
Test z anglického jazyka

Čítanie s porozumením 009

Jazyková úroveň B2, odporúčaný čas 70 minút



		Maximálny p. bodov	Počet dos. bodov
Úlohy	Task 1	7	
	Task 2	7	
	Task 3	9	
	Task 4	7	
SPOLU		30	

Task 1

- Read this story about an absent-minded lady and then read the half sentences following it.
- Your task is to match the half sentences based on the information in the text.
- Write the letters (A-K) in the white boxes next to the numbers (1-7) as in the example (0).
- There are two extra letters that you will not need.



WRONG TURN

Have you wondered whether sometimes your GPS tracker may not be as smart as you think it is? Not sure? Then sit back and prepare to go on a 900-mile driving adventure that will involve multiple language traffic signs and a gas bill that will leave you gasping.

To start out, all 67-year-old Sabine Moreau wanted to do was pick up a friend of hers arriving at a local Brussels train station – a mere 38 miles from her home in Soire-sur-Sambre. Nevertheless, things got a little hairy when Sabine took a wrong turn and somehow found herself almost three days later, and after crossing 5 borders and seeing a full procession of foreign traffic signs, on the other side of Europe. She still didn't think her TomTom could be leading her down the wrong path.

By the time she finally reached the town of Zagreb in Croatia, Sabine was beginning to wonder if she had perhaps overshot her desired destination. When asked by local reporters if she didn't find the length of the journey – or the change in language – strange, Ms. Moreau replied: 'Maybe, but I was just distracted. I didn't ask myself any questions.'

'I stopped several times for petrol and paid with my credit card, so I didn't realize how hefty the bill was going to be. When I felt drowsy, I stopped for a nap in the car on a lay-by. I was a bit absent-minded as I had a few things to think about, I suppose.'

By this stage, Ms. Moreau had caused her daughter considerable alarm, but fortunately she managed to call home and inform her of her misadventure, just as she was contemplating calling the police and launching a mass manhunt.

Ms. Moreau finally made it home 60 hours after embarking on her inadvertent odyssey.

(www.msn.com)

0) *A satnav isn't always the cleverest gadget...*

A) to notice anything was wrong and kept driving.

0)	C
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1) Ms. Moreau set off in her car...

B) to doubt she was approaching her destination.

1)		
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2) Not even seeing a series of signs in foreign languages caused her...

C) ~~to get you to your destination~~

2)		
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3) In Zagreb she realised that perhaps she had managed...

D) to stop at several petrol stations.

3)		
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4) She said she was so lost in thought that she failed...

E) to get a search under way for her mother.

4)		
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5) When she felt sleepy she stopped...

F) to give somebody a lift.

5)		
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6) When she finally phoned her daughter, she was about...

G) to have a snooze by the roadside.

6)		
----	--	--

7) It took Ms. Moreau more than two days

H) to spend a lot of money on petrol.

7)		
----	--	--

I) to pass her intended destination.

K) to get to Zagreb and back.

7 bodov	
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Task 2

- Read this article about youth unemployment and then read the statements (8-14) that follow.
- Mark a statement A if it is true according to the article.
- Mark it B if it is false.
- Mark it C if, on the basis of the article, it cannot be decided if it is true or false.
- Write the letters in the white boxes as in the example (0).



YOUNG, GIFTED AND SLACK

One of the biggest problems facing the world in 2013 is the prolonged – and seemingly intractable – crisis of youth unemployment. Put simply, too many young people lack employable skills in a world that has too few skilled workers. The result is that in parts of the Middle East and North Africa youth unemployment remains stuck at around 25%; in Spain and South Africa about half of young would-be-workers are unemployed; globally around 75m people aged 15 to 24 are jobless, and the International Labour Organisation expects this dismaying unemployment rate of almost 13% to rise.

Clearly, this is a critical business issue. In a recent survey of more than 4,555 young people, 2,700 employers and 900 education providers across America, Brazil, Britain, Germany, India and Turkey, some 40% of employers reported that they struggle to fill entry-level jobs because the candidates have inadequate skills. Almost 45% of young people said that their current jobs were not related to their studies, and of these more than half view the jobs as interim and are looking to leave. Without a remedy for this mismatch of demand and supply, we forecast that by 2020 there will be a global shortfall of 85m high- and middle-skill workers for the labour market.

So what should be done? The heart of the matter is helping the young learn relevant skills more effectively, and that requires greater co-operation – and communication – between companies, governments and education providers. Among several promising approaches, one favoured by students is the “practicum”: a practical course involving either hands-on learning in the classroom or training on the job. Sadly, less than a quarter of education-providers use such methods – yet they should be the 21st-century equivalent of the 20th-century apprenticeship, a way for people to learn and continuously update their skills. If such training is underpinned by a certification system, employees (and employers) will know that skills are transferable across companies and industries.

Such remedies are both necessary and available to solve a talent gap that will be the biggest business challenge of the coming decade. It makes no sense that in the coming years college graduates will still be taking menial, part-time jobs because they have inadequate skills for their chosen career.

(The Economist)

~~0) Youth unemployment is a long-standing problem worldwide.~~

8) The cause of the problem is that there are too few jobs for young, skilled job-seekers.

9) In certain countries almost every other young person is unemployed.

10) The outlook for the future remains gloomy.

11) The mismatch between the skills that candidates have and the skills they actually need is a major concern for all those involved, a new study says.

12) The survey reveals that in most jobs young people are seriously underpaid.

13) One way forward could be practical courses; the problem is that not enough are available at present.

14) The prediction that college graduates will still be put in menial jobs in the coming years is nonsense.

0)	A	
8)		
9)		

10)		
11)		

12)		
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13)		
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14)		
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7 bodov	
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Task 3

- In this article about the film adaptation of *The Tragedy of Man* some parts of sentences have been left out.
- Your task is to reconstruct the story by filling in the gaps from the list.
- Write the letters (A-M) in the white boxes next to the numbers (15-23) as in the example (0).
- There are two extra letters that you will not need.



LIVING THROUGH ANIMATED MILLENNIUMS

In 1996 the Hungarian Film Festival of Los Angeles screened 18 minutes of early footage from “The Tragedy of Man,” an animated work **(0)** _____ by the director Marcell Jankovics. In the segment Lucifer and Adam visit a socialist community sometime in Earth’s grim future, a time when poetry and rose cultivation are banned, and babies are **(15)** _____ rather than given names. Michelangelo is a frustrated factory worker; Plato spends his time herding oxen.

As it turned out, that footage was just a small excerpt from a film that was finally completed in 2011, **(16)** _____ that begins at the dawn of creation, ends with man’s last gasp and includes stopovers in ancient Greece, 17th-century Prague, Dickensian London and outer space, among others. At 160 minutes – about three hours, including the intermissions – the film includes one visual spectacle after the next. Each of the 15 sections is animated **(17)** _____, with look-alikes of Lenin, Stalin, Hitler, Mickey Mouse and the Beatles.

The film is an adaptation of the poet Imre Madach’s play **(18)** _____, which is considered one of the great works of Hungarian literature. The action takes place over the course of one very long dream, as Adam, Eve and a chatty Lucifer visit the world’s great civilizations at the height of their power, **(19)** _____ as humanity’s noblest hopes and dreams come to naught.

Marcell Jankovics is Hungary’s best-known living animator. In 1976 his film “Sisyphus,” **(20)** _____ about the doomed, boulder-pushing king was among the nominees for an Academy Award; the next year his “Kuzdok” (The Struggle) won the Palme D’Or for short film in Cannes. By the time Mr. Jankovics first started working on “Tragedy” in 1983, he had already directed **(21)** _____ “Janos Vitez,” Hungary’s first animated feature.

“I knew pretty well that I needed three years to make one movie,” Mr. Jankovics said. “Since this is **(22)** _____, it counts as two, so that’s six years. So I basically spent six years making the movie.”

And the other two decades or so? “The rest of the time,” he said, “was spent raising funds.” The last bit of money **(23)** _____ came in 2008, when Mr. Jankovics allowed General Motors to use “Sisyphus” in an ad for the GMC Yukon Hybrid. The commercial was broadcast during that year’s Super Bowl.

(The New York Times)

0)	C
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A) such a long movie

15)		
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B) applying for small grants

~~C) *in progress*~~

16)		
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D) only to watch

17)		
-----	--	--

E) of the same title

F) changed substantially

18)		
-----	--	--

G) to complete the film

19)		
-----	--	--

H) issued numbers

I) fitting for an epic

20)		
-----	--	--

K) in a different style

L) the full-length film

21)		
-----	--	--

M) a short-form masterpiece

22)		
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23)		
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9 bodov	
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Task 4

- Read this text about the skill of listening and then read the gapped summary that follows.
- Your task is to fill the gaps with one word only based on the information in the text.
- Write the words on the dotted lines (24-30).
- There is an example for you (0).

THE SCIENCE AND ART OF LISTENING

If your home is like mine, you hear the humming sound of a printer, the low throbbing from the nearby highway and the clatter of plastic followed by the muffled impact of paws landing on linoleum – meaning that the cat has once again tried to open the catnip container atop the fridge and succeeded only in knocking it to the kitchen floor.

What can you hear? The slight trick in the question is that, by asking you what you were hearing, I prompted your brain to take control of the sensory experience – and made you listen rather than just hear. The difference between the sense of hearing and the skill of listening is attention.

There are different types of attention, and they use different parts of the brain. A sudden loud noise that makes you jump activates the simplest type that converts the noise into a defensive response in a mere tenth of a second. More complex attention is controlled by pathways mostly in the right hemisphere – areas that process the raw, sensory input.

But when you actually pay attention to something you're listening to, a separate pathway comes into play. Here, the signals are conveyed through a pathway in a part of the brain that does more computation, which lets you actively focus on what you're hearing and tune out everything that isn't immediately important.

Hearing, in short, is easy. But listening, really listening, is hard. It is a skill that we're in danger of losing in a world of digital distraction and information overload. And yet we dare not lose it. Because listening tunes our brain to patterns of our environment faster than any other sense, and paying attention to the non-visual parts of our world feeds into everything from our intellectual sharpness to our dance skills.

Luckily, we can train our listening, just as with any other skill. Listen to new music when jogging rather than familiar tunes. Listen to your dog's whines and barks: he's trying to tell you something isn't right. Listen to your partner's voice – not only to the words, but to the sounds under them, the emotions carried in the harmonics. You may save yourself a couple of fights.

“You never listen” is not just the complaint of a problematic relationship, it has also become an epidemic in a world that is exchanging convenience for content, speed for meaning. The richness of life doesn't lie in the loudness and the beat, but in the timbres and the variations that you can discern if you simply pay attention.

(The New York Times)

Summary

Hearing is an automatic whereas (0) _____ is a conscious process. The key word to describe how the two differ is (24) _____. The brain processes a noise that might signify (25) _____ in a fraction of a second. Different types of sound (26) _____ different pathways in the brain. When you are actively listening to something, your (27) _____ can block out irrelevant background noises. Listening is the (28) _____ way of gathering essential information about our surroundings. It is also closely linked to various mental and physical skills. The good news is that it improves with (29) _____. Improved listening skills mean that your (30) _____ improve, too, and that you will have a better chance of living a richer, happier life.

0) *listening*

0)

24)

24)	
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25)

25)	
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26)

26)	
-----	--

27)

27)	
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28)

28)	
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29)

29)	
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30)

30)	
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This is the end of this part of the exam.

7 bodov	
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