



NÁRODNÍ SROVNÁVACÍ ZKOUŠKY

AJ

TEST Z BŘEZNA/MARCA 2022

Datum konání zkoušky: 5. března 2022

Počet řešitelů testu: 2 196

Počet úloh: 60

Průměrná vynechanost: 9,8 %

Správné odpovědi jsou označeny.

Max. možné skóre: 60

Max. dosažené skóre: 60

Min. možné skóre: -17,3

Min. dosažené skóre: -10,7

Průměrné skóre: 34,3

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.

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

Vivian Maier

Listen to a story about a mysterious and eccentric woman who took stunning photographs.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2014/jul/14/vivian-maier-rarely-seen-photographs>)

1.

During Vivian Maier's life, her photography was _____.

- (A) praised
- (B) **unknown**
- (C) criticized
- (D) exhibited

2.

We know Maier's work today because it was _____.

- (A) **discovered by chance**
- (B) given by her to John Maloof
- (C) a part of a history book
- (D) discovered by her children

3.

John Maloof wanted to use the photographs he bought _____.

- (A) to sell them at an auction
- (B) to sell them to a gallery
- (C) for an article on street photography
- (D) **for a history book about Chicago**

4.

John Maloof wanted to find out who _____.

- (A) **Vivian Maier was**
- (B) would be interested in Maier's photographs
- (C) he bought Maier's photographs from
- (D) was captured in Maier's photographs

5.

Vivian Maier took many of her photographs while _____.

- (A) **being with the children she was looking after**
- (B) being completely alone
- (C) surrounded by her own children
- (D) going home from work

6.

Vivian Maier kept her work in a storage facility because _____.

- (A) it was free of charge
- (B) she was scared it might get stolen
- (C) she didn't want anyone to see it
- (D) **she didn't have her own permanent home**

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 a piece of information about a Mexican holiday.

On the Day of the Dead, Mexican people _____.

- (A) compose a poem about their dead relatives and friends
- (B) perform a favourite dance of the deceased
- (C) **make favourite meals and drinks of their dead loved ones**
- (D) prepare a cake with the name of their closest dead family member

8.

You hear someone talking about a company operating in New York.

What does the company offer to its clients?

- (A) access to colourful, stimulating workplace
- (B) **help to fight distractions**
- (C) getting their work done professionally by someone else
- (D) relaxation after a busy work day

9.

You hear a piece of news from Turkmenistan.

The people of Turkmenistan will be given a warning if _____.

- (A) they are heard complaining about the ongoing economic crisis
- (B) they are caught talking dirty about the president
- (C) they do not subscribe to a local newspaper
- (D) **they are found to have used a photo of the president in place of toilet paper**

10.

You hear an interview with a blind climber, Erik Weißenmayer.

What did Erik love the most about the adventure program he describes?

- (A) spending time with his dad
- (B) **being completely involved**
- (C) being able to smell nature
- (D) being the top climber in the group

11.

You hear a piece of news from Kyrgyzstan.

The politician Emilbek Kaptagayev wants to change the name of the capital city from Bishkek to Manas because _____.

- (A) he wants the city to bear the name of the president who ruled the country for almost 30 years
- (B) **he wants to avoid the city being named after a controversial political figure in the future**
- (C) the current name reminds people of a warrior and thus promotes violent tendencies
- (D) he wants to please the former presidential chief of staff of Kyrgyzstan

12.

You hear a short fact.

According to the recording, schools in Tokyo don't let their students change their hair colour because they don't want them to _____.

- (A) look too Western
- (B) **stand out**
- (C) damage their school uniforms
- (D) look like small children

2. Reading

Reading 1

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

QUESTIONS 13–20

You're the girl with the sky-high IQ, the boy who's amazing at maths... and then what? Four people reflect back on being gifted children. For each of the questions below, choose from the people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once.

A – Niall Thompson, 16 years old

"I was just normal in primary school," Niall Thompson says. Five years on, he started at Cambridge University aged just 15, the only child of a single mother from a family in which no one had ever gone to university. His life changed during his first week at high school in Manchester, when his maths teacher, Kate Parker, gave him an advanced textbook to try. He found it relatively easy, so Parker began teaching him after school, delaying her retirement by two years only to help him. It was she who first suggested he try for University. Classmates teased him, saying he and Parker were having a romance. "These were insinuations," he says. "I'd like to point out that she was over 60." Niall will graduate from university before his peers even start it. When he was little, he wanted to be a train driver and then a Concorde pilot. Now he does not know what he will do at 18; he thinks he may need a year out.

B – Andrew Halliburton, 23 years old

Before Andrew was two, he recognised numbers and letters. His dad, Alan, a civilian police driver, and his mum, Jean, a cleaner, were baffled. Andrew spent his childhood doing Mensa puzzles in newspapers and playing on the computer in his bedroom. At nine, his classmates were 13 and 14. "It didn't faze me," he says. Later on, he started an applied computing course at university. "It was pretty disheartening, though," he says. He dropped out in his first year and got a job at McDonald's. Out of place, and unsure of what to do with his life, he nearly got fired. Five years later, he is still there, a humble crew member who sometimes enjoys the surprised look on customers' faces when he does the sums in his head rather than going to the till. He's going back to university in September, this time to pursue his real passion: computer game technology. "I always thought my parents wouldn't accept that," he says, but Alan is "over the moon".

C – Jennifer Pike, 20 years old

Jennifer Pike says that the number of musical prodigies whose early precocity has ended in tragedy could make up a full orchestra. So when she became the youngest winner of BBC Young Musician of the Year, she has taken what critics called "a slow-burn approach": she eschewed publicity for quiet but intense musical study, and is now balancing an undergraduate degree at Oxford with 40 concerts a year around the world. The daughter of Jeremy Pike, a talented composer, Jennifer was taken to concerts already as a baby. A few weeks before her fifth birthday, she picked up a violin. Her dad immediately spotted her natural talent. She doesn't feel especially gifted though. "I just feel lucky to have this love for music," she says.

D – John Nunn, 54 years old

In 1970, when John Nunn was 15, excited newspapers reported he'd become the youngest Oxford undergraduate since Cardinal Wolsey in the 15th century. Unlike many celebrated underage undergraduates who followed, John didn't go off the rails. He obtained his degree, taught at Oxford and became a professional chess player. He is now a successful chess author and publisher. John's father noticed he was unusual when, at three, he memorised the number of pages of every book in the bookcase. John says that unlike other extremely bright children, he never attracted derogatory nicknames and never got mocked.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2010/may/15/child-geniuses-prodigies>)

2. Reading

13.

Who deliberately avoided media attention?

- (A) Niall Thompson
- (B) Andrew Halliburton
- (C) **Jennifer Pike**
- (D) John Nunn

14.

Who was unfairly mocked for having an affair with an authority figure?

- (A) **Niall Thompson**
- (B) Andrew Halliburton
- (C) Jennifer Pike
- (D) John Nunn

15.

Who writes texts about their field of expertise?

- (A) Niall Thompson
- (B) Andrew Halliburton
- (C) Jennifer Pike
- (D) **John Nunn**

16.

Who remembers their university experience with dismay?

- (A) Niall Thompson
- (B) **Andrew Halliburton**
- (C) Jennifer Pike
- (D) John Nunn

17.

Who points out that as opposed to similar children, they were not treated with contempt?

- (A) Niall Thompson
- (B) Andrew Halliburton
- (C) Jennifer Pike
- (D) **John Nunn**

18.

Who mentions that gifted young people in their field often end up badly?

- (A) Niall Thompson
- (B) Andrew Halliburton
- (C) **Jennifer Pike**
- (D) John Nunn

19.

Whose parent is excited about their upcoming education experience?

- (A) Niall Thompson's
- (B) **Andrew Halliburton's**
- (C) Jennifer Pike's
- (D) John Nunn's

20.

Who was given assistance by someone who postponed leaving their job just to help them?

- (A) **Niall Thompson**
- (B) Andrew Halliburton
- (C) Jennifer Pike
- (D) John Nunn

2. Reading

Reading 2

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

QUESTIONS 21–28

The American who reinvented the British department store

Lindy Woodhead's biography *Shopping, Seduction & Mr Selfridge* was published in 2007. Six years later, *Mr Selfridge*, a British TV drama based on Woodhead's book, was first broadcast on both sides of the Atlantic. **(A)** And viewers from Afghanistan to Sweden have immersed themselves in the operatic life and times of H. G. Selfridge. No wonder. The story of the Wisconsin-born retailer who left school at 14, rose to become a partner in Marshall Field's, Chicago – founded in 1852, it was one of the first and most ambitious US department stores – and later founded a department store of his own in London, has it all: the highs, the lows, glamour, scandal, commercial and public acclaim and the ultimate crash landing not of the store itself, but of its founder's once stellar career.

Marshall Field's had flourished under Selfridge. **(B)** He liked to say, "The customer is always right," which made the Chicago store popular. And he reputedly invented the catchphrase "Only [so many] Shopping Days Until Christmas". When he visited London on holiday in 1906 he was surprised to find most of the city's department stores – Harrods had only recently completed its retail palace in Knightsbridge – lacked the panache and drama of their American and Parisian rivals. **(C)** This led Selfridge to leave the US and establish a singularly magnificent department store, which would come to be known simply as "Selfridges", at the west end of London's Oxford Street. **(D)** Selfridge's design team shaped an ambitious classical palace of an old building, its noble Greek facade rising above a wall of plate glass windows.

Opened in 1909, Selfridges offered bedazzled customers a hundred departments along with restaurants, a roof garden, reading and writing rooms, reception areas for foreign visitors, a first aid room and, most importantly, a small army of knowledgeable floor-walking assistants who served as guides to this retail treasure trove as well as being thoroughly instructed in the art of making a sale.

Selfridge did much to make the department store a destination rather than just a big and comprehensively stocked city shop. It became a place to meet and for ladies to lunch, and from Charlie Chaplin's chaotic misadventures in *The Floorwalker* (1916), a magnet for filmmakers.

(<https://www.bbc.com/culture/bespoke/story/20150326-a-history-of-the-department-store/index.html>)

2. Reading

21.

Though wildly successful at one time, _____ was eventually met with a reversal of fortune.

- (A) the British TV drama *Mr Selfridge*
- (B) **H. G. Selfridge**
- (C) Selfridges
- (D) Marshall Field's

22.

Compared to department stores in Paris and the US, those in Britain were _____ prior to Selfridges.

- (A) more extravagant
- (B) less well-stocked
- (C) **more low-key**
- (D) less expensive

23.

A _____ was one of the services available to the very first customers of Selfridges.

- (A) cinema
- (B) **medical room**
- (C) supermarket
- (D) moving stairway

24.

Salespeople at Selfridges were specially trained in _____.

- (A) giving first aid to customers
- (B) **convincing customers to buy**
- (C) guiding visually impaired customers
- (D) art theory and history

25.

The word "reputedly" in the second paragraph of the text is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) **allegedly**
- (B) respectively
- (C) honourably
- (D) fairly

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.

A second and third series have followed.

Where would the sentence best fit?

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

27.

According to the text, in which two of the following ways was the life of H. G. Selfridge recently reflected in popular culture?

- I. a radio programme
- II. a television show
- III. a non-fiction book
- IV. a theatre play

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

28.

What was the main innovation that fuelled the success of Selfridges?

- (A) It added an educational element by including a museum of ancient Greek culture.
- (B) **It redefined shopping as a leisure activity, and combined it with other pastimes such as dining out.**
- (C) It had a clever marketing strategy with appearances on television and other media.
- (D) It formed a chain with other stores that belonged to H. G. Selfridge in the US, which allowed it to cut costs significantly.

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

Neanderthals ate sharks and dolphins

Neanderthals were eating fish, mussels and seals, according to a new study.

The evidence for an intensive **(29)** on seafood was found at a Neanderthal **(30)** in southern Portugal. Neanderthals living between 106,000 and 86,000 years ago at the cave of Figueira Brava were eating mussels, crab, fish – including sharks and eels – seabirds, dolphins and seals.

The research team, led by Dr Zilhão from the University of Barcelona, found that marine food **(31)** about 50% of the diet of these Neanderthals. The other half came from terrestrial animals, such as deer, goats, horses and tortoises.

This is most striking, as the ability to gather food from the sea and from rivers was seen as something unique to our own species – Homo sapiens. A few researchers previously proposed a theory that the brain-boosting fatty acids in seafood contributed to **(32)** cognitive development in early modern humans (Homo sapiens). Their improved cognitive abilities, the theory goes, might have assisted the first modern humans to **(33)** other groups such as the Neanderthals and Denisovans, who went extinct.

But now the researchers have found that the Neanderthal inhabitants of Figueira Brava relied on the sea on a scale **(34)** to that of Homo sapiens groups living at a similar time in southern Africa. So, scientists will have to **(35)** their idea of the sea food being the reason for the evolutionary success of our Homo sapiens species.

(www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-52054653)

29.

- (A) meal
- (B) contribution
- (C) **reliance**
- (D) consistency

30.

- (A) sight
- (B) **site**
- (C) side
- (D) space

31.

- (A) made out
- (B) made of
- (C) set up
- (D) **made up**

32.

- (A) **enhanced**
- (B) impaired
- (C) harmed
- (D) faulty

33.

- (A) generate
- (B) **outcompete**
- (C) fall behind
- (D) prove

34.

- (A) comparing
- (B) **comparable**
- (C) having compared
- (D) with comparison

35.

- (A) recover
- (B) regain
- (C) reply
- (D) **reconsider**

3. Use of English

QUESTIONS 36–42

The World’s Largest Ocean Cleanup Has Officially Begun

Ambitious dreams have now become a reality as Ocean Cleanup deploys its \$20 million system designed to clean up the 1.8 trillion pieces of trash floating in the Great Pacific Garbage Patch. The floating boom system was designed by the nonprofit organization Ocean Cleanup, which (36) in 2013 by 18-year-old Dutch inventor Boyan Slat. Their mission is to develop “advanced technologies to rid the world’s oceans (37) plastic.”

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a vortex of trash created from an ocean gyre in the central North Pacific. The trash vortex was discovered in the mid-1980s and lies halfway between Hawaii and California. The garbage patch is so large it is easily detectable from space via satellites and it covers (38) 1.6 million square kilometers. The trash is trapped within a circulating ocean current, called a gyre. This prevents the distribution of the garbage patch, a benefit when (39) a system to collect the plastic.

The floating boom system is estimated to clean up half of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch (40) the first five years. Each boom will trap (41) 150,000 pounds of plastic per year as they float along the currents between California and Hawaii. The idea is that the boom will collect trash and not fish. However, this is something that remains (42) in the open ocean.

While the technology still remains unproven in the open ocean, this system is the closest to a solution to cleaning up the garbage patch we have. No other company has a deployable system able to clean up the garbage patch on this scale.

(<https://www.forbes.com/sites/trevornace/2018/09/10/the-worlds-largest-ocean-cleanup-has-officially-begun/>)

36.

- (A) was found
- (B) has been founded
- (C) **was founded**
- (D) founded

37.

- (A) **of**
- (B) from
- (C) out
- (D) by

38.

- (A) **roughly**
- (B) sharply
- (C) roundly
- (D) gently

39.

- (A) created
- (B) **creating**
- (C) was created
- (D) creates

40.

- (A) while
- (B) without
- (C) **within**
- (D) until

41.

- (A) up until
- (B) upon
- (C) upwards
- (D) **up to**

42.

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

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.

On balance, I think this government has done a good job.

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

- (A) on the other hand
- (B) **overall**
- (C) on the contrary
- (D) on top of that

44.

The soldier was hiding in a forest to avoid being captured by enemy troops.

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

- (A) shot
- (B) discovered
- (C) **seized**
- (D) glimpsed

45.

Following the orders of his older brother, Jack made a half-hearted attempt to climb the tree.

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

- (A) brave
- (B) hopeless
- (C) **unenthusiastic**
- (D) nearly successful

46.

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) injuries
- (B) behaviour
- (C) **arguments**
- (D) questions

47.

Aiden always postpones _____ decisions because he likes to keep his options open.

- (A) to do
- (B) to make
- (C) doing
- (D) **making**

48.

We could not visit the cathedral because it _____.

- (A) has reconstructed
- (B) was reconstructing
- (C) **was being reconstructed**
- (D) would have been reconstructed

49.

If only you _____ gambling!

- (A) **would stop**
- (B) will stop
- (C) stop
- (D) have stopped

50.

_____ no parking places around here.

- (A) It seems to be
- (B) They seem to be
- (C) **There seem to be**
- (D) It seems they are

51.

I think I am coming _____ flu.

- (A) up with
- (B) **down with**
- (C) across
- (D) on with

52.

You wouldn’t be so tired now if you _____ so late last night!

- (A) haven’t stayed up
- (B) **hadn’t stayed up**
- (C) wouldn’t stay up
- (D) wouldn’t had stayed up

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.

It has been shown that alcohol abuse increases the **likelihood**, **likeliness** of premature death. (LIKELY)

54.

Some people are very **unpredictable** – you never know what they are going to do next. (PREDICT)

55.

Amy thought that buying a new apartment to rent would be a great **investment** and it turned out to be true. (INVEST)

56.

Although he had made a firm decision to leave the company, his boss asked him to **reconsider** the decision, hoping he would change his mind. (CONSIDER)

57.

The new restaurant owner hoped his first night would be **favourably** reviewed. (FAVOUR)

58.

Later we found out that all the incidents were **preventable** had we thought about it more – they didn't need to have happened. (PREVENT)

59.

He was unable, or **unwilling**, to give me all the answers (WILL)

60.

These are my cakes – keep your hands to **yourself**, Bob! (YOU)

END OF THE TEST

Počkejte na pokyny zadávajícího. / Počkajte na pokyn administrátora.