

AJ

Duben II/Apríl II 2023

Počet účastníků: 1754
Čistá úspěšnost: 41,7 %
Korig. úspěšnost: 42,2 %
Hrubá úspěšnost: 51,4 %
Průměrné skóre: 25,0
Medián skóre: 24,7

Počet úloh: 60
Max. možné skóre: 60,0
Max. dosažené skóre: 60,0
Min. možné skóre: -17,3
Min. dosažené skóre: -9,3
Směr. odchylka skóre: 15,7

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

Spencer Carter: A career change saved my life

Chronic stress at work can lead to listlessness, fatigue – and a much higher risk of stroke and heart disease. But there are ways to save yourself before it's too late.

adapted from www.theguardian.com

1.

Spencer Carter took sick leave because _____.

- (A) his colleagues encouraged him to do so
- (B) his doctor suggested it**
- (C) he had a stroke
- (D) his team had doubled

2.

Prior to his sick leave, Spencer Carter _____.

- (A) sought out professional advice regarding his problems**
- (B) reduced the amount of work he had
- (C) founded a global company
- (D) just changed his career path

3.

What did Spencer Carter's work at a global company involve?

- (A) being in charge of considerable amounts of money**
- (B) frequent travelling across different time zones
- (C) organising advertising campaigns
- (D) organising competitions in the area of culture

4.

When he left his job at a global company, Spencer Carter _____.

- (A) was left without any finances
- (B) asked his friends for financial support
- (C) received money from the company he was leaving**
- (D) unfortunately wasn't given any redundancy payment

5.

Regarding his new job, Spencer Carter _____.

- (A) had to adapt to shift work
- (B) was happy that it required mental effort**
- (C) worked only indoors
- (D) had no prior knowledge of the field

6.

As for Spencer Carter's experience with burnout in 2011, _____.

- (A) he had a relapse after several years**
- (B) he has never been happy ever since
- (C) it never re-occurred
- (D) he forgot about it immediately at his new job

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 maple syrup production in Vermont.

According to the extract, what is **not** true?

- (A) The practice of maple sugaring goes back to the Native Americans.
- (B) Maple syrup is only collected in February.**
- (C) Maple syrup is known for its nutritional values.
- (D) Maple sugaring is a tradition among farmers.

8.

You hear a piece of information about a holiday called Arbor Day.

Which fact about the holiday is mentioned in the recording?

- (A) The main purpose of the holiday is to meet new people.
- (B) The exact day of the holiday may vary depending on the location.**
- (C) The tradition is very recent – the first Arbor Day took place less than a hundred years ago.
- (D) One million people gathered during the first celebration of the holiday.

9.

You hear someone talking about the International Space Station.

The International Space Station _____.

- (A) is a space cemetery to many old satellites and rocket parts
- (B) is likely to end up on the seabed in the Pacific ocean**
- (C) faces imminent demise due to serious cracks
- (D) is eventually going to be deposited in a football-field-sized laboratory under the sea

10.

You hear a story about a teenager called Flynn Webb and a leopard seal.

Flynn decided to go and touch the leopard seal because _____.

- (A) he was determined to make a popular TikTok video at all costs
- (B) he wanted to look brave in front of his friends
- (C) he didn't know that leopard seals can sometimes attack humans
- (D) he assumed the leopard seal was dead hence posed no risk**

11.

You hear a short extract about the Plymouth Gin Distillery.

Which of the following statements about the distillery is **not** true?

- (A) The distillery closed down as the building now serves a different purpose.**
- (B) The distillery is located in a building that used to be a monastery.
- (C) The distillery also goes under the name of Black Friars distillery.
- (D) The distillery offers tours for visitors.

12.

You hear someone talking about a Chinese man called Mr Chen.

The police told Mr Chen that _____.

- (A) he had been kidnapped in 2006
- (B) he had no criminal convictions
- (C) he had faced the death penalty in 2006**
- (D) he needed to apply for a certificate for his new job

2. Reading

Reading 1

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

QUESTIONS 13–20

From ancient Egypt to Beverly Hills: A brief history of plastic surgery

Plastic surgery has become synonymous with the quest for youth and beauty, albeit with varying degrees of success. But originally, the field was driven by medical necessity. And while the idea of perfecting yourself surgically is a relatively recent phenomenon, there is evidence of reconstructive surgery going back to antiquity. **(A)**

The oldest-known procedures appear in an ancient Egyptian medical text called the “Edwin Smith Papyrus.” As well as showing how the Egyptians treated wounds and bone fractures, the papyrus revealed a suggested fix for nasal injuries: manipulating the nose into the desired position before using wooden splints, lint, swabs and linen plugs to hold it in place. In India, physicians were carrying out procedures not dissimilar to a modern-day cosmetic rhinoplasty by the 6th century B.C. “In ancient India, there was a practice of having one’s nose removed as punishment for adulterous acts or other acts that were against the law at the time,” said Yousef, who is a trainee surgeon at Sydney’s Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. “It was a public sign of shame – if you walked around with an absent nose, people knew that you’d done something.” **(B)**

Progress in the field was slow over the ensuing centuries. Like much of medical science, it was the development of modern germ theory and the 19th-century invention of anesthesia that began shaping the practices seen today. **(C)** During World War I, the sheer volume of patients with facial injuries allowed doctors to experiment with innovative new techniques. Skin grafts, bone grafts, facial reconstructions and wound-stitching techniques all made dramatic leaps forward. At the time, the priority for military and civilian patients was improved functioning, such as chewing or breathing more easily. **(D)** And the idea of using surgery to simply improve one’s appearance remained in its infancy. The post-war period saw drastic changes for the field. Improved technology, diminished risk and increased disposable income all contributed to plastic surgery’s growing popularity.

By the 1960s many of today’s most common cosmetic procedures, such as breast augmentation, rhinoplasty and face re-shaping, were becoming more commonplace. Innovation was still driven by the needs of trauma patients or those suffering from cancer or disfigurements. But the technology could be used to vainer ends. It took a plastic surgery explosion boom of the 1990s, which saw the volume of procedures in America grow tenfold, for cosmetic procedures to begin to outnumber reconstructive ones.

Adapted from: <https://edition.cnn.com/style/article/plastic-cosmetic-surgery-history-scn/index.html>

13.

What was the first driving force behind the field of plastic surgery?

- (A) people’s vanity
- (B) doctors’ quest for new medical procedures
- (C) people’s desire to remain young and beautiful
- (D) **people’s need for medical intervention**

14.

How was the knowledge about the first known procedures preserved?

- (A) It was passed orally from generation to generation.
- (B) It was written in the form of hieroglyphs inside pyramids.
- (C) **It was recorded in the form of a written medical text.**
- (D) It was scribbled on papyrus in the tomb of the first patient.

15.

During World War I, the main aim of plastic surgery was _____.

- (A) for doctors to practise to be ready for serious injuries
- (B) to distract civilians at these challenging times
- (C) **to improve basic functions of the wounded**
- (D) to contribute to military propaganda

16.

In the 1990s, _____.

- (A) there were more reconstructive surgeries than cosmetic ones for the first time ever
- (B) the interest in cosmetic plastic surgery plummeted
- (C) **the number of plastic surgery procedures in America increased ten times**
- (D) cancer and disfigurement became the main reasons for plastic surgery

2. Reading

17.

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

- (A) modern
- (B) crawling
- (C) past
- (D) **following**

18.

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

- (A) **beginnings**
- (B) inspiration
- (C) illegality
- (D) theory

19.

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

As with so many innovations, however, there was another factor that accelerated plastic surgery's progress: war.

Where would the sentence best fit?

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

20.

Which two of the following factors are mentioned to have made plastic surgery more popular in the post-war period?

- I. the increased use of disposable materials
- II. higher earnings
- III. the introduction of anesthesia
- IV. technological progress

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

2. Reading

Reading 2

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

21.

Glucose is the matter essential for carbohydrate metabolism. It is contained in blood plasma from where it enters the cells. Glucose contained in the blood plasma has two sources: fructose absorbed in the digestive tract, and glycogen broken down in the liver.

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

- (A) Glucose is made by the breakdown of fructose in the liver.
- (B) Glucose is made by the breakdown of glycogen in blood plasma.
- (C) Glucose is crucial for the production of blood plasma.
- (D) **Glucose is crucial for carbohydrate metabolism.**

22.

In the past, when the Mediterranean Sea used to be open, the barbarians as well as the Christians considered the Orient to be the cradle of their religion, and Constantinople the treasury of Roman traditions.

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

- I. According to Roman traditions, the Mediterranean sea must remain open.
 - II. The Orient was seen by both the barbarians and the Christians as the cradle of their religion.
 - III. The barbarians used to perceive Constantinople as the treasury of Roman traditions.
- (A) only II
 - (B) I and II
 - (C) I and III
 - (D) **II and III**

23.

In Israel, democratic principles and institutions started taking root quite early, unlike in the neighbouring Arab countries, which used to have mostly authoritarian regimes. As early as in January 1949, Israel saw the first election to the Knesset, the legislative assembly. The right to vote had a relatively democratic character and besides the Israelis, it also included Arab inhabitants. Over time, Israel gained the nickname of “the Middle East’s only oasis of democracy”.

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

- (A) The Knesset is an institution that includes, by law, both Israeli and Arab people.
- (B) Nowadays, Arab countries are dominated by authoritarian leaders.
- (C) Prior to the foundation of the Knesset, Israel had the strictest authoritarian regime in the Middle East.
- (D) **None of the previous statements can be inferred from the text.**

24.

The Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) on the future of the European Union is trying to find solutions to the most controversial issues. However, less controversial issues will later be resolved by the European Council alone, with the exception of the definition of the qualified majority, where the Council needs to cooperate with other institutions.

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

- I. The goal of IGC is to set the definition of the qualified majority.
 - II. If the IGC fails to resolve the most controversial issues, it will be dissolved by the European Council.
 - III. The European Council cannot set the definition of the qualified majority on its own.
- (A) only II
 - (B) **only III**
 - (C) I and III
 - (D) II and III

2. Reading

25.

The GMRT, the world's biggest low-frequency radio telescope, is composed of 30 dish antennas, each with a diameter of 45 meters. 12 of them are located on the area of one square kilometre in the centre of the site and the remaining 18 antennas form three 14-kilometer arms, each composed of the equal number of antennas. It is one of the most important scientific projects built in India.

Which of the following statements **does not** follow from the text?

- (A) Each arm of the GMRT radio telescope is composed of 6 dish antennas.
- (B) The GMRT radio telescope can be found in India.
- (C) The biggest low-frequency radio telescope in the world is composed of 30 dish antennas.
- (D) **The majority of the GMRT radio telescope dish antennas are located in the centre of the site.**

26.

The restoration of paintings is a field on the border between science and art. Scientific methods are essential to explain the changes paintings undergo over centuries. Some colour shades become darker; other shades get lighter. Dust and dirt settle on the surface of the paintings even if the painting is well taken care of. Air temperature and humidity also have an effect, as well as damage caused by the touch of human fingers.

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

- I. High humidity makes colour shades of paintings become darker.
 - II. The altering of paintings is affected by air temperature.
 - III. Scientific methods are crucial when trying to explain changes paintings undergo over centuries.
- (A) only III
 - (B) only I and II
 - (C) **only II and III**
 - (D) all three

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 27–33

The rebirth of America's forgotten tea

Yaupon is a holly bush indigenous to the south-east United States and (27) to be North America's only known native caffeinated plant.

According to research (28) by Dr William Merrill, the shrub was consumed by almost every Native American tribe who lived among it. When picked, roasted and boiled, the leaves yield a yellow elixir with a fruity aroma and stimulating effects, similar to coffee. Today yaupon continues to grow widely throughout America. Very few people, however, know that it can be brewed and only now are people beginning to (29) it as the US' forgotten native tea.

The earliest origins of caffeinated beverages around the world, such as coffee and tea, are linked with spiritualism and medicine. Coffee started spreading from Ethiopia in the 9th century as a way for religious devotees of Sufism to remain (30) and energetic so that they could worship until the early hours of the morning. And tea was consumed in China for thousands of years strictly as a medicine before becoming a popular beverage.

Yaupon played a similar role for many Native American tribes. (31) it was also consumed as an everyday, energising drink among Native Americans, yaupon was mainly (32) with purification and men's-only rituals to cleanse the body and mind. The oldest-known evidence of yaupon (33) comes from Illinois, where the holly's residue was identified inside ceramic vessels dating from 1050 AD. The most detailed descriptions of its use come from Europeans such as an English merchant Jonathan Dickinson, who observed several yaupon ceremonies in Florida after being shipwrecked in North America in 1696.

adapted from: www.bbc.com

27.

- (A) supposes
- (B) uses
- (C) happens
- (D) considers

28.

- (A) instructed
- (B) conducted
- (C) specialised
- (D) progressed

29.

- (A) realise
- (B) recognise
- (C) find out
- (D) admit

30.

- (A) exhausted
- (B) alert
- (C) weary
- (D) limp

31.

- (A) Though
- (B) Because
- (C) Despite
- (D) As well as

32.

- (A) affected
- (B) pretended
- (C) associated
- (D) charged

33.

- (A) consume
- (B) was consumed
- (C) consuming
- (D) consumption

3. Use of English

QUESTIONS 34–40

The Gates of Hell

The Karakum Desert is a massive (34) of sun-scorched sand dunes covering roughly 70% of Turkmenistan. You could wander through this parched land for days and only see endless wilderness. But if you (35) your way to the desert's north-central plain, you may stumble upon a truly surreal site: the Darvaza Crater, a molten gas pit that has been spewing fire for decades and is known as "The Gates of Hell".

The story goes that in 1971 Soviet geologists were drilling for oil in the desert when they hit a pocket of natural gas. This (36) the earth to collapse, forming three large sinkholes. In order to prevent the methane (37) into the atmosphere, it's rumoured that geologists lit one of them on fire, thinking it would burn out in a (38) of weeks.

But in fact no-one actually knows for sure how this hellish inferno came to be. According to local Turkmen geologists, the huge crater formed in the 1960s and wasn't lit until the 1980s. Yet, because gas and oil were highly prized commodities in Turkmenistan during Soviet rule, it (39) that any record of the crater's creation is now classified and top-secret information.

(40) is certain is that this fire pit has become one of the most popular tourist attractions in a country that only sees about 6,000 visitors per year. For much of the past decade, as the sun dips below the Karakum's sea of sand dunes, wide-eyed wanderers from near and far have come to witness this blazing colosseum of fire light up the desert sky.

adapted from: bbc.co.uk

34.

- (A) extension
- (B) expansion
- (C) **expanse**
- (D) exponent

35.

- (A) get
- (B) **make**
- (C) go
- (D) take

36.

- (A) made
- (B) let
- (C) moved
- (D) **caused**

37.

- (A) to leak
- (B) to leaking
- (C) **from leaking**
- (D) of leaking

38.

- (A) way
- (B) time
- (C) **matter**
- (D) term

39.

- (A) is appeared
- (B) has appeared
- (C) was appeared
- (D) **appears**

40.

- (A) That
- (B) **What**
- (C) Which
- (D) There

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.

41.

They do not earn very much but they can live fairly comfortably because they are thrifty.

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

- (A) cheap
- (B) sneaky
- (C) **careful with money**
- (D) rich

42.

This school is a safe space and we do not support derogatory nicknames, name-calling or mockery of any kind.

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

- (A) original
- (B) **insulting**
- (C) encouraging
- (D) inoffensive

43.

He treated me with total contempt, as if anything I said or did was not worth his attention – what a pretentious man!

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

- (A) **disrespect**
- (B) caution
- (C) confidence
- (D) enthusiasm

44.

Jack was a very successful writer, thanks to his strong will, outstanding language skills and his most valuable faculty – imagination.

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

- (A) education
- (B) creativity
- (C) **ability**
- (D) department

45.

The queen decided to build a memorial to her late husband to honour his memory.

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

- (A) **deceased**
- (B) untimely
- (C) beloved
- (D) elderly

46.

The weather is expected _____ better tomorrow.

- (A) being
- (B) that it will be
- (C) that it is
- (D) **to be**

47.

They are having _____ at the moment.

- (A) the house painting
- (B) **the house painted**
- (C) painted the house
- (D) painting the house

48.

I need to _____ on my French before the test. I used to speak it well, but I haven't practised French for over a year now.

- (A) set up
- (B) take up
- (C) throw up
- (D) **brush up**

49.

I love the poems by K. J. Erben so I learned them all _____ and now I can recite them whenever I want to.

- (A) into memory
- (B) in my mind
- (C) **by heart**
- (D) off the top of my head

50.

She claimed to have seen a ghost, but she is a pathological liar. Not for a second _____ she was telling the truth.

- (A) I had believed
- (B) **did I believe**
- (C) I didn't believe
- (D) I hadn't believed

51.

The children, _____ were from bilingual families, spoke excellent English.

- (A) most of which
- (B) which most
- (C) **most of whom**
- (D) who most

52.

It might rain. We _____ an umbrella.

- (A) have better take
- (B) **had better take**
- (C) would better take
- (D) have better to take

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. 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://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.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.

At some point in their lives, many people from cities move to a **suburban** home. (SUBURB)

54.

The architect has finally **unveiled** the plans for the tallest tower in the world. (VEIL)

55.

The company has been **promoting** its new line of eco-friendly products through social media. (PROMOTION)

56.

Everyone knows who she is because of all the media **coverage** she receives – she often appears on talk-shows and in newspaper articles. (COVER)

57.

The children were playing so **noisily** that they woke up their grandmother. (NOISE)

58.

The damage to the house was so **severe** that it was deemed unsafe to inhabit. (SEVERITY)

59.

They spent a really **memorable** time together – they will keep it in their hearts forever. (MEMORY)

60.

Surprisingly, some of the poorest people are the proudest and the most **dignified** (DIGNITY)

END OF THE TEST

Počkejte na pokyny administrátora. / Počkajte na pokyn administrátora.

