

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

AJMZD19C0T04

DIDAKTICKÝ TEST

POSLECH, ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE

07

SPUO-2

SPUO-3-A

Maximální bodové hodnocení: 95 bodů

Hranice úspěšnosti: 44 %

1. Základní informace k zadání zkoušky

Didaktický test **obsahuje 64 úloh**.

Časový limit pro řešení didaktického testu je **uveden na záznamovém archu**.

Povolené pomůcky: pouze psací potřeby a individuální kompenzační pomůcky.

U každé části je uvedena váha části/úlohy v bodech, například:

10 bodů / 2 body znamená, že v celé části můžete získat nejvýše 10 bodů a za jednu správnou odpověď získáte 2 body.

U všech úloh **je právě jedna odpověď správná**.

Za nesprávnou nebo neuvedenou odpověď **se neudělují záporné body**.

2. Pravidla správného zápisu odpovědí

Povoleno je psací i tiskací písmo a číslice. Při psaní odpovědí rozlišujte velká a malá písmena.

Nejednoznačný nebo nečitelný zápis odpovědi bude považován za chybné řešení.

V odpovědích na **otevřené úlohy** použijte nejvýše **3 slova**. Číselný údaj (ať už vyjádřený slovy, či číslicemi) se považuje za jedno slovo.

Zvolte si, zda budete své odpovědi **zapisovat**

- **do záznamového archu,**
- **do testového sešitu,**
- **do počítače,**
- **na volné listy papíru** (jsou součástí záznamového archu).

Zvolenou variantu zápisu odpovědí **není možné** v průběhu zkoušky **měnit**.

Dodržujte následující **pokyny** pro zápis odpovědí. Jakýkoli **jiný způsob zápisu odpovědí a jejich oprav** bude považován za **nesprávnou odpověď**.

Pokyny pro zápis odpovědí do záznamového archu

Pište **modře nebo černě** píšící propisovací tužkou, která píše **dostatečně silně a nepřerušovaně**.

U **uzavřených úloh** zřetelně zakřížkujte odpověď, kterou považujete za správnou, v příslušném poli záznamového archu, a to přesně z rohu do rohu dle obrázku.


	A	B	C	D
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pokud budete chtít následně zvolit jinou variantu odpovědi, pečlivě zabarvěte původně zakřížkované pole a zvolenou odpověď vyznačte křížkem do nového pole.

	A	B	C	D
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pokud zakřížkujete v jedné úloze **více než jedno pole**, bude vaše odpověď považována **za nesprávnou**.

U **otevřených úloh** pište odpovědi čitelně do vyznačených bílých polí.

16 

Pokud budete chtít následně zvolit jinou odpověď, pak původní odpověď přeškrtněte a novou запиšte do stejného pole. Vaše odpověď nesmí přesáhnout hranice vyznačeného pole.

Poznámky si můžete dělat do testového sešitu, nebudou však předmětem hodnocení.

Pokyny pro zápis odpovědí do testového sešitu

Na testový sešit přepište svůj identifikační kód, své jméno a příjmení.

U uzavřených úloh zakroužkujte variantu odpovědi, kterou považujete za správnou, takto:

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

Pokud budete chtít následně zvolit jinou variantu odpovědi, pečlivě zbarvěte původní volbu a zakroužkujte novou variantu, například takto:

- A)
- B)
-
- D)

Pokud zakroužkujete v jedné úloze **více než jedno písmeno**, bude vaše odpověď považována **za nesprávnou**.

U otevřených úloh je místo pro odpověď označeno takto:

Odpověď:

Poznámky si můžete dělat do testového sešitu mimo místa vyhrazená pro zápis odpovědí. Poznámky nebudou předmětem hodnocení.

Pokyny pro zápis odpovědí do počítače a na volné listy papíru

Zapisujete-li své odpovědi do prázdného textového souboru na počítači, uveďte nejprve svůj identifikační kód, své jméno a příjmení.

Odpovědi zapisujte vždy tak, že napíšete číslo úlohy a k němu zvolenou variantu odpovědi nebo její slovní řešení, například:

2) B nebo **2) school**

Poznámky si můžete dělat do testového sešitu, nebudou však předmětem hodnocení.

TESTOVÝ SEŠIT NEOTVÍREJTE, POČKEJTE NA POKYN!

POSLECH

1. ČÁST, ÚLOHY 1–4; 8 bodů / 2 body

Uslyšíte **čtyři** krátké nahrávky. Nejprve uslyšíte otázku spolu s nabídkou odpovědí **A–D** a poté vyslechnete nahrávku. **Na základě** vyslechnutých nahrávek **vyberte** k úlohám **1–4** vždy **jednu správnou odpověď**.

1 Uslyšíte muže hovořit o nakupování.

What does the man want to buy at the Christmas market this year?

A)



B)



C)



D)



2 **Uslyšíte rozhovor mezi manželi o narozeninovém večírku.**

What is the woman looking forward to at the birthday party?

A)



B)



C)



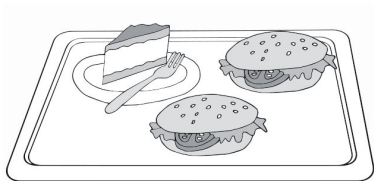
D)



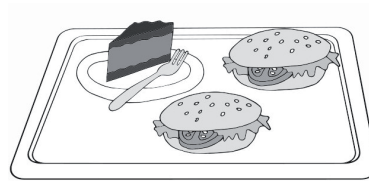
3 **Uslyšíte ženu hovořit o jejím dnešním obědě.**

What did the woman order for lunch in the new fast food restaurant today?

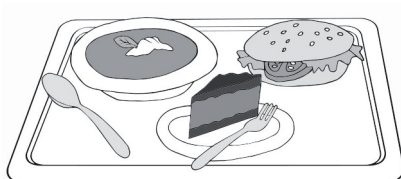
A)



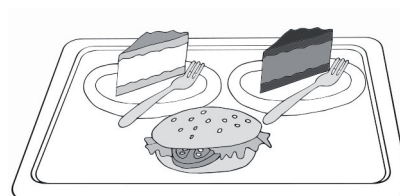
B)



C)



D)



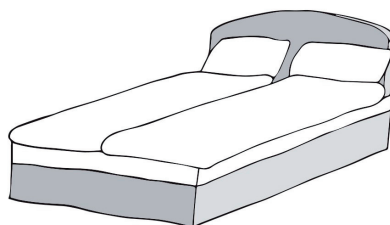
4 **Uslyšíte rozhovor mezi mužem a ženou o jejich hotelovém pokoji.**

Which thing in the hotel room is the woman disappointed with?

A)



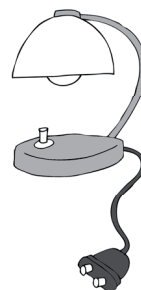
B)



C)



D)



POKRAČOVÁNÍ NA DALŠÍ STRANĚ!

2. ČÁST, ÚLOHY 5–12; 8 bodů / 1 bod

Uslyšíte rozhovor mezi přáteli po hudebním představení. **Na základě** vyslechnuté nahrávky **rozhodněte**, zda jsou tvrzení v úlohách **5–12 pravdivá (P)**, nebo **nepravdivá (N)**.

5 Harry liked the evening music performance in the Blues Bar.

P – N

6 Tickets to the Blues Bar are expensive for Harry.

P – N

7 Karen's birthday is in August.

P – N

8 Harry and Karen can play the same musical instrument.

P – N

9 Harry thinks it should not be possible to take children to the Blues Bar for evening performances.

P - N

10 As a child, Karen enjoyed staying with her babysitter.

P - N

11 Harry's girlfriend sings in a band.

P - N

12 Karen and Harry agree on going to Ricky's Jazz Bar next Saturday.

P - N

3. ČÁST, ÚLOHY 13–20; 16 bodů / 2 body

Uslyšíte muže hovořit k rodičům o fotbalovém kroužku pro jejich děti. **Na základě** vyslechnuté nahrávky **odpovězte** v anglickém jazyce na otázky v úlohách **13–20**. V odpovědích použijte **nejvýše 3 slova**. Čísla můžete zapisovat číslicemi.

13 What is Mitch Miller's job in the after school football club?

Odpověď:

14 What will parents get from Robert Dwight at the information meeting?

Odpověď:

15 What are children not allowed to do during training sessions?

Odpověď:

16 What colour will the children's football shirts be?

Odpověď:

17 How much will the children's football shirts be?

Odpověď:

18 Where will the last part of each training session take place?

Odpověď:

19 Where will the children get their electronic cards?

Odpověď:

20 What is Mitch Miller's phone number?

Odpověď:

4. ČÁST, ÚLOHY 21–24; 8 bodů / 2 body

Uslyšíte **čtyři** krátké nahrávky. Nejprve uslyšíte otázku spolu s nabídkou odpovědí **A–D** a poté vyslechnete nahrávku. **Na základě** vyslechnutých nahrávek **vyberte** k úlohám **21–24** vždy **jednu správnou odpověď**.

21 Uslyšíte rozhovor mezi dívkou a chlapcem o dovolené jednoho z nich.

What did Mary not do on her holiday in Scotland?

She did not:

- A) go hiking.
- B) see a lake.
- C) ride a horse.
- D) take a sightseeing tour.

22 Uslyšíte ženu hovořit o její vesnici.

Why is the woman moving from the village?

Because:

- A) the countryside around the village has been damaged by tourists.
- B) the river flowing through the village is not clean.
- C) the factory near the village is not quiet.
- D) the village is crowded with tourists.

23 Uslyšíte mladého muže hovořit o zkoušce ve škole.

How does John feel now?

- A) stressed
- B) surprised
- C) exhausted
- D) disappointed

24 Uslyšíte rozhovor mezi mužem a ženou o výhře.

What prize did Bill win in last week's competition?

- A) driving a truck
- B) driving a racing car
- C) flying in a helicopter
- D) flying in a hot-air balloon

KONEC POSLECHOVÉHO SUBTESTU

NÁSLEDUJE SUBTEST ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE.

NEOTÁČEJTE! VYČKEJTE NA POKYN ZADAVATELE!

ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE

5. ČÁST, ÚLOHY 25–29; 10 bodů / 2 body

Přečtěte si **pět** krátkých textů. **Na základě** informací v textech **vyberte** k úlohám **25–29** vždy **jednu správnou odpověď A–D**.

25 Why did Kelly Miller stop taking violin lessons when she was twelve?

She stopped because:

- A) her teacher moved away.
- B) she wanted to have more free time.
- C) she no longer enjoyed playing the violin.
- D) her parents could no longer pay for the lessons.

Me and My Violin

blog by Kelly Miller

I wish I were a better violin player. Unfortunately, I gave up learning to play the instrument too soon. I still remember how upset my parents were when I quit taking violin lessons at the age of 12. My parents wanted me to do something in my free time and they were willing to pay for it. They'd spent a lot of money on the lessons and then I no longer wanted to continue. I can't say I didn't enjoy playing the violin at the age of 12. Actually, Mrs Baker, my violin teacher, made me fall in love with it and I often spent my free time practising. It became a great hobby of mine. But one day Mrs Baker moved back to her hometown and I couldn't imagine taking lessons with anyone else. I'm sure she wouldn't be happy I quit taking lessons, especially if she knew it was only because of her. But I kept playing at home just for fun or at family celebrations. After quitting I suddenly had more free time but I never took up any other hobby.

(CZVV)

26 According to scientists, what would help secondary school students to feel less tired at school?

- A) Having a proper breakfast.
- B) Starting school later in the morning.
- C) Going to bed at 10:00pm at the latest.
- D) Having longer breaks between lessons.

Sleepy Teenagers

Many secondary school teachers complain that students are tired in their lessons. The teachers believe it's because teenagers leave home for school without having a proper breakfast. But scientists have found out eating more in the morning is not what would prevent students from being so tired. Nine hours of sleep would. However, to get it, students would have to go to sleep by 10:00pm at the latest. According to scientists, the problem is that teenagers' brains tell them to start feeling sleepy at around 11:00pm so going to bed earlier wouldn't help as students wouldn't fall asleep anyway. What would help is a different daily school routine. When students get up at around 7:00am to be at school by 8:00am, they haven't had their nine hours of sleep. That's why they're tired. Some schools are thinking of solving the problem by giving students 20-minute breaks between the morning lessons. But scientists disagree and suggest that secondary schools move the time when school starts from 8:00am to 9:00am. This way students wouldn't be so tired.

(www.fortheteachers.org, upraveno)

27 What is the best title for the article?

- A) Thieves Took Away 1,200 Beer Bottle Caps
- B) Thieves Drank Only König Pilsener Beer
- C) Thieves Opened 1,200 Bottles of Beer
- D) Thieves Stole Spoilt Beer



Thieves who broke into a shop in the German city of Mülheim an der Ruhr spoilt 1,200 bottles of König Pilsener beer when they removed the bottle caps. There were special symbols on the bottom of some of these caps and with such caps people could win pieces of sports equipment. The police believe the thieves were trying to win the prizes because all of the bottles they opened were only König Pilsener. Surprisingly, the thieves left the beer inside the bottles without even trying it, but as the bottles stayed open, the beer was left to spoil. The thieves left most of the bottle caps in the shop, collecting only the winning ones. The König Brewery (brewery = pivovar) spokesman said: 'It is impossible to find the stolen bottle caps among the hundreds we receive in the contest every day. But there's still a chance to catch the thieves if we now watch for someone who sends us an unusually high number of winning caps.'

(www.nbcnews.com, upraveno)

28 What can we find out about the Perry County Bridge?

- A) It has been destroyed.
- B) It has a new owner.
- C) It has been moved.
- D) It is for sale.

The Perry County Bridge

The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet is a state organisation and it now hopes to find a new owner for an 82-year-old historic bridge in Perry County. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet would prefer not to destroy the bridge and so it is looking for someone who will buy it. The state said it would even pay to move the bridge if needed. 'It could work well as an entrance to a public park or to a walking path. Or if a private owner needed a 450-foot bridge to access their property,' H. B. Elkins, a member of the Cabinet explained.

(www.shortnews.com, upraveno)

29 What have experts managed to do so far?

They have managed to:

- A) draw exact plans of the pyramid.
- B) find unknown spaces inside the pyramid.
- C) find the grave of the Egyptian King Khufu in the pyramid.
- D) discover heat differences among the stones of the pyramid.

The Pyramid of Khufu

For the first time ever, scanning technology is being used on the Pyramid of Khufu in Egypt. A new project is trying to map this old structure as well as discover any secret rooms and halls in it. Experts believe that King Khufu, who built the pyramid, was also buried in it, but they haven't found the exact place yet. No other new spaces have been found, either. This means the scientists haven't been able to draw exact plans of the pyramid yet. However, the scan has shown something extraordinary about the material used to build the pyramid – a few of the stones are warmer than others. The reason remains unknown. Scientists believe it means something and there are still questions to be answered.

(www.theguardian.com, upraveno)

POKRAČOVÁNÍ NA DALŠÍ STRANĚ!

6. ČÁST, ÚLOHY 30–39; 10 bodů / 1 bod

Přečtěte si tvrzení v úlohách **30–39** a leták s informacemi o Centru Jane Austenové ve městě Bath. **Na základě** informací v textu **rozhodněte**, zda jsou tvrzení **pravdivá (P)**, nebo **nepravdivá (N)**.

30 The Jane Austen Centre in Bath is in the same building where Jane Austen lived.

P – N

31 The statue of Jane Austen in the Centre was created by Melissa Dring.

P – N

32 You can save £1 per ticket if you visit the exhibition before noon.

P – N

33 The Regency Tea Room is open for exhibition visitors only.

P – N

34 It is possible for wheelchair users to visit both the exhibition and the Regency Tea Room.

P – N

35 The Gift Shop sells souvenirs that cannot be bought in any other shops.

P - N

36 Candles with a portrait of Jane Austen on them are sold in The Gift Shop only during the week before Christmas.

P - N

37 The Regency Tea Room and The Gift Shop have the same opening hours.

P - N

38 The Centre organises two free walking tours through the streets of Bath a day.

P - N

39 While working, both the exhibition staff and the Walking Tour guides wear clothes from the time of Jane Austen.

P - N

The Jane Austen Centre in Bath



The Jane Austen Centre in Bath is a perfect place to learn about Jane Austen's experience living in this amazing city between 1801 and 1806. The permanent exhibition, called Jane Austen in Bath, has been the most visited exhibition in Bath since it opened in 1999. The Centre is located at 40 Gay Street. Jane Austen actually lived in Gay Street for a couple of months in 1805. Although her house was higher up the hill, it was on the same side of the street as the Centre.

» Exhibition "Jane Austen in Bath" and the statue of Jane Austen

Set on the ground floor, the exhibition is one of the most important places where you can learn about Jane Austen, one of the most popular English fiction writers. The exhibition's helpful staff, dressed in 1805 clothing, will show you around the ground floor. The thing visitors usually can't wait to see is the statue of the writer. Fans of Jane Austen often asked what she actually looked like, so in 2002 Melissa Dring, a police forensic artist, painted a portrait of her and gave it to the Centre. Melissa Dring's work was later used by sculptor Mark Richards, who made a statue of Jane Austen based on Dring's painting. The sculpture has been on display at the Centre since 2014.

Note: Wheelchair users cannot enter unless they agree to be guided by our special assistants. Moving around freely is forbidden.

Tickets

Tickets are available at the Centre itself and on the Centre website. You can also take advantage of the 'Early Bird' discount: come in the morning and pay £1.00 less per ticket! You can save £1.25 if you come during the lunch hour (12:00pm–1:00pm). For prices and other discounts, go to www.janeausten.co.uk.

Opening hours: 9:00am–6:30pm

»The Regency Tea Room

Set on the first floor, it is a place where you can escape the noise of the busy streets. To relax and have hot drinks or light snacks, just come up to the first floor. You

needn't worry about not having a ticket to the exhibition, it won't prevent the staff from serving you.

Opening hours: We are open from January to June from 9:45am to 5:30pm. These times are the same for September–December. In summer, from July to August, we are open from 9:00am to 6:30pm. Last orders are taken 30 minutes before closing.

Note: The Centre is located in a historic building so please note there is no lift for wheelchair users. However, if you are a wheelchair user we will help you get to the tea room on the first floor.

»The Gift Shop

Set on the ground floor, the shop offers souvenirs that will remind visitors of Jane Austen. The souvenirs in the Centre's gift shop were made for the Centre itself and are not available anywhere else. The objects sold in the shop are extremely popular, especially the candles with a portrait of Jane Austen on them. Every year, during the week before Christmas, the shop sells three times as many of these than at any other time of the year.

Opening hours: 9:45am–5:30pm except in July–August when it's open from 9:00am to 6:30pm.

»Walking Tours Through the Streets of Bath

The Centre offers walking tours through the streets of Bath. Our guides take visitors on 90-minute tours to places of interest in Bath twice a day. The first tour, which starts at 8:00am, doesn't cost anything. The second one starts at 2:00pm and costs five pounds. The guides aren't as easy to recognise as the exhibition staff dressed in clothes from the time of Jane Austen. The guides all wear their everyday casual clothes with the Jane Austen Centre logo on their jackets. All walking tours start at the Jane Austen Centre.

(www.janeausten.co.uk, en.wikipedia.org, eprints.bournemouth.ac.uk; upraveno)

7. ČÁST, ÚLOHY 40–44; 10 bodů / 2 body

Přečtěte si úlohy **40–44** a článek o Georgi Hearstovi a jeho synu Williamovi. **Na základě** informací v textu **vyberte** k úlohám vždy **jednu správnou odpověď A–D**.

40 What education did George Hearst receive?

- A) a university education
- B) a secondary education
- C) an elementary education
- D) no education

41 When did Harvard University first inform George Hearst about his son's bad behaviour?

When his son:

- A) joined a school magazine.
- B) kept an unusual pet in his room.
- C) sent unusual things to the teachers.
- D) brought an animal to the classroom.

42 What is the meaning of the word 'infuriated' in the 3rd paragraph?

- A) pleased
- B) angry
- C) bored
- D) proud

43 What did William not do according to the last paragraph?

- A) He didn't buy new equipment.
- B) He didn't employ famous people.
- C) He didn't reduce the price of his newspapers.
- D) He didn't pay editors better money than his rival.

44 What is the main idea of the article?

- A) make your rival your best friend
- B) good schools help success
- C) listen to your father
- D) follow your dreams

Like Father, Like Son

In the 19th century in the USA, many children didn't receive any formal education as it wasn't common at that time to send kids to school. George Hearst, a boy from Missouri, really wanted to study and was lucky that his parents could afford to send him to the Franklin County Elementary School. After finishing his elementary education, he wanted to continue studying because of his great hobby – geology. However, at that time, there was no school specialising in geology, so instead of attending any other secondary school he started to work, and read all about minerals in his free time. One day, after several years of self-study, he heard about the discovery of gold in California. He went there immediately. He was surprised that his knowledge of geology was almost as good as the knowledge of the university-educated geologists he met there. After ten years, even without a degree, he became a famous prospector (prospector = prospektor, tj. hledač drahých rud a nerostů) and made millions of dollars. He settled in California, married Elizabeth Collins and became the father to a son named William. And because he was always sorry he hadn't attended school more, he wanted to give his son William the best education.

After years of private education, George Hearst's young son, William, was sent to Harvard University to study law. However, William's wish was to be a publisher, not a lawyer. That's why he was more interested in writing for the university magazine than in studying and had problems with discipline. Soon, the school management told William they would send his father a warning letter if his behaviour didn't change. They finally stopped being patient when they found an alligator, which William was taking care of, in his room in the halls of residence. On that same day, they mailed a letter to his father to inform him what William had done. However, it didn't help much and only a few weeks later, William left a donkey in a teacher's classroom with a note around its neck that read, "Now there are two of you". But that still wasn't the worst. William sent all the teachers little parcels with pictures of wild animals with the teachers' faces drawn over them. He was expelled (expel = vyloučit)

from the university immediately and the school wrote one last letter to his father to inform him about it.

William had to leave Harvard. His father George was very upset and had a terrible argument with him. He was so infuriated that he could hardly talk to his son for some time. However, a few years later, in 1887, he gave his son a final chance and lent him money so that he could start his own business. William wanted to show his father his qualities in what he loved – writing. He was inspired by Joseph Pulitzer, the journalist and owner of the New York World newspaper. So, William bought the New York Morning Journal, a newspaper which had not been very successful, and he also started the New York Evening Journal. He began to live his dream. Soon, his idol Pulitzer became his rival.

William put a lot of money into his New York newspapers and bought modern printing machines. He also hired the most talented writers of the time, including the very popular Mark Twain and Jack London. He offered Pulitzer's editors higher salaries to work for him, which they accepted. Pulitzer acted quickly and made his newspaper cheaper to increase circulation (circulation = počet prodaných výtisků), but it didn't help. William had kept the price of his newspapers the same since the beginning and by 1897, William's New York newspapers were selling better than Pulitzer's. Unfortunately, William's father died before William became a millionaire and before he could finally make his father proud of him.

(www.history.com, www.biography.com; upraveno)

8. ČÁST, ÚLOHY 45–49; 10 bodů / 2 body

Přečtěte si požadavky **pěti** párů studentů, kteří hledají na letošní letní prázdniny brigádu ve Skotsku, a nabídky brigád. **Na základě** informací v textech **přiřadte** k úlohám **45–49** vždy **jednu nabídku A–G**. **Dvě** nabídky jsou **navíc** a nebudou použity.

45 James and Keira

They want to work on a fruit farm picking fruit for four weeks. They would like to earn as much money as possible, that's why they don't want free weekends. They don't need the farm to provide accommodation, they want to find their own.

Odpověď: A B C D E F G

46 Oliver and Elio

They want to spend six weeks of their next summer holidays working on an animal farm. They are looking for an animal farm which lets its workers take Saturdays and Sundays off. They don't want to look for accommodation, the farm must provide it.

Odpověď: A B C D E F G

47 David and Victoria

They want to make some money by picking fruit on a fruit farm which also arranges accommodation for its workers, they don't want to look for it themselves. They can go for four weeks. They don't care if they get free weekends or not during these four weeks.

Odpověď: A B C D E F G

48 Ellen and Amanda

They are free all eight weeks of their next summer holidays and they want to spend these eight weeks working on a fruit farm. They don't need the farm to provide accommodation, they want to find their own. They don't care if they get free weekends or not.

Odpověď: A B C D E F G

49 Scott and Shelby

They like animals so they want to get a summer job on an animal farm. They also want the farm to offer accommodation. They can spend from four to six weeks there taking care of animals. They don't want weekends off.

Odpověď: A B C D E F G

Summer jobs in Scotland 2019

A)

Strathvaich Farm is a family farm with a big field of raspberries and a building for 500 chickens. We are looking for seasonal workers to either pick fruit or take care of the chickens. You can work for us this summer for 4 or 6 weeks. We provide accommodation for our all-year staff only. Seasonal workers must find their own accommodation. We employ seasonal workers for weekdays only.

Call: +44 420 701 1985.

B)

Mertoun Farm is looking for seasonal workers from July 6 to Aug 31. You don't have to spend the whole eight-week season with us, but we require that you spend at least four weeks here taking care of our cattle: giving them water, letting them out, milking, etc. For our seasonal workers, we can provide places to stay at the farm. If you prefer finding your own place to stay, just let us know. Free weekends. E-mail: mertounfarm@bhd.uk

C)

Kinnaird Farm is hiring! The season starts in mid-July and ends in late August. We are offering jobs from four to six weeks at our 20-acre farm. Unfortunately, we cannot provide any places to stay, but there are plenty of hostels in the nearby city. You can either help pick blueberries or take care of our 30 pigs. As the fruit and the animals need constant care, we do not provide any days off.

For more info, call: +44 429 920 3780.

D)

Carterhaugh Farm is hiring seasonal workers for 4-8 weeks to help with its 300 sheep. You will be responsible for taking care of them and their shelters but most importantly: making sure they don't come near the raspberry farm which is right next to us. We require that seasonal workers stay at our farmhouse. As the sheep need constant care, we will only hire you as long as you are willing to work 7 days a week. For more information, call: +44 428 830 1489.

E)

Lothian Farm needs seasonal workers! You can come and pick blueberries on our 35-acre farm for at least six weeks out of the eight-week-long summer season. If you are worried about where you'll be staying, then note that we have plenty of beds in our house for seasonal employees. But if you'd rather find your own accommodation, it's fine with us. We'd like to inform you that we no longer allow weekends off. E-mail: lothianfarm@hoo.com

F)

Dykeraw Farm is located near Aibas between two huge strawberry farms. We need seasonal workers for either four or eight weeks this summer to help look after our newborn horses. Accommodation will be provided for you at the farm. However, if you want to look for your own place to stay, we don't mind. No work on Saturdays and Sundays. E-mail: dykerawfarm@bmail.uk

G)

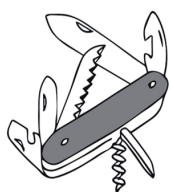
Trongate Farm, with its 30-acre field of raspberries and a small number of sheep, is looking for seasonal workers from July 25 to August 22. Over the four weeks you will be picking raspberries earning as much as £7 a day. We don't need any help with the animals. Seasonal workers must stay at our farmhouse. Picking doesn't stop over weekends but it's up to you to decide if you want to work on Saturdays and Sundays or not. Call: +44 429 620 2781.

(CZVV)

9. ČÁST, ÚLOHY 50–64; 15 bodů / 1 bod

Přečtěte si článek o švýcarském víceúčelovém kapesním noži. **Na základě** textu **vyberte** k úlohám **50–64** vždy **jednu správnou odpověď A–C**. Text a úlohy jsou rozděleny na dvě části.

The Swiss Army Knife



There's definitely one thing to admire about the Swiss Army knife: you (50) _____ to carry a lot of tools (tool = nástroj, nářadí, náčiní), they are all in one small knife. Maybe you own one yourself (51) _____ you are planning to buy one in the near future. But how much do you really know about this famous knife?

In the 1880s, the Swiss Army wanted to give its soldiers a tool (52) _____ could be used for most of the soldiers' needs – something that they could use to repair their guns, open cans and bottles and cut various materials. However, in Switzerland, there were (53) _____ factories that could produce such a tool, so the Swiss Army (54) _____ German experts for help. But in the end, a talented Swiss inventor, Karl Elsener, made something that was exactly what the army (55) _____.

The invention, which Elsener offered to the army, was a special pocket knife with various functions. Elsener paid attention (56) _____ every detail of the knife and the result was amazing. The main difference (57) _____ his pocket knife and an ordinary knife was its original design.

When Elsener started producing them for the Swiss Army in 1891, the knives (58) _____ to lieutenants and captains (lieutenants and captains = poručíci a kapitáni) first. (59) _____ they soon became popular with most of them, some captains still weren't satisfied. So Elsener decided (60) _____ back to his workshop and added a corkscrew, a thing used to open bottles of wine, to the knife. Everybody liked the idea. Since then, the knives (61) _____ popular with Swiss Army soldiers. Today, every Swiss Army soldier gets one.

- 50** A) mustn't B) don't have C) can't
- 51** A) so B) because C) or
- 52** A) what B) which C) whose
- 53** A) no B) none C) any
- 54** A) pleased B) asked C) applied
- 55** A) needed B) has needed C) was needed
- 56** A) to B) by C) on
- 57** A) beside B) among C) between
- 58** A) were given B) given C) gave
- 59** A) Despite B) However C) Although
- 60** A) go B) to go C) going
- 61** A) are B) were C) have been

The knives didn't become famous around the world until World War II, when American soldiers (62) _____ in love with them. After World War II, the soldiers brought them back to America. As it was difficult for the Americans to (63) _____ the original name of the knife, "Schweizer Offiziersmesser", they called it simply the Swiss Army knife. Very soon after the war, the Swiss Army knife became one of the symbols of Switzerland just like Swiss chocolate.

Today, the Swiss Army knife is available in over 100 different models and in many colours. However, red is (64) _____ common than other colours. Besides traditional tools, modern Swiss Army knives include things such as USB flash drives or laser pointers.

(www.theknifehub.com; www.vicotrinox.com, upraveno)

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 62 | A) failed | B) fell | C) felt |
| 63 | A) speak | B) talk | C) say |
| 64 | A) much | B) more | C) the most |

KONEC DIDAKTICKÉHO TESTU