

AJ

**Duben / Apríl
2025**

Počet účastníků: 1760
Čistá úspěšnost: 47,4 %
Korig. úspěšnost: 47,7 %
Hrubá úspěšnost: 55,2 %
Průměrné skóre: 28,5
Medián skóre: 28,3

Počet úloh: 60
Max. možné skóre: 60,0
Max. dosažené skóre: 60,0
Min. možné skóre: -17,3
Min. dosažené skóre: -5,3
Směr. odchylka skóre: 16,3

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

Why do we have crooked teeth when our ancestors didn't?

1.

Ancient humans millions of years ago had bigger jaws because _____.

- (A) **they had to chew more**
- (B) they had more teeth
- (C) their food was easier to process
- (D) they used to eat bigger portions of food

2.

In humans, crooked teeth seem to have become more prevalent _____.

- (A) around the time farming was invented
- (B) when people started using tools
- (C) when people stopped eating raw food
- (D) **after the start of the industrial revolution**

3.

Researchers think that for most of human history, _____.

- (A) people's mouths grew in size
- (B) **the evolution of tooth and jaw sizes was aligned**
- (C) the number of people's teeth was diminishing
- (D) dietary changes were too fast

4.

Wisdom teeth _____.

- (A) are not used anymore
- (B) **are typically the last to emerge**
- (C) are more vulnerable to cavities than other teeth
- (D) shouldn't be surgically removed before they emerge

5.

In the 1983 experiment, the monkeys who ate softer food _____.

- (A) had more decayed teeth
- (B) **had more misaligned teeth**
- (C) had more tooth infections
- (D) had more holes in their teeth

6.

The cause of displaced teeth _____.

- (A) is mostly genetic
- (B) **is mostly environmental**
- (C) will remain unknown in 30 to 60% of people
- (D) has been eliminated by today's medicine

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 news about an animal on the loose spotted in a park.

The police claim that _____.

- (A) the animal was big, but tamed
- (B) **there was indeed a huge creature in the park, but it was just a toy**
- (C) the pictures of the animal taken in the park were forged
- (D) the animal killed someone in the middle of the night

8.

You hear someone talking about a South Korean movie called Ashfall.

Which of the following events is **not** said to have taken place in the movie?

- (A) an unexpected volcanic eruption
- (B) **North Korea dropping an atomic bomb on another country**
- (C) using a deliberate explosion to stop earthquakes
- (D) a politically important building falling down

9.

You hear a piece of information about a cleaning method by Marie Kondo.

This method _____.

- (A) is recommended for people who want to keep a lot of stuff
- (B) promises to help people clean the house in one day
- (C) **involves cleaning up items by their type**
- (D) does not allow people to keep any things of merely sentimental value

10.

You hear someone talk about the relationship between buffalo and grass.

According to the recording, _____.

- (A) buffalo herds provide grass with natural protection from external factors
- (B) grass slows down its growth to conserve energy in response to buffalo grazing
- (C) some grasses produce an enzyme that discourages buffalo from grazing
- (D) **grass shows accelerated growth in response to buffalo grazing**

11.

You hear a short story about Winston Churchill laying a foundation stone.

According to the recording, what happened at the event?

- (A) **Churchill surprised the crowd with an unexpected observation.**
- (B) A rare instrument was used for the stone positioning.
- (C) Churchill became the chancellor of a university.
- (D) Officials provided Churchill with a damaged instrument.

12.

You hear a member of the European Parliament talk about social media.

In his opinion, the idea to ban TikTok _____.

- (A) must be put into practice because TikTok abuses people's data
- (B) **has to do more with global politics than with user protection**
- (C) is good, as well as the idea to ban other social media
- (D) is not worth a discussion as any regulations ruin the freedom of internet users

2. Reading

Reading 1

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

QUESTIONS 13–23

How does nuclear waste disposal work?

Thirty-one countries currently use some form of nuclear power, with the 455 currently operational reactors generating nearly 20% of the world's total energy production. Despite some high-profile nuclear power plant disasters, nuclear power is actually among the safest and cleanest forms of electricity generation, placing last in terms of deaths per kilowatt-hour generated – yes, even behind solar and wind power. Unlike coal and oil, nuclear power emits no greenhouse gases, and unlike solar, wind, and hydroelectricity, it is not dependent on geographic location or local weather conditions. But despite its many advantages, nuclear power has one glaring Achilles' heel: radioactive waste. Over the past four decades, nuclear power plants have generated some 62,500 metric tons of waste, with a further 2,300 tons added every year. Unlike other kinds of industrial waste, nuclear waste cannot feasibly be converted to a less dangerous form, nor can much of it be reprocessed and recycled. **(A)**

Nuclear waste can be divided into three categories: low, intermediate, and high-level. Low and intermediate-level waste is defined as material that will remain dangerously radioactive for less than 300 years. **(B)** It consists mainly of contaminated materials such as solvents, various tools, laboratory glassware, and clothing used in the processing of nuclear fuel. Once the radioactivity decays to safe levels, the material can be disposed of like any other industrial waste. High-level waste consists mainly of spent fuel from nuclear reactors and is a different beast entirely, for many of the radionuclides in spent fuel can remain dangerously radioactive for tens of thousands of years. All currently used high-level waste disposal schemes are based on deep geological burial.

Particularly dangerous components of spent fuel are the fission products. These are light elements formed when uranium atoms split apart during nuclear fission, and have half-lives ranging from 8 hours for Xenon-135 to 15 million years for Iodine-129. The shortest-lived fission products are intensely radioactive and produce a large amount of decay heat – so much, in fact, that even after a reactor is shut down, if the cooling system fails, this decay heat can build up and cause the core to melt down. Currently, once nuclear fuel is removed from cooling pools, it is placed in shielded dry casks and kept in monitored storage on-site at the nuclear power plant. **(C)** However, as reliable monitoring cannot be counted on for more than 100 years or so due to political and climatic changes, nations such as Sweden, Finland, and South Korea have turned to deep geological repositories to safely store their waste without requiring human intervention.

But while scientists have confidence in the passive effectiveness of deep geological repositories, there is another, major factor that can't be as easily accounted for: future humans. Nuclear repositories are expected to last hundreds of thousands of years. **(D)** How can we prevent our distant descendants from stumbling upon our nuclear waste and unleashing an ecological disaster? Whatever the ultimate solution, it is clear that a long-term solution for dealing with radioactive waste will be the key to achieving the long-awaited nuclear renaissance.

13.

What does the text say about the use of nuclear energy around the world?

- (A) 20% of the countries around the world use nuclear energy.
- (B) Presently, there are fewer than 500 functioning nuclear reactors.**
- (C) Over 30 countries have banned nuclear energy.
- (D) 20% of all nuclear energy is consumed by less than 30 countries.

14.

As for various forms of electricity generation, what is true according to the text?

- (A) So far, nuclear power has caused more deaths than any other energy source.
- (B) There is approximately one death per each kilowatt-hour generated by nuclear plants.**
- (C) Wind power is both the safest and the cleanest source of electricity generation.
- (D) Solar power causes more deaths per generated kilowatt-hour than nuclear power.**

15.

Fission products _____.

- (A) have various half-lives**
- (B) are the least dangerous component of nuclear fuel
- (C) evaporate when the reactor is shut down
- (D) decay when they get in contact with uranium atoms

2. Reading

16.

What does the text say about deep geological repositories?

- (A) Only three countries are allowed to use them.
- (B) They cause unwanted climate changes.
- (C) Future generations will intentionally destroy them.
- (D) **They are already used by some countries.**

17.

The word “high-profile” in the first paragraph of the text is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) dangerous
- (B) classified
- (C) rare
- (D) **famous**

18.

The word “glaring” in the first paragraph of the text is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) hidden
- (B) obscure
- (C) **obvious**
- (D) suspicious

19.

The word “intervention” in the third paragraph of the text is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) **involvement**
- (B) technology
- (C) negligence
- (D) indifference

20.

The phrase “stumbling upon” in the fourth paragraph of the text is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) destroying
- (B) blowing up
- (C) concealing
- (D) **coming across**

21.

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

So it is more than likely that all knowledge and records of their existence will be lost over the millennia.

Where would the sentence best fit?

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

22.

Which two of the following statements about nuclear waste are true?

1. Only waste that remains radioactive for longer than 300 years may be stored underground.
2. Glass cannot be radioactive and thus cannot be marked as nuclear waste.
3. Certain nuclear waste can eventually be dealt with in the same way as industrial waste.
4. We can distinguish more than two categories of nuclear waste.

- (A) 1 and 3
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 2 and 4
- (D) **3 and 4**

23.

Which of the following options best describes the overall intent of the text?

- (A) To educate people who are interested in waste separation.
- (B) To cast a bad light on nuclear power supporters.
- (C) **To inform about dealing with waste produced in nuclear power plants.**
- (D) To promote the establishment of other kinds of power plants than nuclear.

2. Reading

Reading 2

Answer the following questions using only the information given in or implied by the text.

24.

Ozone is formed when oxygen molecules collide with photons of ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun. The collision splits the oxygen molecule into two atoms, which immediately react with the surrounding O_2 molecules to form ozone O_3 . The ozone molecule absorbs the energy of another UV photon, thereby reducing the energy of the passing UV radiation. If UV rays were to reach the Earth's surface without losing energy in the ozone layer, they would be extremely dangerous to terrestrial organisms.

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

1. UV radiation is detectable only in the ozone layer.
2. The ozone layer protects terrestrial organisms.
3. Oxygen cannot be formed without UV photons.

- (A) only 2
(B) only 3
(C) 1 and 2
(D) 2 and 3

25.

Afternoon sleepiness is often attributed to a heavy lunch, but drowsiness also occurs when we skip the midday meal. In short, afternoon is a time when the human body goes through a naturally quieter phase: our reaction times are longer and our memory, coordination of movements and general mood are worse.

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

- (A) Right before noon, a person is in the best mood of the day.
(B) **Afternoon sleepiness is natural to the human body.**
(C) Afternoon sleepiness is best suppressed by a healthy meal.
(D) If we eat light food for lunch, we will not be sleepy.

26.

Hotel Terman is a rarity in the town of Grosrein and does everything possible to avoid appearing as an anonymous, uniform accommodation. Much like the local restaurant Kel Montage, which offers delicious food, hotel Terman feeds its guests with noble food for the soul, namely theatre and visual arts. The main building may only offer eight rooms and suites, but each is an original creation by a well-known Swiss artist, featuring a fresh, modern design.

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

- (A) The Kel Montage restaurant, located in the town of Grosrein, is famous for its modern design.
(B) Hotel Terman offers daily theatre performances for its guests.
(C) Hotel Terman offers suites decorated with paintings by leading Swiss artists.
(D) **Hotel Terman offers its guests an aesthetic experience.**

27.

To date, only legal entities can issue bonds. However, thanks to the new law, natural persons, even non-businessmen, will be permitted to issue bonds. Anyone will thus be able to borrow not only from banks but also from private investors.

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

- (A) **The new law will allow natural persons to issue bonds.**
(B) Thanks to the new law, banks will finally be able to issue bonds.
(C) Currently, only legal entities can borrow from private investors.
(D) Most bonds are currently issued by private investors.

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 28–35

Stonehenge-like sanctuary in the Netherlands

Archaeologists have discovered a 4,000-year-old sanctuary made up of ditches and burial mounds in the central Netherlands, 70 kilometres east of Rotterdam, (28) they say (29) a similar purpose to Stonehenge. Like the (30) prehistoric stone circle in southern England, the sanctuary – which was as big as at least three soccer fields and built with soil and wood – was built to (31) with the sun on the solstices. The archaeologists also unearthed offerings, including animal skeletons, human skulls and valuable items such as a bronze spearhead, at the spots where the sun shone through the openings.

The largest mound is believed (32) as a sun calendar, similar to the famous stones of Stonehenge in England. This sanctuary must have been a highly significant place where people (33) of special days in the year, performed rituals and buried their dead. Rows of poles stood along pathways used for processions.

While (34) the site in 2017, archaeologists also discovered several graves. One grave was of a woman buried with a glass bead from Mesopotamia, present-day Iraq. It's the oldest bead ever found in the Netherlands and researchers said it proved people of this area were in contact with people almost 5,000 kilometres away.

The archaeologists took six years to research more than a million excavated objects (35) the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the Roman Empire and the Middle Ages. Some of the discoveries will be showcased in a local museum in Tiel and in the Dutch National Museum of Antiquities.

28.

- (A) and
- (B) so
- (C) where
- (D) **which**

29.

- (A) may had served
- (B) may serving
- (C) **may have served**
- (D) may be served

30.

- (A) long-term
- (B) half-hearted
- (C) down-to-earth
- (D) **world-renowned**

31.

- (A) assign
- (B) alert
- (C) **align**
- (D) abide

32.

- (A) **to have served**
- (B) to be served
- (C) served
- (D) to have been served

33.

- (A) reminded
- (B) celebrated
- (C) looked out
- (D) **kept track**

34.

- (A) excavated
- (B) excavation
- (C) being excavated
- (D) **excavating**

35.

- (A) **dating back to**
- (B) dated as
- (C) dating into
- (D) date from

3. Use of English

QUESTIONS 36–43

Two US lawyers fined for submitting fake court citations from ChatGPT

A US judge has fined two lawyers and a law firm \$5,000 after fake citations generated by ChatGPT were submitted in a court filing. A district judge in Manhattan ordered Steven Schwartz, Peter LoDuca and their law firm Levidow, Levidow & Oberman **(36)** the fine after fictitious legal research was used in an aviation injury claim.

Schwartz admitted that ChatGPT, an artificial intelligence chatbot that churns out **(37)** text responses to human prompts, had invented six cases he referred to in a legal brief in a case against the Colombian airline Avianca.

The judge said in a written opinion there was nothing inherently **(38)** about using artificial intelligence for assisting in legal work, but lawyers had to ensure their filings were accurate. Levidow, Levidow & Oberman said in a statement on Thursday that its lawyers “respectfully” disagreed with the court that they **(39)** in bad faith.

ChatGPT suggested several cases involving aviation mishaps that the lawyers were not able to find through usual methods. But some of those accidents were not real, or even involved airlines that did not exist.

Chatbots such as ChatGPT, developed by the US firm OpenAI, can indeed be **(40)** to “hallucinations” or inaccuracies. In one example ChatGPT falsely accused an American law professor **(41)** sexual harassment and cited a non-existent Washington Post report in the process. In February a promotional video for Google’s rival to ChatGPT, Bard, gave an inaccurate answer to a query about the James Webb space telescope, **(42)** concerns that the search company had been too hasty in launching a riposte to OpenAI’s breakthrough.

Chatbots are trained on a vast trove of data taken from the internet, although the sources are not available in many cases. **(43)** like a predictive text tool, they predict the likeliest word or sentence to come after a user’s prompt. This means factual errors are possible, but the human-seeming response can sometimes convince users that the answer is correct.

36.

- (A) pay
- (B) **to pay**
- (C) will pay
- (D) must pay

37.

- (A) needy
- (B) persuaded
- (C) **plausible**
- (D) betrayed

38.

- (A) convinced
- (B) credible
- (C) permissible
- (D) **improper**

39.

- (A) were acted
- (B) had been acted
- (C) **had acted**
- (D) will act

40.

- (A) resistant
- (B) likely
- (C) **prone**
- (D) provided

41.

- (A) from
- (B) for
- (C) **of**
- (D) that

42.

- (A) **raising**
- (B) by rising
- (C) rising
- (D) by raising

43.

- (A) Operate
- (B) Operation
- (C) Operates
- (D) **Operating**

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.

44.

Maybe he meant well, maybe he didn't, but the bottom line is that he lied to all of us.

In the context of the sentence above, the expression "bottom line" is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) a made-up statement
- (B) **the most important consideration**
- (C) the least relevant factor
- (D) the most disputed issue

45.

He is eminently suitable for this job, with all his qualifications and experience in the field.

In the context of the sentence above, the word "eminently" is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) potentially
- (B) **very**
- (C) hardly
- (D) finally

46.

With no previous examples to guide them, the research team was moving into _____ territory.

- (A) **uncharted**
- (B) unchained
- (C) charter
- (D) chartered

47.

While some students opt for solitary study, _____ find fulfilment in collaborative group work.

- (A) the other
- (B) another
- (C) **others**
- (D) someone

48.

Rarely _____ to in such an offensive way, so it left him completely bewildered.

- (A) **had he been spoken**
- (B) was spoken
- (C) he was speaking
- (D) he hasn't spoken

49.

Some serious diseases can be successfully treated _____ detected in an initial stage.

- (A) by
- (B) which
- (C) in spite
- (D) **if**

50.

Emil Zatopek, known for winning several gold medals in the 1950s, is said _____ harder than any other athletes of his time.

- (A) had trained
- (B) **to have trained**
- (C) that he trained
- (D) that he was training

51.

There are 20 species of wild roses in North America, _____ have large flowers that usually smell sweet.

- (A) none of whose
- (B) much of which
- (C) some of whom
- (D) **all of which**

52.

Cut him some _____. He's been having a rough time lately. He'll do what he promised as soon as he can.

- (A) smack
- (B) stain
- (C) **slack**
- (D) smile

3. Use of English

Word formation

Use the word in brackets at the end of the sentence to form a new word (different from the word provided) that best fits the gap. Write only one word in each 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 attentively and **thoughtfully** arranged the flowers in the vase. (THOUGHT)

54.

The chicken fillet I was served was so **undercooked** that it was still pink and gooey in the middle. (COOK)

55.

A company which is found to **violate** environmental regulations and pollute the air may be given a fine. (VIOLATION)

56.

Wild birds may live in **captivity** for various reasons, for example to help maintain endangered populations. (CAPTIVE)

57.

We should respect others people's **beliefs**, even if they differ from our own. (BELIEVE)

58.

It's important to be **considerate** of your neighbours and avoid having loud parties at night. (CONSIDER)

59.

Due to an **incompatible** set of values and perspectives, their relationship was marked by frequent disagreements and conflicts. (COMPATIBILITY)

60.

The blatant **disloyalty** of his followers was deeply disappointing to him; feeling betrayed, he changed his mind about running for election. (LOYAL)

END OF THE TEST

Počkejte na pokyn administrátora. / Počkajte na pokyn administrátora.

Sources:

- Questions 1–6: adapted from www.ted.com
- Questions 13–23: <http://www.todayifoundout.com/index.php/2023/04/how-does-nuclear-waste-disposal-work/>
- Questions 28–35: <https://edition.cnn.com>
- Questions 36–43: <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2023/jun/23/two-us-lawyers-fined-submitting-fake-court-citations-chatgpt>

