

KATALOG POŽADAVKŮ ZKOUŠEK SPOLEČNÉ ČÁSTI MATURITNÍ ZKOUŠKY

platný od školního roku 2011/2012

PŘÍLOHY

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK
VYŠŠÍ ÚROVEŇ OBTÍŽNOSTI

4. PŘÍKLADY

4.1 POSLECH

Příklady: 4.1.1, 4.1.2

Výchozí texty: krátký monolog, krátký dialog

Formát úloh: uzavřené úlohy s výběrem odpovědi ze tří alternativ

You will hear people talking in **two** different situations. For questions **1** and **2**, **choose** the best answer **A**, **B** or **C**.

1 You will hear a woman speaking on the phone. Why is she phoning?

- A) to arrange an appointment
- B) to confirm an appointment
- C) to cancel an appointment

Přepis nahrávky: (hlas ženy na záznamníku)

Oh, Hello, This is Jane Barlow ... I'm just phoning to say that ...I'm afraid I won't be able to keep my appointment on Tuesday morning at eleven because I've just learnt that I have to go to Vienna instead of my colleague. I will probably not be able to visit you this week at all as I don't expect to be back before Friday. I'm sorry I couldn't let you know earlier ...

(Zdroj: CERMAT)

2 Listen to this conversation. Which TV programme does the young couple finally decide to watch?

- A) a comedy
- B) a soap opera
- C) a drama

Přepis nahrávky: (hlas ženy a muže)

Mark: How about turning over to another channel. I've seen this comedy thriller once already. I'm not saying it's bad, but ...

Jane: Well, if you want to watch a Brazilian soap opera, we can switch to channel 4. But, as you haven't seen the previous 126 parts, it's not worth starting now, is it?

Mark: Soap opera, never! But I remember reading about a new drama starring Jeff Ridges in the TV magazine. If it's Thursday today, it should be on TV3.

Jane: Mark! TV3 is a documentary channel, and by the way, the TV magazine you are speaking about lists TV programmes for next week! You WILL have to put up with the comedy after all ... and do sit down and stop interrupting or we'll miss the best part.

Mark: All right, all right.

(Zdroj: CERMAT)

Řešení: 1 – C); 2 – A)

Výchozí texty: krátké monology

Formát úloh: uzavřené úlohy přiřazovací

You will hear **four** people speaking about their jobs. For questions **1–4**, **choose** from the list **A–F** what job each speaker has. There are **2 extra** jobs which you will **not** use.

A) a computer specialist

B) a waiter

C) a police officer

D) a tour guide

E) a judge

F) a bookshop worker

Speaker One

1	
---	--

Speaker Two

2	
---	--

Speaker Three

3	
---	--

Speaker Four

4	
---	--

Přepis nahrávky:

Speaker One (žena)

Well, I like this work very much, because I like helping people. You meet new people every day, and you never know in advance what their problem is going to be. You needn't be a university graduate for this job, though I had to have a lot of training ... and the training never stops. That's because the law is always changing. ... You have to keep studying people, too. You have to understand how they think. Could they have taken the money? How did the accident happen? And so on. You have to understand human nature, and that isn't easy.

Speaker Two (muž)

This is the perfect job for me. I get to help the customers, and I like it. But I also have to know a lot about the stock. That means I have to read all the new editions coming out, and I like to read the newspaper reviews, too. That way, I can recommend something new and just right for every customer, no matter what age he or she is. I think they're starting to look upon me as a kind of expert. They come and ask, "Is Robert here? Can he help me?" And that's really nice.

Speaker Three (muž)

This job is OK for me for now, I like helping the customers, but some of them are so ... err ... Well, I always try to remember that I had to learn about computers in the beginning, too ... sure I wasn't an expert, but some of their questions are so ... so simple! And the phone never stops ringing. And it's hard to understand what the problem is on the phone. So most of the time I have to tell them, "Look, it's in the instruction manual, just look it up." The answer is usually right there. So I think I'll have to get a more interesting job soon.

Speaker Four (žena)

Well I've been in this job for some time and I still like it though it may seem boring to some people. We open early but most people only start coming after nine, so I have time to drink my coffee and tidy up a bit ... rearrange the tables, smooth the table cloths, make notes about the things we are running out of ... What I like the most is meeting people ... locals or foreigners, there's nothing as good as a good chat ... What's less pleasant is you can hardly ever sit down, you're always running round, taking orders ... a few miles a day, believe me.

(Zdroj: CERMAT)

Řešení: 1 – C); 2 – F); 3 – A); 4 – B)

Výchozí text: dlouhý dialog/interview

Formát úloh: uzavřené úlohy s výběrem odpovědi ze tří alternativ

You will hear part of a radio interview, in which a guest talks about her job as a court recorder. For questions **1–6**, **choose** the best answer **A**, **B** or **C**.

1 What does Natalie say about the work of a court recorder?

As a court recorder you ...

- A) must not miss a single case at court.
- B) have to be able to combine different skills.
- C) have to remember everything that has been said in court.

2 What becomes clear about the people who take up the profession of a court recorder?

People who take up the profession ...

- A) are trained on the job.
- B) are law school graduates.
- C) must have five years of experience in court.

3 What does Natalie do when she actually sits in court?

- A) She rewrites the notes of other people on a computer.
- B) She edits what has been written down by someone else.
- C) She takes down notes on what has been said in the courtroom.

4 What skill does a good court recorder need, according to Natalie?

A good court recorder must be able to ...

- A) sum up a lot of information.
- B) spell technical terms and road names correctly.
- C) work for a long time without a break.

5 What does Natalie appreciate¹ about her job?

She appreciates ...

- A) the good relationship between the Royal Court of Justice employees.
- B) the help she gets from her colleagues when technical terms are used in court.
- C) the possibility to reach a higher position in the world of law in the future.

6 What does Natalie say about the negative aspects of her work?

It is sometimes difficult ...

- A) to deal with the speed with which the cross-examined² people speak.
- B) to understand what the cross-examined people say.
- C) to calm down upset people during the trial.

Řešení: 1 – B); 2 – A); 3 – C); 4 – C); 5 – A); 6 – B)

¹ to appreciate – oceňovat (co), vážit si (čeho)

² to cross-examine – podrobit křížovému výslechu

Příklad: 4.1.4 (přepis nahrávky)

Přepis nahrávky: (dialog/interview mezi mužem a ženou)

(I: Interviewer, N: Natalie)

/konec písničky/

- I: Hope you've enjoyed the song. My guest today is a senior court reporter, Natalie Bracken ... Hello Natalie.
- N: Hello, Mike. I hope everyone knows what job we're going to talk about.
- I: True. Could you give our listeners a short description, then?
- N: Sure. We, the court recorders do a very specialized job.
- I: That's why you're here, Natalie, because you're so special!
- N: That's nice of you, Mike. Well, what I meant was that it's not a job that a commercial shorthand secretary, even with exceptional speeds, can just move straight into. Whenever a case is heard in (a) court, a court recorder takes notes of everything that is said. Being able to do this job means not missing a word of what is said and being quick enough to write all the words down.
- I: Wow ... I'm wondering, Natalie, how does such a fragile lady become a court recorder?
- N: Well, after leaving school I went on to law school. But I failed a couple of my exams there and began to worry that it wasn't the career for me. Still at school, I saw an advert in the Evening Standard for verbatim court recorders and thought it sounded interesting; So I left the school, started training, getting paid a salary while doing it, and then became a qualified recorder. I've now been working at the Royal Courts of Justice for five years.
- I: And, what do you do when you actually sit in court?
- N: When I'm in court, I sit and takenotes all day, you can't miss anything. I take down what the judge says, the counsel, the witnesses, and everything has to be verbatim, that is, word by word, 99,9 per cent accuracy. After the court rises I go back to the office and back up all my work on the computer. ... With very difficult or complicated cases you sometimes do Live Note, which involves one person taking the notes and someone else sitting beside them editing what they've written. In other words ... I take the notes and there is a person next to me who edits my notes ... or ... revises them.
- I: What skills do you need to be a good court recorder?
- N: You need speed skills, definitely. Some court recorders I know do reach incredible typing speeds, but you also need 99, 9% accuracy. ... And you need stamina, because sometimes a judge might be summing up from 10am to 1pm without a break, so it's very tiring. We like to be invisible in court, so we don't interrupt or ask for a break unless it's an emergency. A lot of Latin phrases are used, so you need to have a good knowledge of technical terms and good English skills – we do have dictionaries and atlases though, so if a road name is mentioned we can type it phonetically and check the correct spelling later.
- I: What a job! What do you like about it?
- N: The atmosphere in the Royal Courts is fantastic, and the people are brilliant. Having been here for five years I know everyone – from the ushers and the clerks, to the policemen and security staff – we're like one big happy family. Having done law school for some time, I find I can understand most of what goes on in the court, even when it gets technical, and I really enjoy being part of the legal process. It's interesting work, and I like being in a position to help witnesses or victims.
- I: Is there a downside to your job?
- N: Definitely, being tired – if you're sitting in court all day working away, it can be exhausting. Another problem is taking notes from witnesses with really strong accents. You know, it's also depressing when the witnesses get very upset or have suffered in some way. We don't just sit there impassively with evidence going over our heads.
- I: Your job really deserves admiration. ... Well, stay with us, we'll be right back after a break ...

(Zdroj: CERMAT)

4.2 ČTENÍ

Příklady: 4.2.1, 4.2.2

Výchozí texty: krátké texty

Formát úloh: uzavřené úlohy s výběrem odpovědi ze čtyř alternativ

Read the following short texts. For questions 1 and 2, **choose** the best answer **A, B, C** or **D**.

_____ **by James Reeves**

I can get through a doorway without any key,
And strip the leaves from the great oak tree.

I can drive storm-clouds and shake tall towers,
Or steal through a garden and not wake the flowers.

Seas I can move and ships I can sink;
I can carry a house-top or the *scent of a pink*¹.

When I am angry I can rave and riot;
And when I am spent, I lie quiet as quiet.

¹scent of a pink – smell of a flower

The author of the following poem has chosen a phenomenon of nature as his speaker. This phenomenon also gave the poem its title.

1 What title did James Reeves give his poem?

- A) The Earthquake
- B) The Flood
- C) The Wind
- D) The Storm

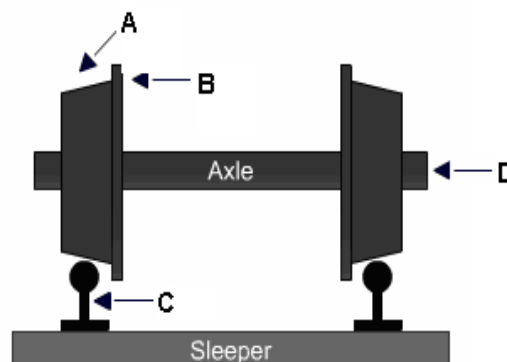
(Zdroj: CERMAT)

2 Which letter in the drawing represents a 'flange', according to the text?

- A) letter A
- B) letter B
- C) letter C
- D) letter D

How do train wheels work?

A pair of wheels is fixed to an axle. The 'tyre' – the only part of the wheel sitting on the rail – is conically shaped. This enables the wheels to fit snugly into the tracks. The weight of the vehicle, together with the shape of the tyres, allows the train to follow the track without guidance or steering. A raised collar on the inside of the wheel, called the 'flange', provides an extra safety measure to prevent de-railing. Under normal circumstances, the flange shouldn't touch the rails.



(Zdroj: CERMAT)

Řešení: 1 – C); 2 – B)

Výchozí text: dlouhý text

Formát úloh: uzavřené úlohy s výběrem odpovědi ze tří alternativ

Read the following text about Russia. For questions 1–7, **choose** the best answer **A, B or C**.

Russian Experience

- 1 To the untrained ear, the words “Da, kholodno” might not mean much. But hearing “Yes, it’s cold” made me really very happy. To the untrained observer, perhaps an inordinate amount of joy considering the circumstances: it was $-20\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}\text{C}$. You’d be surprised, though, how often you’ve got to ask, “Is it cold?” And if you don’t ask, it won’t be. Chenin blanc, chardonnay, pinot grigio – whatever white wine is served, will all be delivered at room temperature – and in restaurants in the midst of a Russian winter, that’s pretty warm.
- 2 Chilling white wine is a new concept here, though it is catching on, as is eating out, especially among the emerging class of young people with cash to spend. Per head of population, they are pretty rare, but you can recognise them by their distinctive markings: Prada, Gucci, Dior and Chanel all proudly on display. Their natural habitat tends to be the pricier restaurants in Moscow and St Petersburg, which are of much the same level as posh nosh in any major city in Europe.
- 3 The standards in restaurants, bars and hotels overall are much better than you might be led to believe. And there are even some surprises, such as Café Idiot on the banks of the Moika River in St Petersburg. At the opposite end of the street from the Japanese and French embassies, the Idiot, figuratively speaking, proudly flies a lone flag for vegetarianism. It’s a quirky place with vaulted ceilings and lots of cosy, candlelit nooks. The food is very good, too, comprising everything from traditional borscht to Chinese noodles and seafood.
- 4 It was in Café Idiot that we learned a useful lesson in etiquette from our Russian friend, Rustem. The one thing you shouldn’t do is to put ice in your vodka – certainly not when there is ice with everything else outside. Coming in from the cold is something you get used to over there. It’s almost an art form among natives who gracefully shed outer layers as soon as they step inside, while foreign Michelin-men look-alikes flap and flounder in an unaccustomed mass of coats, gloves and hats.
- 5 You need all of this paraphernalia and good thermals if you are to survive winter temperatures in Russia. It snows from November to March but mid-winter is best; with temperatures never climbing above zero there is no chance of a thaw, and therefore, there’s no slush, just a deep, crisp and evenly white backdrop that makes every street scene look like a film set. There is, however, a chilling edge to the drama. Beautiful icicles hang like fantastic sculptures from the tops of many buildings, but people have been killed as they snap off and fall. The winter also highlights Russia’s huge problem with homelessness and every year there is a sizeable toll of people who have frozen to death on the street.
- 6 Almost everyone wears fur. For many it is saved up for over a number of years – a fur coat will cost around £450 – then passed on as a family heirloom. In the street you can buy all types of fur: a rabbit fur hat will cost around £15; an Arctic fox hat at £30 is too much of a bargain to resist for us foreigners. It might have looked better on the fox, but it looks pretty good on the heads bobbing around the cities.
- 7 There have been many changes in Russia over the past few decades, but in many ways life isn’t easy. Middle-aged women sweep the streets; the abortion rate in the country is high – a woman in her 30s will often have had two or three because contraception, though cheap, is poor and often difficult to come by. As the country’s political drama is played out for the rest of the world to see, making ends meet on a domestic level every day is still hard for many.

(Zdroj: CERMAT)

1 When would the author ask “Is it cold?”? (paragraph 1)

When the author wants ...

- A) the white wine he had ordered to be served cold.
- B) to know the truth about the temperature outside.
- C) to express that the temperature outside is below -20°C.

2 What is said about the “young people with cash to spend”? (paragraph 2)

- A) They are difficult to recognise.
- B) There are not many of them in Russia yet.
- C) They can be seen in most major European cities.

3 What is said about foreigners in paragraph 4?

When coming in from the cold, foreigners ...

- A) don't take off any clothes.
- B) only take off their coats, gloves and hats.
- C) immediately take off as many layers of their clothes as possible.

4 What does “all of this paraphernalia” in paragraph 5 refer to?

- A) good thermals
- B) flaps and flounders
- C) coats, gloves and hats

5 What is the meaning of the word “heirloom”? (paragraph 6)

It is something ...

- A) which is heavy and difficult to carry for the members of the family.
- B) valuable that has belonged to the same family for many years.
- C) given to another family especially at a formal ceremony.

6 What does the author think about Arctic fox hats? (paragraph 6)

- A) They are not worth the money.
- B) They are sold at a very low price.
- C) They are made of the fur of an endangered species.

7 What is said about the abortion rate in Russia? (paragraph 7)

The abortion rate ...

- A) is high even though the contraception in Russia is not expensive.
- B) is high because it is not expensive to have an abortion in Russia.
- C) is high because women in their 30s can't afford to buy any contraception.

Výchozí text: středně dlouhý text

Formát úloh: uzavřené úlohy přiřazovací

Read the article about caffeine. For questions 1–5, **choose** from the sentences **A–H** the one which fits each gap. There are **two extra** sentences which you do **not** need to use. There is an **example** at the beginning (0).

Caffeine the world's Favourite Fix

Caffeine is one of the fastest acting drugs in the world. (0) It also makes you feel good and keeps you dancing all night. And -- it's totally legal! Worldwide, more than 120,000 tons of caffeine are consumed each year.

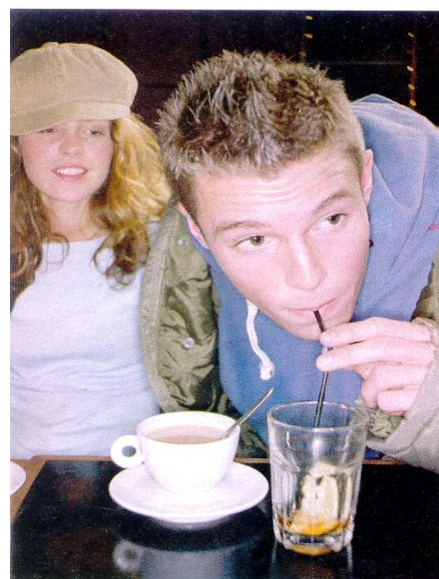
Caffeine is an organic compound derived from plants; it occurs naturally in the leaves, seeds and fruit of tea, coffee, cocoa and kola trees. It is a key ingredient in chocolate, fizzy drinks like cola, as well as energy drinks such as Red Bull. (1)

When the brain absorbs caffeine, it blocks a chemical called adenosine. This is the chemical the body normally releases to tell the brain it's tired. (2)

Caffeine is not dangerous at moderate levels. 'Moderate levels' are up to 300 milligrams per day, which means you can drink one or two small cups of coffee or eight cans of fizzy drinks without any serious side effects. (3) But taking a lethal dose would mean drinking up to 100 cups of coffee very quickly.

Caffeine is mildly addictive and linked to a number of health problems if drunk in excess. It over-stimulates the central nervous system and it irritates the stomach. (4)

If you are consuming more than the "moderate level", try to give up coffee or fizzy drinks for a few days and if you get really bad headaches, or you find it harder to get out of bed in the morning and you are snappy and irritable with your mates, then these are the withdrawal symptoms and you could be mildly addicted. (5)



(Zdroj: CERMAT)

Příklad: 4.2.4 (alternativy)

- A) However, excessive drinking of such drinks can cause serious harm to your body and too much caffeine can kill you.
- B) And if you've got a headache, the pain-relief tablet you take probably has caffeine in it too.
- C) So, if you want to know whether you are an addict or not, check how much caffeine you consume on a daily basis.
- D) The caffeine in their drinks stopped them from falling asleep over their work.
- E) Your brain absorbs it within minutes.
- F) This means that smaller cups of coffee have less caffeine than bigger cups.
- G) Caffeine changes this message from "I want to sleep" to "I'm buzzing!" As a result, you can dance all night or you can finish that history essay.
- H) However, unlike with other drugs, these symptoms only last a few days.

Řešení: 0 – E); 1 – B); 2 – G); 3 – A); 4 – C); 5 – H)

Výchozí text: suma krátkých textů

Formát úloh: uzavřené úlohy s vícenásobným přiřazením

Read questions **1–9** and the text about people who became famous. For each question, **choose** from the paragraphs **A–E**. Some of the paragraphs may be used **more than once**. For each question, **choose one** paragraph **only**.

	paragraph
Which of the paragraphs gives information about:	
1 more than two famous people?	_____
2 a person who was wealthy?	_____
3 a person who had experience in foreign countries before starting his career?	_____
4 a person who was fired from his job?	_____
5 the feelings of someone's teacher?	_____
6 a masterpiece written by one of the famous people?	_____

	paragraphs
Which paragraphs give information about:	
7 people who had various jobs before finally starting a career?	B and _____
8 parents who were not impressed by their child's behaviour?	A and _____
9 people who aimed straight at their goal from their early teens?	A and _____

Řešení: 1 – A); 2 – D); 3 – C); 4 – B); 5 – A); 6 – C); 7 – E); 8 – C); 9 – D)

It's Never Too Late for Success

History books seldom mention it, but the truth is that many of our greatest figures were less than inspiring when they were teenagers. Students don't hear too much about these early failures at school as well, because teachers prefer to cite more inspiring examples.

A)

So it goes. You have the Wright brothers, who were brilliant at engineering in their early teens, or the Nobel Prize physicist Enrico Fermi, who at 17 had read enough mathematics and physics to qualify for a doctor's degree. But then you also have Thomas Alva Edison, whose early life was a trial to nearly everyone, his parents included. His father tried to beat sense into young Tom with a birch switch, but his mother was more hopeful, and according to Edison, it was her reading to him from a scientific textbook that started him on a lifetime of experimentation. Edison's desperate teacher tried to get him out of class because his brain was "addled". At the age of 12, Tom quit school, and became so interested in experimenting and inventing, that when he got a job on a daily train to Detroit, he built himself a tiny laboratory in a corner of the baggage car, and fiddled with test tubes, chemicals and batteries there. For the rest of his life, his heart was in his laboratories, from the small one in the baggage car to the vast establishment in New Jersey.

B)

Great writers are supposed to be born, not made, but here again there are many fascinating exceptions. William Faulkner quit school in the fifth grade and rattled around the country as a house painter and a dishwasher. Once he tried college, but failed in freshman³ English and quit. He was sacked from a postmaster's job in a small Mississippi town because he infuriated the populace⁴ by getting the mail all mixed up and closing the office whenever he felt like it. He was 25 before he started the writing career that won him a Nobel Prize.



William Faulkner, statue

³ freshman – první ročník

⁴ populace – obyvatelstvo, obyčejní lidé

C)

Charles Darwin's early life was a mess. He hated school, and his parents shouted at him that he cared for nothing but shooting dogs and rat-catching, and that he was a disgrace to himself and all the family. He was sent to study medicine but he couldn't stand the sight of blood. He was therefore sent to divinity⁵ school and barely managed to graduate. Whereupon he chucked the whole business and shipped to the South Seas on the famous exploring ship, the Beagle. On that voyage, when visiting countries and places he had never heard of, one of history's greatest scientists was born. It was here that he collected the material for the book that would revolutionize biological science – *The Origin of Species*.

D)

Herbert Hoover, one of the U.S. presidents, must have learnt administration in the cradle. When he was at school, he was drafted as a football manager, though he didn't know the game, and the glee club⁶ manager, though he couldn't sing a note. After graduating from Stanford University with a degree in geology, Hoover became an engineer and by 1914, fourteen years before accepting the Republican nomination for U.S. President, he was a millionaire, securing his income and riches from high-salaried positions and his ownership of profitable Burmese silver mines. Whatever he touched went smoothly -- glee club, business or food for starving Europe.

E)

Herbert Hoover's successor in the White House, Harry Truman, had about as hopeless a youth as can be imagined. Turned down by the army because of poor vision, Harry Truman tried a dozen jobs, including stretches in a drugstore, a bank, a bottling factory and a railroad yard. But he got to the White house just the same.

(Zdroj: CERMAT)

⁵ divinity – teologický, církevní

⁶ glee club – pěvecký spolek

4.3 JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE

Příklad: 4.3.1 (výchozí text a úlohy)

Výchozí text: středně dlouhý text

Formát úloh: uzavřené úlohy s výběrem odpovědi ze tří alternativ

Read the story *Building Your House*. For questions 1–14, **choose** the best answer **A, B** or **C**.

Building Your House

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He (1) _____ his employer of his plans to leave the house-building business to live a more leisurely life with his wife and to enjoy his grandchildren. He said that he would miss the pay cheque each week, but he wanted to retire. They could (2) _____.

The contractor was sorry to see his good worker go, and asked if he (3) _____ just one more house (4) _____ a personal favour. The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. The quality of his work was poor and he (5) _____ cheap and low-class materials. It was an unfortunate way to end a dedicated career.

When the carpenter finished his work, his employer (6) _____ to inspect the house. He looked around the house without (7) _____. Then he handed the front-door key (8) _____ the carpenter and said, “This is your house... my gift to you.”

The carpenter was shocked! (9) _____ shame! If he had known he was building his own house, he (10) _____ it all so differently.

And so it is with us. We build our lives, a day at a time, often putting less than our best into the building. Then, with a shock, we realise that we have to live in the house we (11) _____ just built. If we could do it over, we (12) _____ it much differently. But we cannot go back.

Someone once said, “Life is a do-it-yourself project.” Your attitude, and the (13) _____ you make today, helps build the “house” you will live in tomorrow. (14) _____, build wisely!

(Zdroj: CERMAT)

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | A) told | B) mentioned | C) said |
| 2 | A) get by | B) get away with | C) get to |
| 3 | A) built | B) will build | C) would build |
| 4 | A) as | B) so as | C) like |
| 5 | A) was used to | B) was used | C) used |
| 6 | A) came | B) was coming | C) had come |
| 7 | A) saying | B) telling word | C) saying a word |
| 8 | A) for | B) to | C) --- |
| 9 | A) What | B) What a | C) How a |
| 10 | A) had done | B) would do | C) would have done |
| 11 | A) --- | B) have | C) had |
| 12 | A) would do | B) will do | C) did |
| 13 | A) desitions | B) decisions | C) desicions |
| 14 | A) Thanks to | B) Therefore | C) So that |

Řešení: 1 – A); 2 – A); 3 – C); 4 – A); 5 – C); 6 – A); 7 – C); 8 – B); 9 – B); 10 – C); 11 – B); 12 – A); 13 – B); 14 – B)

Výchozí text: středně dlouhý text

Formát úloh: otevřené úlohy s krátkou odpovědí

Read the text about Agatha Christie. For questions **1–10**, **use** the word given in CAPITALS at the end of the line **to form a word** that fits in the place in the same line. There are **two examples** (**0**, **00**) to help you.

Agatha Christie - Queen of Crime



Everyone loves a good murder mystery, especially if it is easy to read and holds its secret right up to the end. This is the formula that proved to be so **(0) SUCCESSFUL** for Agatha Christie. Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie wrote more than 70 detective novels and several plays. However, behind her 4,680,000 words was a painfully shy woman whose life was often lonely and **(00) UNHAPPY**.

(0) SUCCESS**(00) HAPPY**

In 1914, at the **(1) _____** of World War I, she married Captain Archibald Christie. While he was serving in France, she volunteered as a nurse working in a hospital dispensary in Torquay. Her experience working in a hospital gave her **(2) _____** about methods of poisoning which she later used in some of her detective **(3) _____**.

(1) BEGIN**(2) KNOW
(3) STORY**

Her **(4) _____** to Captain Christie was a disaster. In 1926, Agatha Christie suffered a **(5) _____** breakdown and one night, after a car accident, she **(6) _____**. She went missing for 11 days and was **(7) _____** found in a hotel in Harrogate, in the North of England. Soon after this episode, Agatha separated from her husband and they divorced in 1928.

**(4) MARRY
(5) NERVE
(6) APPEAR
(7) FINAL**

Agatha developed very bitter **(8) _____** towards the media, because the newspapers had given her a hard time over her breakdown. She **(9) _____** the media so much, that she was determined never to let them enter her private life again and she buried herself in her work.

**(8) FEEL
(9) LIKE**

Her second husband, Sir Max Mallowan, was a well-known archaeologist and she accompanied him on his many expeditions in Iraq and Syria. By staying out of the limelight, she found **(10) _____** with her beloved husband. She died in 1976 at the age of 86.

(10) HAPPY

(Zdroj: CERMAT)

Řešení: 1 – beginning; 2 – knowledge; 3 – stories, 4 – marriage, 5 – nervous, 6 – disappeared, 7 – finally, 8 – feeling(s), 9 – disliked, 10 – happiness

4.4 PÍSEMNÝ PROJEV

Příklad: 4.4.1 (zadání)

Typ textu: esej (essay)

Formát úlohy: otevřená úloha se širokou odpovědí

An English magazine for students has started an essay writing competition. The essays will be read by a panel of judges consisting of teachers and students. The five best essays will be published in the magazine, and the top three students will spend a week in Great Britain.

You have decided to enter the competition. **The topic** set for the essay is the following:

Many students now take after-school jobs that involve working long hours. Some parents and teachers argue that these jobs are tiring for students and make it difficult for them to complete their schoolwork. Others say that paying jobs are good experience for the future.

Write an **essay** of **210–240 words** arguing your point of view about whether or not after-school jobs are beneficial for students. Use specific examples and reasons to support your position.

In your essay, you should:

- include **a title**
- **express your agreement or disagreement** with the opinions mentioned in the text above
- use **reasons** to support your opinion
- give **specific examples**

Příklad: 4.4.2 (zadání)

Typ textu: formální dopis (formal letter)

Formát úlohy: otevřená úloha se širokou odpovědí

You have just returned from a school trip to London. You were staying in Tatton College (room 37). Now you realise that you must have left **one** important possession behind. Write a **letter** of **100–120 words** to college authorities.

In your letter:

- **say why** you are writing
- **describe** the possession
- **explain** where you think you left it
- **suggest** how to get it back

Write your letter in an appropriate style and format.

4.5 ÚSTNÍ PROJEV

Příklad: 4.5.1

Formát úloh: otevřené úlohy se širokou odpovědí

Ukázka pracovního listu žáka⁷

TOPICS: Health and Body Care (P1), Free Time – Music (P2), Interpersonal Relationships – Pets (P4)

PART ONE (2,5 min.)

Health and Body Care

The examiner is going to ask you some **questions**. Please **answer** the questions in as much detail as possible. If you don't understand a question, please ask the examiner to repeat it.

PART TWO (4 min.)

Free Time – Music

Part Two consists of **two** tasks.

Task One

2,5 min.

Take pictures **2A** and **2B** in a separate handout. The pictures show two different places where music is played. Look at the pictures and **compare and contrast** them in detail. The following ideas may help you:

- Place
- Time
- People (appearance, age, clothes)
- Activities
- Atmosphere
- Other

Task Two

1,5 min.

Prepare to **express and justify your opinion** on the statement.

“Music washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life.”

Berthold Auerbach

The following ideas may help you:

- Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Why?
- Present an example and/or talk about your own experience.

⁷ Pracovní list (PL) zkoušejícího je rozšířen o pokyny, otázky k 1. části PL a doplňující otázky ke 2. a 3. části (PL).

PART THREE (5 min.)

Take the student's task sheet for **PART THREE**.

PART FOUR (3 min.)

Interpersonal Relationships – Pets

In Part Four of the exam, the examiner and you are going to **talk together**. Imagine the following situation:

The examiner is your flatmate and you are staying with him/her in a flat. You would like **to have a dog/a pet**, but your flat mate is against it. Try to **convince** him/her that keeping a dog/a pet has its advantages. **You should start the conversation.**

The following ideas may help you:

- Protection
- Keeping fit
- Meeting new friends
- Sense of responsibility
- Having fun
- Other

PART THREE (5 min.)

The United Kingdom

Part Three consists of **two** tasks.

Task One

3 min.

In Task One you should **speak on your own** about **the United Kingdom**.

The following ideas may help you:

- Location/Geography
- Population
- Administrative division/Political system
- Economy (industry, agriculture)
- Places of interest/Tourism
- Other

Task Two

2 min.

In this task, you and the examiner are going to **talk together** using **pictures 3A–3D** in your worksheet. Imagine the following situation: You spent your last holidays in the United Kingdom and took some photos there. **The examiner is your English teacher** and he/she has asked you to show your class some photos (pictures 3A–3D) and say something about them. **The examiner will start the dialogue.**

3A



3B



3C



3D



2A



The following ideas may help you:

- Place
- Time
- People (appearance, age, clothes)
- Activities
- Atmosphere
- Other

2B

