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jun/20/three-shirts-four-pairs-of-trousers-meet-japans-hard-core-minimalists>

1.

Sasaki has embraced a lifestyle that is characterized by _____.

- (A) co-owning all possessions with other people
- (B) hoarding unnecessary items
- (C) **owning only the bare essentials**
- (D) using only recycled or re-usable items

2.

Fumio Sasaki _____.

- (A) **used to boast a book collection**
- (B) would like to have a book collection one day
- (C) is about to start a book collection
- (D) never owned a book in his life

3.

Before becoming a minimalist, Sasaki used to feel _____.

- (A) blessed and grateful
- (B) as if nothing was wrong with his life
- (C) **envious of other people's possessions**
- (D) superior to other people

4.

Before he got rid of his possessions, Sasaki would _____.

- (A) intentionally draw attention to his problems
- (B) condemn other people's jealousy
- (C) rely on the lottery as a chief source of income
- (D) **conceal the fact that he felt miserable**

5.

Steve Jobs _____.

- (A) opposed minimalism
- (B) **was among the first ones to embrace minimalism**
- (C) was inspired by Fumio Sasaki
- (D) strictly adhered to a luxurious lifestyle

6.

Sasaki points out that in his apartment, one doesn't risk _____.

- (A) slipping and falling
- (B) being flooded
- (C) **being hit by a falling object**
- (D) being assaulted

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 part of an interview with Catherine.

What does Catherine say about the vegan diet?

- (A) Most vegans only eat salads and fresh fruit.
- (B) It is difficult to make a vegan version of a non-vegan meal.
- (C) **A lot of junk food is, in fact, vegan.**
- (D) There is a growing number of vegan restaurants all around the world.

8.

You hear about the endeavour of a UK musician, Armand D'Angour.

Armand has been trying to _____.

- (A) provide a unique interpretation of Homer's work
- (B) **reproduce music from Ancient Greece**
- (C) prove that music was an important part of Ancient Greek culture
- (D) attend a unique performance in Oxford

9.

You hear someone talking about an unusual competition.

The competitors' task is to _____.

- (A) outrun approximately 400 sheep
- (B) make about 400 sheep go back to their pen
- (C) fall asleep by counting sheep
- (D) **determine the number of sheep running past them**

10.

You hear Lisa Sandeman talk about her weekend trip.

She didn't make it to Brussels because of _____.

- (A) going to the wrong airport
- (B) bad weather
- (C) **a power outage**
- (D) getting stuck at a train station for an hour

11.

You hear part of an interview with Matt Haig, an English writer.

Matt tends to _____.

- (A) be more critical about other writers' books than his own
- (B) have a shortage of books to read
- (C) **leave the books he is reading unfinished**
- (D) praise most books he is reading to an extreme

12.

You hear the results of a study.

According to the recording, children _____.

- (A) from wealthy families are less likely to be struggling with their mental health
- (B) **from rich families have higher odds of having mental health issues**
- (C) from wealthy families usually end up earning more than 130,000 dollars per year
- (D) from poor families lack self-confidence because they tend to be bullied

2. Reading

Reading 1

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

QUESTIONS 13–20

You are going to read an article in which four artists explain why they make art. For each of the questions below, choose from the people A – D. Each person may be chosen more than once.

A – Gina Gibney

I make art for a few reasons. For me, creating art brings thoughts and feelings back together. That's incredibly powerful for me, something that really keeps me going. Nine years ago, I felt like giving up. Dance was neglected and starved for investment. Something had to change. I founded an organization which unites dancers with survivors of domestic violence. One of the most amazing performances I have ever seen in my life was of a woman who was a domestic violence survivor. She was dancing in a tiny conference room in a domestic violence shelter for other survivors. She was not a professional dancer – she was a woman who had faced unbelievable challenges. But that's the power of dance. You can feel something and empathize with it on a very deep level. Dance is a powerful art form because it doesn't need to explain or comment on itself.

B – Pete Docter

Why do I make art? What I really look for in a project is something that resonates with life as I see it, and speaks to our experiences as humans. I always try to create something that will resonate with the audience. One of the real joys for me is going out and watching the film I made. And usually I'm not watching the screen. I'm looking at people to see what they react to. On the surface, our films are about toys, monsters, fish, or robots. But at a foundational level they're about very universal things: our own struggles with mortality, loss, and defining who we are in the world. By telling stories, we connect with each other. I get a lot of people telling me, 'I'm thinking of making an animated film too.' Well, don't think about it. Do it! Today's technology makes it easier than ever to create films right in your home.

C – Harell Fletcher

I've made what I think of as art since I was a child, initially drawings, then photographs, paintings, videos, and so on. Later I got frustrated with what I felt was an inaccessibility between the art that was being shown and the general population. I am an artist and I have knowledge of the history of art. But at the same time even I was having difficulty myself relating to a lot of things I was seeing in galleries. I wanted to help people who didn't have art backgrounds to relate to and interact with contemporary art. For example at one of my exhibitions I asked to see the photos that visitors carried in their wallets, then re-photographed them for my exhibition, involving the visitors' personal lives. I like to say that what I'm after is to have an interesting life and doing the work that I do as an artist helps me achieve that.

D – Kwame Dawes

I like to write because this way I can control the world in which I live. Through writing I am trying to capture the things that I see and feel, because I want to be able to return to those things and relive them. In that way, I try to have some sense of control in a chaotic world. But I am also always engaged in the work of other artists in various disciplines. Much of my work is prompted by what I see being performed on the page, on canvas, with music and so on. Through my work, I want to show my sense of the world to somebody else. I want them to be transported into the world that I have created with language. And so the ultimate aim of my writing is to create an environment of empathy. That has a tremendous power for the human being. And I know this, because that is what other people's writing does to me when I read it.

https://greatergood.berkeley.edu/article/item/why_we_make_art

2. Reading

13.

Which person suggests that if you are considering making a piece of art, you should just go for it?

- (A) Gina Gibney
- (B) **Pete Docter**
- (C) Harell Fletcher
- (D) Kwame Dawes

14.

Which person says their form of art doesn't need an explanation?

- (A) **Gina Gibney**
- (B) Pete Docter
- (C) Harell Fletcher
- (D) Kwame Dawes

15.

Which person says they are often inspired by the work from other branches of art?

- (A) Gina Gibney
- (B) Pete Docter
- (C) Harell Fletcher
- (D) **Kwame Dawes**

16.

Which person says they were on the verge of giving up at some point?

- (A) **Gina Gibney**
- (B) Pete Docter
- (C) Harell Fletcher
- (D) Kwame Dawes

17.

Which person says they struggled to find certain art pieces relatable?

- (A) Gina Gibney
- (B) Pete Docter
- (C) **Harell Fletcher**
- (D) Kwame Dawes

18.

Which person likes to watch how the audience responds to their work?

- (A) Gina Gibney
- (B) **Pete Docter**
- (C) Harell Fletcher
- (D) Kwame Dawes

19.

Which person established an institution which focuses on victims of abuse?

- (A) **Gina Gibney**
- (B) Pete Docter
- (C) Harell Fletcher
- (D) Kwame Dawes

20.

Which person engaged the general public when creating their exposition?

- (A) Gina Gibney
- (B) Pete Docter
- (C) **Harell Fletcher**
- (D) Kwame Dawes

2. Reading

Reading 2

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

QUESTIONS 21–28

What makes a person creepy? And what purpose do our creep detectors serve? A psychologist explains.

We sometimes use terms that ascribe negative traits to people we don't know, such as "that guy is creepy", "what a weirdo" or "she's freaking me out". But if we stop and think for a minute, what actually is creepiness?

Until recently there was no science to help us understand creepiness. Then, in 2016, Francis McAndrew and Sara Koehnke of Knox College in Illinois conducted the first empirical study on the subject because they wanted to finally grasp this elusive concept, to identify what "creepiness" actually means. **(A)** To discover what people interpret as "creepy", McAndrew and Koehnke presented 1,341 participants with a list of physical and behavioral characteristics and for each of them, the participants were asked to rate the likelihood a "creepy person" would have it. Those which ended up among the most likely ones were: "The person stands too close. The person has greasy hair. The person has a peculiar smile. The person is dressed oddly. The person laughs at unpredictable times. The person relentlessly steers the conversation towards one topic. The person has very pale skin." On top of these factors, it's believed that creepy people don't have insight into their own creepiness. In fact, 59.4 percent of the participants thought that creepy people usually don't know they are creepy. **(B)**

Interestingly, almost all (95.3 percent) of the participants stated that men were more likely to be creepy than women. **(C)** What's more, certain jobs set off people's creepiness radar. According to participants, the creepiest professions are (in this order) clown, taxidermist, sex-shop owner and funeral director. The least creepy profession? Meteorologist.

The authors of the study say: "Individuals who display unusual patterns of behaviour or highly distinctive physical characteristics may activate our 'creepiness detector' and increase our vigilance as we try to discern if there is in fact something to fear or not from the person in question." **(D)**

But can we really tell from a brief encounter whether a person is likely to hurt us and we should fear them? In 2008, Stephen Porter and his Canadian colleagues conducted a study on whether we can accurately judge a person by their face. Participants were asked to rate 34 photos of adult male faces on trustworthiness. Half of the photos were of untrustworthy people. These came from the America's Most Wanted list — they were all people eluding justice for extremely serious crimes. In this experiment, participants did worse than if they'd flipped a coin. They correctly identified only 49 percent of the wanted criminals as untrustworthy. So even though the concept of "creepiness" is the result of a system that is trying to keep us safe, it is poorly calibrated: we cannot even recognize notorious offenders.

<https://ideas.ted.com/what-makes-a-person-creepy-and-what-purpose-do-our-creep-detectors-serve-a-psychologist-explains/>

2. Reading

21.

Why did Francis McAndrew and Sara Koehnke carry out a study on creepiness?

- (A) **Because they couldn't quite put their finger on the concept and wanted to change that.**
- (B) Because they couldn't really grasp why people saw both of them as creepy.
- (C) Because they wanted to finally be able to identify themselves as creepy scientists.
- (D) Because they wanted to develop a creep detector that would identify potentially threatening people.

22.

According to the 2016 study, a creepy person may tend to "relentlessly steer the conversation towards one topic". Which of the following statements best describes what a person with this tendency typically does?

- (A) They desperately try to avoid topics that are too personal.
- (B) They steer vehicles in an uncontrollable way.
- (C) **They try to make discussions revolve around a certain theme.**
- (D) They steer clear of conversations.

23.

What do some of the jobs which were rated among the most and least creepy ones typically involve?

- (A) most – preparing funerals; least – making fun for little kids
- (B) most – wearing a costume; least – taking care of animals
- (C) most – driving a taxi; least – studying the climate
- (D) **most – managing burials; least – forecasting weather**

24.

The word "discern" in the third paragraph of the text is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) discuss
- (B) deny
- (C) escape
- (D) **distinguish**

25.

Who did the researchers choose to represent "untrustworthy people" in the 2008 study?

- (A) **fugitives from justice**
- (B) ex-prisoners
- (C) people with creepy professions
- (D) most wanted lawyers

26.

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

In other words, seeing another person as creepy may be our reaction to not knowing whether we should be scared of them or not.

Where would the sentence best fit?

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

27.

Which two of the following characteristics were identified in the 2016 study as indicators of "creepiness"?

- I. hairy body
- II. loud laughter
- III. extremely fair complexion
- IV. weird clothing

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

28.

Which of the following statements best sums up the information in the text?

- (A) People that are considered by most as "creepy" tend to be untrustworthy.
- (B) **Certain traits in other people make us more cautious about them, but our impression can be misleading.**
- (C) Most creepy people know that they are creepy, but cannot help themselves.
- (D) It is possible to determine the traits which, when displayed by an individual, strongly suggest that person is a criminal.

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

Not enough fish: woman wins £13k in damages from dating agency over lack of men

A divorcee (29) a rich boyfriend has won £13,100 in damages from an elite dating agency after it failed to introduce her to the match she hoped would be “the man of my dreams, the father of my child”. Tereza Burki, 47, had (30) the agency, based in central London, for deceit and misrepresentation. On Wednesday, the high court ruled the agency had misled the businesswoman about its “exclusive” membership.

Burki, who lives in Chelsea, approached the dating service in 2013 in pursuit of a new partner. “Her requirements were not modest,” the judge observed. What she wanted was a “sophisticated gentleman”, ideally employed in the finance industry. It was important that he should “be (31)”, because she wanted to live in a mansion, and “open to travelling internationally”. Her most important requirement was a (32) to have children since she had always wanted a child. Burki was encouraged by what she had read about the dating agency and (33) she signed up, paying £12,600.

According to the judge, the agency’s managing director claimed there was a substantial number of male members actively engaged in its matchmaking services who were a good match for Burki. This was false and misleading, said the judge, because there were only about 100 active male members (34). That number could not “by any stretch of the imagination” be described as a substantial number, even without considering how far that number (35) reduced to allow for compliance with her criteria.

The judge awarded Burki £12,600 damages for deceit and £500 for distress.

<https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2018/aug/15/not-enough-fish-woman-successfully-sues-dating-agency-seventy-thirty>

29.

- (A) pretending
- (B) looking
- (C) attempting
- (D) **seeking**

30.

- (A) smuggled
- (B) defended
- (C) **sued**
- (D) sentenced

31.

- (A) **wealthy**
- (B) a villain
- (C) a beggar
- (D) repulsive

32.

- (A) refusal
- (B) **willingness**
- (C) disapproval
- (D) reluctance

33.

- (A) nevertheless
- (B) because
- (C) perhaps
- (D) **eventually**

34.

- (A) however
- (B) **altogether**
- (C) all
- (D) overly

35.

- (A) **would have to be**
- (B) have been
- (C) would had to be
- (D) has to been

3. Use of English

QUESTIONS 36–42

History of Sudoku

Sudoku puzzles are (36) to have their roots in the mathematical concept of Latin Squares. In the 1780's, Leonhard Euler, a Swiss mathematician, invented the idea of arranging numbers in such a way that any number or symbol would occur only once in each row or (37).

Sudoku rules (38) the restraint that each region may only contain each number once. Howard Garns, a 74-year-old architect from Indianapolis, is credited with creating this rule. He is therefore considered the creator of the puzzle that later became a worldwide phenomenon under the name Sudoku.

But where did the name come from? Well, Sudoku (39) to be an American invention, but the name is definitely not. It is a (40) of a Japanese expression "Suuji wa ni dokushin kagiru", which can be translated as *numbers remain alone*.

Sudoku remained relatively unknown for quite a long time. Then, in 1997, a (41) Hong Kong judge named Wayne Gould encountered the puzzle in a Tokyo book store. He then worked for six years on a computer program which would generate Sudoku puzzles. When he succeeded in achieving this, he sold the program to the Times, which began publishing the puzzles (42) a daily basis on November 12, 2004. Since then, its popularity has been growing all over the world.

<http://www.sudokuessentials.com/history-of-sudoku.html>

36.

- (A) probably
- (B) **likely**
- (C) perhaps
- (D) possibly

37.

- (A) decade
- (B) vessel
- (C) crow
- (D) **column**

38.

- (A) **add**
- (B) adds
- (C) is added
- (D) has added

39.

- (A) seeming
- (B) supposed
- (C) **seems**
- (D) may

40.

- (A) condition
- (B) **contraction**
- (C) confession
- (D) conviction

41.

- (A) retire
- (B) retirement
- (C) retires
- (D) **retired**

42.

- (A) **on**
- (B) in
- (C) at
- (D) as

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.

The captain ordered the crew to abandon the ship.

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

- (A) repair
- (B) defend
- (C) anchor
- (D) **leave**

44.

Jack was surprised by the hostile environment at his new school and the frequency of bullying.

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

- (A) **unfriendly**
- (B) open-minded
- (C) kind
- (D) supportive

45.

Some people claim to thrive under stress and feel less distracted.

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

- (A) be less effective
- (B) **do very well**
- (C) lose focus
- (D) feel smothered

46.

Although the situation looks grim, I believe that we will succeed eventually.

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

- (A) possibly
- (B) definitely
- (C) **in the end**
- (D) hopefully

47.

John had a nervous _____ resulting from a period of extreme stress and too many work obligations.

- (A) break
- (B) breakup
- (C) breakthrough
- (D) **breakdown**

48.

I don't know if I should fly to Barcelona or take a bus – it's going to be quite expensive _____.

- (A) by far
- (B) **either way**
- (C) equally
- (D) on the other hand

49.

You _____ write anything down unless you want to.

- (A) **do not need to**
- (B) needn't to
- (C) do not ought to
- (D) must

50.

My signed photograph went missing, but my sister denied _____ it.

- (A) **having stolen**
- (B) was stealing
- (C) to steal
- (D) have to steal

51.

“Children, you should never underestimate _____”, said the teacher to her pupils.

- (A) to you
- (B) by you
- (C) **yourselves**
- (D) by yours

52.

I don't have a car, so I _____ by bus or train.

- (A) am used to go
- (B) use to go
- (C) **am used to going**
- (D) used to going

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.** Please note that only words listed in either Cambridge Dictionary (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>) or Oxford English Dictionary (<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/>) or Webster's Dictionary (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/>), which are not marked as archaic or obsolete, will be accepted as correct answers.

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

F A M O U S

53.

She has made a full **recovery** from the operation. (RECOVER)

54.

All the students nodded in **approval** except one, who disagreed. (APPROVE)

55.

Cooling water to a temperature of minus 10 degrees ensures that it **freezes** (FROZEN)

56.

They have been trying to find the best **successor** to her as party leader. (SUCCEED)

57.

He tried to approach the problem **scientifically**. (SCIENCE)

58.

The **probability** of this exact scenario happening today is minimal. (PROBABLE)

59.

John's **commitment** to his medical career was admirable. (COMMIT)

60.

We can make a few **predictions** about how this behaviour is going to affect our planet. (PREDICT)

END OF THE TEST

Počkejte na pokyny zadávajícího. / Počkajte na pokyn administrátora.