

AJ

**Březen II / Marec II
2025**

Počet účastníků: 2030
Čistá úspěšnost: 49,0 %
Korig. úspěšnost: 49,4 %
Hrubá úspěšnost: 56,6 %
Průměrné skóre: 29,4
Medián skóre: 29,3

Počet úloh: 60
Max. možné skóre: 60,0
Max. dosažené skóre: 60,0
Min. možné skóre: -17,3
Min. dosažené skóre: -8,0
Směr. odchylka skóre: 15,6

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

Scientists Think They Have Found The Reason Some People Are Left-Handed

1.

In the past, left-handed people used to be _____.

- (A) treated with utmost dignity
- (B) persecuted as thieves
- (C) **accused of having magic powers**
- (D) hostile towards witches

2.

An inclination towards left-handedness or right-handedness _____.

- (A) **can be observed already in the womb**
- (B) is unrelated to which thumb babies suck
- (C) has been found to be fixed exactly in the 13th week of pregnancy
- (D) can be first determined in newborns aged 8 weeks

3.

According to the research published in the journal *eLife*, right or left-handedness _____.

- (A) is determined by genetic differences between the left and right hemispheres of the brain
- (B) **stems from the activity of genes in the spinal cord**
- (C) is attributable to the stress levels of mothers during pregnancy
- (D) can be influenced by making newborns' arms and legs move asymmetrically

4.

On average, when it comes to solving demanding mathematical tasks, left-handed people _____.

- (A) **have an advantage over right-handed people**
- (B) lag behind right-handed people
- (C) show the same level of ability as right-handed people
- (D) have very unbalanced and unpredictable skills

5.

In comparison with right-handers, left-handers have _____.

- (A) overall a lower amount of nerve cells in the brain
- (B) **a stronger neural connection between brain hemispheres**
- (C) a more active left brain hemisphere
- (D) impaired connectivity between different areas of the brain

6.

Superior information processing observed in left-handers may result from _____.

- (A) the fact that left-handed people often receive special treatment to promote their left-handedness
- (B) the exclusive use of the left hand even in situations where it is difficult
- (C) **the necessity for left-handers to adapt to a right-hand dominant world by using both hands**
- (D) the fact that their brain hemispheres are more independent of each other

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 person talk about swearing.

According to the speaker, _____.

- (A) people who swear are less able to pick appropriate clothes
- (B) scientists have found that less intelligent people swear more
- (C) **people who swear are generally more honest**
- (D) the more often people swear, the more often they lie

8.

You hear a piece of information about rhinos.

Rhinos _____.

- (A) lift their ears when they get angry
- (B) make a lot of eye contact when communicating
- (C) use body language as the main means of communication
- (D) **widen their nostrils to demonstrate anger**

9.

You hear a man talk about gardening.

According to the recording, he _____.

- (A) **prefers to grow resilient plants**
- (B) is unable to grow vegetables where he lives due to the cold weather
- (C) says that where he lives, native plants are weaker and more difficult to grow
- (D) can only plant between May and September

10.

You hear a man talk about text messaging.

It is a source of anxiety for him because _____.

- (A) most people's text messages are too long and boring to read
- (B) he doesn't know which one of the many messaging platforms to use
- (C) **the lack of non-verbal cues can cause misunderstanding**
- (D) his friends accuse him of being rude when not responding swiftly

11.

You hear someone talk about an old adage.

According to the recording, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The Ministry of Agriculture has estimated that on average you are standing about 164 feet away from the nearest rat.
- (B) The old adage which says that you are, on average, 164 feet away from the nearest rat has been disproved.
- (C) The BBC's statistical team has calculated that there is on average one rat per 50 square metres.
- (D) **The adage that we're never more than 6 feet away from a rat has been debunked by the BBC's statistical team.**

12.

You hear information about a service provided in France.

According to the recording, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The service is free of charge.
- (B) The information gained through the service is only provided to local relatives.
- (C) **The service includes a face-to-face interview.**
- (D) All users of the service get the same list of ten questions.

2. Reading

Reading 1

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

QUESTIONS 13–23

Does the future of medicine lie in space?

In a small lab, squeezed into the corner of a skyscraper in downtown Tel Aviv, Israeli entrepreneur Yossi Yamin is proudly holding what he calls “a little James Bond-style suitcase factory, powered by the sun”. As with many of James Bond’s finest contraptions, initial impressions are inauspicious. But in the past four years, these little metal boxes, coated in solar panels, have repeatedly blasted into orbit on the back of a SpaceX rocket, bringing groundbreaking new insights back to Earth for things ranging from the future of skincare to longevity drugs and the best ways of generating lab-grown steak.

As CEO of SpacePharma, Yamin has helped to pioneer a new industry. Using technology developed at the Technion, Israel’s oldest university, increasing numbers of biologists are now able to send their experiments to space, where they can be remotely controlled from the ground. **(A)**

The idea of leaving Earth to further medicine goes back to the dawn of the space age. Needing a way of justifying the enormous cost of launching as many as 50 flights a year, NASA suggested that its astronauts could multitask, using their time in orbit to pursue a cure for cancer or the many other illnesses afflicting humankind.

It is the absence of gravity that has long made space such an attractive playground for teasing apart some of biology’s intricacies. The pull of the Earth’s gravitational field can mask some of the ways in which cells communicate, making it harder to understand why they behave as they do. It also makes it much more difficult for scientists to study the complex crystal structures of key proteins, for example those linked to cancer, viruses, and genetic disorders.

The field of space medicine was accelerated by one of the worst disasters in NASA’s history. **(B)** In February 2003, space shuttle Columbia exploded as it re-entered the atmosphere, killing all seven astronauts on board. **(C)** Three months later, a series of vials were discovered among the debris that contained crystals, somehow still intact, from an experiment the Columbia astronauts had been working on during their time on the International Space Station (ISS). It provided biologists with vital information regarding the structure of a protein called interferon alfa-2b, the active ingredient in the drug Intron A, which at the time was a standard treatment for melanoma and hepatitis C.

The major problem with doing research in space has traditionally been the cost. The price of getting a single experiment to the ISS and back has been reported as being in the region of \$7.5m, particularly if it includes astronaut time. There’s also exceptional rivalry involved, with thousands of scientists around the world vying to have their experiments flown into orbit. **(D)**

But space research is increasingly shifting from public to private providers, a new model that presents both challenges and opportunities. NASA has already declared its plan to shut down the ISS by the end of 2030, with the Houston-based company Axiom Space intending to replace it with the first commercial space station. Although offering space vacations to the ultra-rich is Axiom Space’s main revenue model, some of the money will be used to build extra modules on the space station for conducting scientific experiments.

SpacePharma is aiming to make medical research in space more widely available by offering to automate experiments, taking them up into low Earth orbit on launch rockets and then back down again. This removes the need for a space station altogether, as well as cutting costs related to astronaut time.

13.

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

- (A) discovery
- (B) period
- (C) necessity
- (D) beginning

14.

The word “vital” in the fifth paragraph of the text is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) scientific
- (B) essential
- (C) reliable
- (D) complex

2. Reading

15.

The word “vying” in the sixth paragraph of the text is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) cheating
- (B) failing
- (C) pretending
- (D) **competing**

16.

In the first paragraph, it is said about the equipment developed by SpacePharma that “as with many of James Bond’s finest contraptions, initial impressions are inauspicious”. Which of the following statements best describes the main message of this sentence?

- (A) **The equipment doesn’t look very promising at first glance.**
- (B) The quality of the equipment is incomparable with James Bond’s finest contraptions.
- (C) Initially, most people are amazed by the equipment.
- (D) The first impression of the equipment being auspicious is misleading.

17.

Yossi Yamin is _____.

- (A) a CEO at the Technion
- (B) a biologist focusing on medical research
- (C) **the highest-ranking executive in SpacePharma**
- (D) an astronaut

18.

The Earth’s gravitational field _____.

- (A) **makes it more challenging for us to comprehend cellular behaviour**
- (B) barely interferes with the ways in which cells communicate
- (C) can trigger the development of cancer and genetic disorders
- (D) makes cellular communication impossible

19.

The International Space Station _____.

- (A) **is due to be decommissioned by the end of 2030**
- (B) is to be extended with new modules by the end of 2030
- (C) is expected to co-exist with a station owned by Axiom Space
- (D) is going to offer vacations to the ultra-rich starting at the end of 2030

20.

What is to be the main source of income for the company Axiom Space?

- (A) building new modules for their space station
- (B) looking for sponsors among other private companies
- (C) selling the results of their medical experiments carried out in space
- (D) **offering holidays for wealthy people**

21.

In the last four years, technology employed by SpacePharma has brought insights into which two of the following domains?

- 1) substances to prolong lifespan
- 2) plant-based alternatives to meat
- 3) ways to create artificial skin
- 4) methods to produce laboratory-cultivated meat

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

22.

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

Damage to the shuttle’s left wing, which had occurred two weeks earlier during the launch, had made it too fragile to withstand the enormous pressures of re-entry.

Where would the sentence best fit?

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

23.

Which of the following statements best sums up the text?

- (A) SpacePharma hinders medical research in space by making it much less accessible for the general population.
- (B) **Medical research has long been part of space exploration, with SpacePharma now revolutionizing it by expanding the accessibility of conducting medical experiments in space.**
- (C) Thanks to the medical research conducted by private companies on ISS, many new effective cures, including a cure for hepatitis, melanoma and other cancers, have been discovered.
- (D) It is not advisable for space medical research to be conducted by private companies, because they usually follow their own goals instead of public interest.

2. Reading

Reading 2

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

24.

A dynamo is a rotating electrical machine that converts mechanical energy from the rotor of a driving machine into electrical energy in the form of direct current. A dynamo consists of a stator made up of a magnet or electromagnet, and a rotor. Until the advent of solid-state rectifiers, the dynamo was an important source of electrical power (in the form of direct current), but its importance has diminished since.

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

- (A) A rotor consists of a magnet or electromagnet.
- (B) A dynamo converts electrical energy into mechanical energy.
- (C) **After the spread of solid-state rectifiers, the importance of dynamos has decreased.**
- (D) Dynamos replaced solid-state rectifiers.

25.

In 1987, the considerable success of the Star Trek films led to the launch of a new and arguably the most famous Star Trek series, Star Trek – The Next Generation, starring the massive new Enterprise-D, led by the charismatic, bald Captain Jean-Luc Picard. The New Generation differed greatly from its predecessors in many ways. The story itself takes place around the year 2360, eighty years later than the original stories of Captain Kirk and his crew.

Which of the following statements **cannot** be inferred from the text with certainty?

- (A) There is more than one Star Trek movie.
- (B) There is more than one Star Trek series.
- (C) **Enterprise-D is the name of a U.S. Navy warship.**
- (D) Captain Kirk is a character in stories set in the 23rd century.

26.

A Roman mosaic dating from the 3rd century BC depicts athletic women wearing two-piece sports suits. However, one of the earliest written references to two-piece female garments used for athletic purposes dates back to ancient Greece around 1400 BC.

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

- (A) The two-piece sports suit was first depicted on a Roman mosaic from the 3rd century BC.
- (B) In Rome, the use of two-piece sports suits never became common.
- (C) In ancient Greece, the two-piece sports suit was used only for swimming.
- (D) **Written records from ancient Greece mention women's two-piece athletic garments.**

27.

In the case of special purpose roads owned by a municipality, the road administration authority may, on the proposal of the municipality and after consultation with the Police of the Czech Republic, modify or restrict public access to such a special purpose road if this is strictly necessary to protect the legitimate interests of the municipality as the owner of this road.

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

- (A) The Police of the Czech Republic mustn't restrict public access to special purpose roads.
- (B) Most roads owned by a municipality have a special purpose.
- (C) A municipality may restrict access to a road based on the proposal of the road administration authority.
- (D) **Special purpose roads owned by a municipality can have public access restricted.**

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

Plastic pollution on coral reefs gets worse the deeper you go, study finds

No part of the planet is free of plastic waste, and coral reefs are no exception, but scientists have now made the discovery that the deeper the reef, the more plastic debris it is likely to have.

A study published in *Nature* found that not only is every coral reef (28) with plastic, but almost three-quarters of the larger items were from fishing paraphernalia such as ropes, lines and nets. The study examined reefs at more than two-dozen locations – including uninhabited atolls and reefs at depths of 150 metres – around the world. The scientists discovered that the deeper sites (29) more plastic than the shallower ones.

“It was surprising to find that debris increased with depth, (30) deeper reefs are farther from sources of plastic pollution,” said Luiz Rocha from the California Academy of Sciences. Almost three-quarters of larger items found were from fishing gear, with plastic wrappers and bottles also common. “We are almost always the first humans to (31) eyes on these deeper reefs, and yet we see human-produced trash (32) every dive.”

There was more plastic pollution in reefs nearer to densely populated cities, as well as in marine protected areas, whose borders are heavily (33) by fishers. “Our findings reveal some of the complex collective challenges we face when dealing with plastic pollution,” said Hudson Pinheiro from the University of São Paulo. “As marine resources around the world dwindle, humans that rely on those resources are turning to deeper habitats and to those closer to marine protected areas where fish remain (34) so that they can ensure a continuous food supply.”

One potential reason for finding more plastic at greater depths could be (35) wave action at the surface, which could drag debris deeper. Other possibilities include recreational divers removing trash from shallower reefs, and shallow corals – which have higher growth rates – growing over the debris.

28.

- (A) enquired
- (B) entrusted
- (C) **encumbered**
- (D) enabled

29.

- (A) has
- (B) **had**
- (C) did
- (D) are

30.

- (A) despite
- (B) however
- (C) **since**
- (D) so

31.

- (A) pull
- (B) **set**
- (C) roll
- (D) make

32.

- (A) by
- (B) **on**
- (C) under
- (D) while

33.

- (A) **frequented**
- (B) seen
- (C) adopted
- (D) smuggled

34.

- (A) scarce
- (B) lots
- (C) **abundant**
- (D) rare

35.

- (A) skilled
- (B) leaking
- (C) **increased**
- (D) indifferent

3. Use of English

QUESTIONS 36–43

The History of the Tea Bag

The arrival of tea in Britain in the seventeenth century (36) the drinking habits of this nation forever. The late eighteenth century saw black tea overtake green tea in popularity for the first time. In the nineteenth century, widespread cultivation of tea in India began, leading to the imports of Indian tea into Britain overtaking the imports of Chinese tea. And in the twentieth century, there was the invention of the tea bag.

The purpose of the tea bag is (37) in the belief that for tea to taste its best, the leaves ought to be removed from the hot water (38) of a specific brewing period. Needless to say, it was in America, with its love of labour-saving devices, that the first tea bags (39). In around 1908, Thomas Sullivan, a New York tea merchant, started to send samples of tea to his customers in small silken bags. Some assumed that these (40) to be used in the same way as the metal infusers, by putting the entire bag into the pot, rather than emptying out the contents – it was thus by accident that the tea bag was born!

(41) to the comments from his customers (42) the mesh on the silk was too fine, Sullivan developed sachets made of gauze – the first purpose-made tea bags. The features that we still recognize today were already in place – a string that hung over the side so the bag could be removed easily, with a decorated tag on the end.

(43) the American population took to tea bags with enthusiasm, the British were naturally wary of such a radical change in their tea-making methods and it was not until the 1950s that tea bags really took off, now being the preferred method nationwide.

36.

- (A) retained
- (B) **altered**
- (C) persisted
- (D) revoked

37.

- (A) **rooted**
- (B) resulted
- (C) filled
- (D) sentenced

38.

- (A) in the end
- (B) eventually
- (C) subsequently
- (D) **at the end**

39.

- (A) invented
- (B) was invented
- (C) **were invented**
- (D) had invented

40.

- (A) suppose
- (B) are supposed
- (C) supposed
- (D) **were supposed**

41.

- (A) Respond
- (B) **Responding**
- (C) Response
- (D) Responds

42.

- (A) which
- (B) who
- (C) but
- (D) **that**

43.

- (A) Therefore
- (B) Meanwhile
- (C) **While**
- (D) Hence

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.

Even though the clerks in this post-office are exhausted from understaffing issues, they are never surly when dealing with customers.

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

- (A) self-confident
- (B) self-conscious
- (C) **bad-tempered**
- (D) helpful

45.

The teacher was negligent in allowing the pupils to swim in the fast-flowing river.

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

- (A) **not careful enough**
- (B) responsible
- (C) accused
- (D) not clever enough

46.

The president _____ denied allegations of any illegal activities taking place under his administration.

- (A) highly
- (B) considerably
- (C) crucially
- (D) **strongly**

47.

_____ the English and the Americans, who usually speak only English, the Swiss are often bilingual or even trilingual.

- (A) Apart from
- (B) Except
- (C) **Unlike**
- (D) Apart

48.

They have a sophisticated approach to design, _____?

- (A) **don't they**
- (B) hadn't they
- (C) didn't they
- (D) have they

49.

Coursework needs to be taken _____ account, not only exam results.

- (A) on
- (B) for
- (C) **into**
- (D) of

50.

Despite _____ Italian when he was at school, he soon picked it up when he started to work in Rome.

- (A) he never learned
- (B) he has never learned
- (C) **never having learned**
- (D) he had never learned

51.

Both armies should _____ from engaging in violent actions and seek a diplomatic solution instead.

- (A) **refrain**
- (B) remain
- (C) retain
- (D) belong

52.

Seldom _____ a restaurant that impressed them as much as the little bistro they stumbled upon during their vacation.

- (A) they hadn't been to
- (B) **had they been to**
- (C) they had to be to
- (D) had been to

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 tapped her foot **anxiously** on the floor, waiting for the phone call. (ANXIETY)

54.

The athlete managed to **exceed** everyone's expectations by breaking the world record. (EXCESS)

55.

The adventurer fearlessly ventured into the **unknown** and discovered a world beyond his wildest imagination. (KNOW)

56.

John is a **reliable** friend – he can always be counted on. (RELY)

57.

Sarah decided to **befriend** her new neighbour by inviting her over for dinner. (FRIEND)

58.

The invention of the Internet has **revolutionised, revolutionized** the way we communicate. (REVOLUTION)

59.

In emerging economies, researchers found that growing N₂O **emissions** in the atmosphere cause damage to the human respiratory tract. (EMIT)

60.

The employee was fired due to allegations of serious **misconduct** in the workplace. (CONDUCT)

END OF THE TEST

Počkejte na pokyn administrátora. / Počkajte na pokyn administrátora.

Sources:

- Questions 1–6: www.iflscience.com
- Questions 13–23: www.theguardian.com
- Questions 28–35: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2023/jul/12/plastic-pollution-on-coral-reefs-gets-worse-the-deeper-you-go-study-finds>
- Questions 36–43: <https://www.tea.co.uk/the-history-of-the-tea-bag>

