

1.

The Thirty Years' War brought Sweden for the first and last time among the European powers. Based on the Peace of Westphalia, which ended that war, Sweden acquired a territory in the Holy Roman Empire, which, in addition to participating in the Imperial Diet, meant the opportunity to intervene in imperial politics in the long term. The Swedish rulers became imperial princes. However, their indiscretion and exaggerated desire for power in Eastern Europe, whether in terms of influence in weaker Poland or encounter with Russia, ultimately cost the Nordic monarchy its position and a large part of its territory.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from the text?

- (A) The Swedish territory grew smaller as a result of the Peace of Westphalia.
- (B) The countries possessing territories in the Holy Roman Empire couldn't participate in the Imperial Diet.
- (C) **Sweden failed to maintain the power positions acquired after the Peace of Westphalia.**
- (D) Russia was the first country that was able to defeat the Swedish troops.

2.

The Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted) is under increasing pressure to prove that the results of school inspections are impartial and objective. Unofficially, it is believed that the results of inspections largely depend on the specific inspector coming to the school. Critics of Ofsted say that every tenth inspection visit is estimated to be not fully objective. According to the proposal of the teachers' unions, schools should always be visited by two inspectors independent of each other, and the degree of their consensus should be examined.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from the text?

- (A) It is impossible to ensure the objectivity of school inspections.
- (B) Teachers' unions in the UK have long wanted to abolish school inspections altogether.
- (C) **According to some views, the results of school inspections may be affected by specific inspectors.**
- (D) If inspectors make an inspection visit in pairs, their evaluation of a school tends to be less favourable.

3.

In his study, Tomás Faragó focused on the human ability to distinguish the emotions of dogs based on their barking. He wondered if, using an audio recording, we could tell when it is a manifestation of joy and when it is an expression of the feeling of threat. The results of the research showed that 63% of the participants interpreted the dog reactions correctly. Women were more successful than men in recognising the manifestations of both types of recorded emotions, with 65% of them succeeding.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from the text?

- (A) **Dogs bark not only when they feel threatened, but also when they are happy.**
- (B) The male participants understood the meaning of dog barking only in a minority of cases.
- (C) Dogs bark because they try to imitate human emotions.
- (D) The research participants correctly identified 63% of the recordings of barking.

4.

The Classicist Laudon Pavilion in Veltrusy was inspired by a similar building in Prior Park in Bath, England, from the first half of the 18th century. Two column portals with triangular gables rise from the rectangular floor plan of the Laudon Pavilion, framing the high opposite entrances that can be accessed by stairs on both sides.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from the text?

- I. The Laudon Pavilion in Veltrusy was built in the first half of the 18th century.
 - II. The Laudon Pavilion can be accessed by stairs from at least two sides.
 - III. The Laudon Pavilion is a Classicist building.
- (A) only II
 - (B) only I and III
 - (C) **only II and III**
 - (D) all three

5.

Every supernova, i.e. an explosion that occurs at the end of a massive star's life, is absolutely wonderful, shaking a huge part of the universe. Some supernovae, however, are remarkable for their power and radiance. These are called hypernovae and are formed by the collapse at the end of the life cycle of exceptionally massive stars. In a hypernova, the star's core collapses directly into a newly emerging black hole, with two extremely energetic streams of plasma that nearly reach light speed being ejected from the poles of its rotation. These jets emit intense gamma radiation, and it is speculated that they cause what is called gamma-ray bursts. Explosions from the hypernova category are much more energetic, at least a hundred times brighter and about a thousand times rarer than normal supernovae. It is estimated that in our galaxy an explosion of hypernova size occurs every 200 million years.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from the text?

- (A) Every star ends its life with an explosion, but only some of these explosions are called hypernovae.
- (B) In our galaxy, another hypernova explosion should not occur earlier than in 200 million years.
- (C) Only one star out of a thousand collapses in an explosion referred to as supernova.
- (D) **The collapse of some stars may be associated with the formation of black holes.**

6.

According to PISA surveys, children being educated in OECD countries spend an average of 44 hours a week learning, which is equivalent to 55% of their available time (i.e. after deduction of weekends and eight hours of sleep per day). In some non-OECD countries, children learn much longer; for example, in the United Arab Emirates it is at least 65% of their available time, while in some OECD countries (for example, in Finland or Germany) children learn less than half of their available time. Most of the difference is due to learning outside school, homework and private lessons. In the Emirates, children spend only two hours more at school than their Finnish peers, but outside school it is 17 hours more spent on learning per week. However, there is not always a direct correlation between the time children spend learning and the results they achieve. This is evidenced by the results in international PISA tests.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from the text?

- (A) Children in the United Arab Emirates do not have enough time to sleep and pursue their hobbies.
- (B) **On average, children in Finland spend fewer than 44 hours per week learning.**
- (C) PISA focuses exclusively on research into education in OECD countries.
- (D) Children in Germany are more clever than children in the United Arab Emirates.