

ANGLICKÝ JAZYK

vyšší úroveň obtížnosti

AJIVD11C0T01

ILUSTRACNÍ DIDAKTICKÝ TEST – POSLECH, ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE

Maximální bodové hodnocení: 81 bodů
Hranice úspěšnosti: 44 %

1 Základní informace k zadání zkoušky

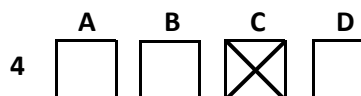
- Didaktický test obsahuje 81 úloh.
- Časový limit pro řešení didaktického testu je 105 minut.
- Povolené pomůcky: pouze psací potřeby.
- U každé části je uvedena váha části/úlohy v bodech, např.:
5 points/1 point = v celé části můžete získat nejvýše 5 bodů, za jednu správnou odpověď získáte 1 bod.
- U všech úloh je právě jedna odpověď správná.
- Za nesprávnou nebo neuvedenou odpověď se body neodečítají.
- Odpovědi píšete do záznamového archu.
- Poznámky si můžete dělat do testového sešitu, nebudou však předmětem hodnocení.
- Nejednoznačný nebo nečitelný zápis odpovědi bude považován za chybné řešení.

2 Pravidla správného zápisu odpovědí

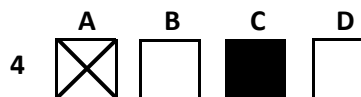
- Odpovědi zaznamenávejte **modrou nebo černou** propisovací tužkou, která píše dostatečně silně a nepřerušovaně.
- Hodnoceny budou **pouze odpovědi uvedené v záznamovém archu**.

2.1 Pokyny k uzavřeným úlohám

- Odpověď, kterou považujete za správnou, zřetelně zakřížkujte v příslušném bílém poli záznamového archu, a to přesně z rohu do rohu dle obrázku.



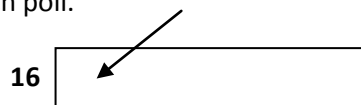
- Pokud budete chtít následně zvolit jinou odpověď, zabarvíte pečlivě původně zakřížkované pole a zvolenou odpověď vyznačíte křížkem do nového pole.



- Jakýkoli jiný způsob záznamu odpovědí a jejich oprav bude považován za nesprávnou odpověď.
- Pokud zakřížkujete více než jedno pole, bude vaše odpověď považována za nesprávnou.

2.2 Pokyny k otevřeným úlohám

- Odpovědi **píšete čitelně** do vyznačených bílých polí.



- Povoleno je psací i tiskací písmo a číslice.
- Při psaní odpovědí rozlišujte **velká a malá písmena**.
- Pokud budete chtít následně zvolit jinou odpověď, pak původní odpověď přeškrtněte a novou odpověď запиšte do stejného pole. Vaše odpověď nesmí přesáhnout hranice vyznačeného pole.

Testový sešit neotvírejte, počkejte na pokyn!

© Centrum pro zjišťování výsledků vzdělávání, 2011

Test i příslušný klíč správných řešení jsou do okamžiku uvolnění testu k volnému užití, tj. do 21. března 2011, určeny výhradně středním školám, a to pro účely zkušebního testování jejich žáků ve škole. Jakékoli zveřejnění či užití obsahu tohoto testu či příslušného klíče správných řešení, jakož i kterékoli jejich části v rozporu s tímto určením, bude považováno za porušení zákona č. 121/2000 Sb. v platném znění (autorský zákon).

POSLECH

PART ONE	QUESTIONS 1–5	5 points/1 point
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You will hear **five** short recordings. You will first hear the question, followed by the recording. For questions **1–5**, **choose** the best answer **A–D**.

1 What does the man think about vegetarianism?

- A) Vegetarianism is a moral choice.
- B) Vegetarians live a healthy lifestyle.
- C) Vegetarian is an unnecessary label.
- D) Many vegetarians secretly eat meat.

2 What does the woman say about air travel?

- A) Flying is more dangerous than before.
- B) Travellers are treated badly at airports.
- C) Airports need stricter forms of security.
- D) Air travel today is much too expensive.

3 What does the man say about golf?

- A) He enjoyed playing golf as a child.
- B) His father played golf professionally.
- C) He prefers reading books to playing golf.
- D) He once dreamed of playing golf professionally.

4 What would the woman change about the park?

She would:

- A) restrict skateboarding.
- B) reduce the amount of noise.
- C) add more paths for bicycles.
- D) decrease the number of ducks.

5 What does the man say about teenagers and telephones?

Teenagers:

- A) cost their parents a lot in expensive phone bills.
- B) think they need to own a mobile phone to be cool.
- C) now prefer other forms of communication to voice.
- D) spend more time than ever speaking on the phone.

You will hear three friends (Petra, Sheila, and Neil) discussing their after high school plans. For questions 6–15, **decide** which of the statements are **true (T)** and which are **false (F)**.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6 Neil does <u>not</u> have enough money for a trip. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 For Petra, the journey is more important than the destination. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Sheila suggests sleeping at a campsite. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 Neil favours a well organised trip. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 Petra suggests that Sheila can live with her sister. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 Neil says that his marks are poor. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 Sheila wants to get some experience before going to university. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13 Petra thinks travelling alone would be good for Sheila. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14 Sheila says that her hometown is more dangerous than Europe. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 Neil suggests that Sheila should get out of debt before going to Europe. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

You will hear an interview with Kate Stardust, a singer. For questions 16–21, choose the best answer **A–C**.

16 What does Kate say about the way she writes her songs?

- A) She writes the tunes only.
- B) She prefers writing the lyrics.
- C) She writes the tunes and the lyrics.

17 What are Kate's songs about?

They are about things that:

- A) her friends have heard about.
- B) her friends and she have experienced.
- C) her daughters asked her to write about.

18 What does Kate say about the place where she lives?

- A) Young people can take folk music weekend lessons there.
- B) Young people can go to local pubs and hear folk music there.
- C) Folk music is part of the regular school-week programme there.

19 What does Kate say about the songs called the 'Songs of the Sea'?

- A) People expressed their love of the sea by singing them.
- B) People sang them to accompany their work while at sea.
- C) People sang them after coming back home from the sea.

20 What does Kate say about her songs?

- A) They only please her if they sell well.
- B) They represent her personal feelings.
- C) They are a way of affecting other people.

21 What does Kate say about ballads?

- A) They are irrelevant nowadays.
- B) They brought false news to people.
- C) They are becoming popular in the media.

You will hear **five** different people talking about public transport. For questions **22–26**, **choose** from the list **A–G** what each speaker says. There are **two extra** alternatives you will not use.

22 Speaker One _____

23 Speaker Two _____

24 Speaker Three _____

25 Speaker Four _____

26 Speaker Five _____

- A) For some people, using public transport is only a habit.
- B) Public transport is sometimes dangerous.
- C) The public transport schedules need improvement.
- D) The price system for public transport should be changed.
- E) Buses and trams often increase traffic problems in the city.
- F) People should use public transport to avoid polluting cities.
- G) Public transportation should run 24 hours a day.

ZKONTROLUJTE, ZDA JSTE DO ZÁZNAMOVÉHO ARCHU UVEDL/A VŠECHNY ODPOVĚDI.

**NÁSLEDUJE SUBTEST ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE.
NEOTÁČEJTE! VYČKEJTE NA POKYN ZADAVATELE!**

ČTENÍ A JAZYKOVÁ KOMPETENCE

PART FIVE

QUESTIONS 27–31

5 points/1 point

Read the following **five** short texts. For questions **27–31**, **choose** the best answer **A–D**.

An 85-year-old woman from Florida was shocked to find a \$17,500 cheque last week in the drawer of her nightstand. It was sealed in an unopened envelope and dated 23 January 1978, and it was the result of an insurance company settlement for a car accident under Brooklyn Bridge more than 30 years ago. The woman had been looking for a picture of her ex-husband and had looked in the drawer 'a thousand times' without ever noticing the letter. However, the woman was not as lucky as she thought. The insurance company has since gone out of business, so the woman will see nothing from it.

(www.shortnews.com, abridged)

27 What happened to the woman in the text?

- A) She found \$17,500 in her bedside table.
- B) She had to pay \$17,500 for a car accident.
- C) She found an outdated cheque for \$17,500.
- D) She received \$17,500 from an insurance company.

The busy M27 motorway was closed yesterday after two aircraft ran into trouble within minutes of each other as they approached an airport. First, the pilot of a Cessna light plane radioed the control tower at Eastleigh Airport, Hampshire, to say one of the engines had cut out. The nearby M27 was closed by police in case the plane overshot the runway and needed to crash land there. But the twin-engined Cessna, with six people aboard, landed safely on the runway. Then the Air UK 146 plane with 50 passengers developed a crack in the windscreen in the cockpit. Again the plane landed safely at the airport, but a police spokesman said: 'We couldn't take any chances.' Eastleigh was the scene of a near tragedy earlier this year when a pilot was sucked out of his cockpit. He was saved by colleagues hanging on to his legs.

(CERMAT)

28 Why was the M27 motorway closed according to the text?

Because:

- A) a plane overshot the Eastleigh Airport runway.
- B) a pilot was sucked out of a plane above the motorway.
- C) two planes made emergency landings on the motorway.
- D) there was a danger of emergency landing on the motorway.

George Mallory, a well-known British mountain climber, who participated in many Everest expeditions and took part in even more interviews related to them, is famously quoted as having replied to the question 'Why do you want to climb Mount Everest?' with the simple answer: 'Because it's there.' Less well known is the fact that he never meant his famous quote to be the final word on why he wanted to climb Everest. It was a sarcastic response to an irritating journalist who had been asking him an endless series of silly questions and simply didn't understand his sarcasm.

(www.factmonster.com, www.wikipedia.org, abridged)

29 Why did George Mallory answer: 'Because it's there.'?

Because he:

- A) liked simple answers.
- B) was annoyed by the question.
- C) didn't understand the question.
- D) had answered the question before.

Contrary to some popular ideas, the pyramid builders were not slaves or foreigners. Excavated¹ skeletons show that they were Egyptians who lived in villages developed and overseen by the pharaoh's supervisors. The builders' villages contained bakers, butchers, brewers, granaries, houses, cemeteries, and probably even some kinds of health-care facilities. Bakeries excavated near the Great Pyramids could have produced thousands of loaves of bread every week. Some of the builders were permanent employees of the pharaoh. Others were sent for a limited time from local villages. Although no evidence of women builders has been found, some female skeletons show wear that suggests they laboured with heavy stone for long periods of time.

(www.nationalgeographic.com, abridged)

¹excavate: odkrýt, odkopat

30 What is the best title for this article?

- A) Life in an Egyptian Village
- B) Life of the Egyptian Slaves
- C) Who Really Built the Pyramids?
- D) How Were the Pyramids Excavated?

The latest idea from budget airlines is for passengers to stand. Michael Crox, the owner of Croxair, is seriously considering this option. Croxair is one of Europe's biggest airlines. He says his airline is so popular because the tickets do not cost much. In fact, they cannot be any cheaper. Most of Croxair's flights are short hops around Europe. This makes the idea of standing for an hour or so on an aeroplane a workable one. Crox said that many people stand for over an hour on a train, so it should be no problem on an aeroplane. He said he could squeeze in 50 per cent more people and lower expenses by 20 per cent. Time will tell us if this idea will become popular.

(www.breakingnewsenglish.com, abridged)

31 Why does Mr Crox want to introduce standing room on his planes?

- A) to compete with trains
- B) to become more popular
- C) to reduce the ticket prices
- D) to cut the company's costs

Read the article about boat transport in Great Britain. Six parts of sentences have been removed from the article. For questions **32–37**, **choose** from the alternatives **A–H** the one which fits each gap. There are **two extra** alternatives you will not use.

A Unique Heritage

In Great Britain the eighteenth century saw the start of the Industrial Revolution. This was to lead to an ever-increasing demand for transport for materials and finished goods to and from the booming factories. The nation's transport system then depended entirely on the horse, **(32)** _____.

Pulling a wagon on a good surface, a heavy horse could manage about one tonne. The latter was academic because most of the roads were little more than tracks and **(33)** _____.

Some entrepreneurs of that time realised that land transport was not the answer. Even if sufficient horses could be bred, the demand for animal feed would be greater than the supply available. They found **(34)** _____.

However, river transport was not the answer either because it was restricted only to areas with rivers suitable for boat transport. Nevertheless, the character of the river network enabled the entrepreneurs to come up with a revolutionary idea to build canals **(35)** _____. However, to allow horses to do the work, towpaths had to be built beside the canals.

The techniques used to build the first canals were very simple because civil engineering was in its infancy. The early canals were dug by hand using large gangs of labourers who became known as navigators. As a result, the early canals such as the Trent and Mersey, Staffs and Worcester, and Oxford canals were dug to follow the contours of the land and **(36)** _____.

Canal building reached its peak in the 1790's but within 50 years the canals were in decline due to the development of the steam engine **(37)** _____. Surprisingly, commercial canal transport lingered on into the 20th century, and it took a very long and hard winter in the 1960's to kill off the remaining traffic. By then the canal network had become largely forgotten and was falling into disrepair. Fortunately, its potential for pleasure cruising soon became apparent.

(www.current.com, www.maryglasgowplus.com, abridged)

- A) that some of the bridges that were only built to take a horse and cart are now coping with forty-tonne lorries
- B) so the amount of soil to be moved was kept to the minimum
- C) which used as a pack animal, could only carry around 100 kilos
- D) that if the load was put in a boat, up to 30 tonnes could be pulled by a small horse or mule and a heavy horse could manage up to 100 tonnes
- E) which lead to the rapid construction of the railways
- F) however, where tunnels were unavoidable, they took many years to construct
- G) for much of the year they were impassable to heavy loads
- H) which could connect their factories with the suppliers and purchasers

Read the article about Sue Torr who overcame her handicap. For questions 38–44, choose the best answer A–D.

Nobody's calling her a birdbrain now

Sue Torr, a school dinner lady, recently turned up late for work. She had a good reason. That morning, a television producer had come from London to her Plymouth council flat to talk about filming her play, *Shout it Out*. The play was performed on BBC Radio Devon last year. This April, it even won Sue a Sony Radio Award for outstanding service to the community.

The award, the play, even the very fact that she was able to write it, has amazed Sue, 42 and a single mother-of-three. For most of her life she has been illiterate. 'I still can't believe the response I'm getting,' she says. *Shout it Out* is autobiographical. It tells of the shame and guilt that Sue endured for years because she could not read or write. She was so embarrassed she tried to keep it her secret, even from her husband. 'You live in fear of people's reaction,' she recalls. 'You get a twinge in your stomach every time reading is mentioned. It's this horrible gut feeling.'

Sue was brought up in Plymouth, one of eight children. Helping her to read and write was low on her parents' agenda. 'They had to look after me and my brothers and sisters. Dad was always working and Mum cleaning or cooking. The last thing I'd bother them with would be, "Can you help me read something?"'

At school in the sixties she somehow slipped through the net. 'I was brilliant at games. But when it came to reading a book or writing things down, I just didn't bother. I reached the point when I was afraid to ask. I didn't want to trouble the teacher. I used to get called names like dunce, dimbo, birdbrain.'

She left school at 15 with a reading age of seven and took a job as a waitress. 'It was my first job and I was afraid of losing it so I had to listen carefully to other waitresses talking to the guests about what was on the menu. If they said Dover sole or

lamb or steak, I had to remember. Then I looked at the menu and recognised D for Dover or L for lamb or S for steak. I made a lot of mistakes. People could get soup instead of steak.'

Then in 1985, in her mid-thirties, Sue became a mother when her son Brian was born. A few years later, she started helping at Brian's nursery school. 'One day a little girl gave me a written excuse from her parents and asked me what was written there. I stood there struggling with it and this little girl said, "You can't read that, can you Miss?" I said, "No, I can't." She said, "But you're old. Why can't you read?" I felt terrible.'

Sue decided to do something about it. She talked to an adult education worker who visited the nursery school and was encouraged to attend adult literacy classes. Progress was slow but steady and her classmates helped her a lot. After three years of evening classes, the idea for the play came. 'My teacher asked me to write down everything you can't do if you can't read, write or spell. I kept writing and writing. When I finished I tried to read it to my son and surprisingly he liked it, as did my classmates the following day when my teacher read it aloud in front of the class. She more or less understood my writing and what I was trying to say. So she took it home and typed it out. We took it to the Mount Wise Writers Group here in Plymouth and talked about it. Then my friend from the Theatre Royal heard about it. He said, "This is a good play."'

Shout it Out was first performed by Sue herself and her friends from the writers' group. Radio Devon then produced and broadcast the play. Sue is still supervising lunchtimes at Mount Wise Primary School. She recently heard a group of children chanting, 'If you can't read, you can't do it'— a line from *Shout It Out*. 'I thought, that's great,' she says. 'That means they're listening.'

(www.independent.co.uk, abridged)

- 38 Why was Sue late for work?**
- A) She was given a prize for her play.
 - B) She listened to her play on the radio.
 - C) She met someone about filming her play.
 - D) She was interviewed on TV about her play.
- 39 What is the play, *Shout it Out*, about?**
- A) How Sue felt when she was illiterate.
 - B) How people can learn to accept their illiteracy.
 - C) How Sue finally managed to learn to read and write.
 - D) How people reacted when they found out that Sue is illiterate.
- 40 What can we learn about Sue's parents from the text?**
- A) They were both unable to read or write.
 - B) They expected Sue to take care of her siblings.
 - C) They helped Sue with her school work whenever they could.
 - D) They could pay little attention to their children's school problems.
- 41 What is meant by the words 'she slipped through the net' in paragraph four?**
- A) Although Sue couldn't read or write, she felt happy at school.
 - B) Sue often avoided her classmates because they laughed at her.
 - C) One way or another Sue didn't learn to read and write at school.
 - D) During the games lessons, Sue was always the best in the class.
- 42 What can we learn about Sue's first job?**
- A) She lost the job because of her handicap.
 - B) She was a good waitress in spite of her handicap.
 - C) What kind of practical problems her handicap brought.
 - D) How her colleagues helped her to overcome her handicap.
- 43 Why did Sue feel terrible at nursery school?**
- A) She had to admit that she couldn't read.
 - B) She suddenly realised how old she was.
 - C) She couldn't write an excuse for her son.
 - D) She discovered that children were making fun of her.
- 44 Who initiated Sue to start writing the play?**
- A) her son
 - B) her friend
 - C) her teacher
 - D) her classmates

Read the article about holidays. For questions 45–56, choose the best answer from paragraphs A–E. The paragraphs may be chosen more than once.

According to the text, which person:

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|-------------|
| 45 | is often too busy with work to travel? | 45 | _____ |
| 46 | says that he/she travels every year? | 46 | _____ |
| 47 | agreed to travel somewhere he/she was <u>not</u> keen to visit? | 47 | _____ |
| 48 | implies that people in Europe are similar? | 48 | _____ |
| 49 | is now unable to travel as much as he/she used to? | 49 | _____ |
| 50 | prefers to avoid popular tourist destinations? | 50 | _____ |
| 51 | knows people who are jealous of his/her travels? | 51 | _____ |
| 52 | has travelled from Europe to many different continents? | 52 | _____ |
| 53 | enjoyed the food on his/her last holiday? | 53 | _____ |
| 54 | often travels somewhere quieter than where he/she lives? | 54 | _____ |
| 55 | has never travelled outside of Europe? | 55 | B and _____ |
| 56 | is eager to do something adventurous? | 56 | D and _____ |

Taking holidays

Holidays are an escape from the stress of everyday life. They allow people to experience new cultures, taste different foods and meet interesting people. The following five people describe some of their holiday experiences.

A) BRIAN ROBERTSON

My last big holiday was four months ago. I spent a couple of weeks with my wife in Greece on the island of Crete. Usually, I avoid places like that because they're overrun with tourists. However, my wife had always wanted to go, so after a lot of arguing, she finally convinced me to go, too. And it turned out to be one of the nicest trips we've had! Despite the tourists, we were still able to find empty beaches away from the crowds, and no matter where we were, it was just gorgeous – even more beautiful than the beaches we've been to in California. And the cuisine? Let me put it this way: I totally stuffed myself at the restaurants in Crete!

B) STEPHANIE HARRIS

I've travelled to many countries in Europe and now I'm ready to see more of the world. I mean, Europe is just a tiny part of the planet and although a German and a Frenchman come from different cultures, they're still both European. When you really look at it, Europeans aren't that different from one another compared with tribes people in parts of Africa, for example. Unlike Europeans, these people don't have the luxury of going to shopping centres or popping into a corner shop to buy food. That's what I want to see: something completely different and off the beaten path. I need some spice in my life, some danger. I'm tired of everything being so familiar and safe here on the continent.

C) HIROSHI SATO

I was born in the UK, but both of my parents are from Japan, so we travel there every summer to visit my grandparents. My schoolmates here in London are often envious because they've never been outside Europe before, but for me travelling to Japan is not much of a holiday. True, it's much different than anything you could ever experience in Europe, but Japan is nothing new for me. Still, it's nice to get away from

the city for a bit. My parents come from a small village, so it's much more peaceful there than the noisy streets of London. One day, though, I'd like to travel somewhere else, like the United States.

D) JACK STONE

I'm 70 years old, so I've been around long enough to see a large part of this earth. In fact, I've spent my whole life between London and the rest of the world. I've been to all the tourist traps: Paris, New York, Hong Kong... I've done all the adventuresome stuff, too: hiking in the Himalayas, going on safari in South Africa. I've even spent a week in Antarctica, just for fun. So, yeah... you can definitely call me a world traveller. But like I said, I'm 70 now and it's much more difficult for me to get around. I used to always be away from home, but now my health won't allow it. It's really a shame, too, because I'd love to go bungee jumping again in South America!

E) ANNA GIORDANO

My husband is often away on business and he usually asks me to go with him, but I almost always refuse. It's unfortunate, too, because he travels just about everywhere: China, Australia, the United States, Canada... But I'm a doctor and I just have too many patients to take time off work. So, I've been to a few places here in Europe, but I've never been anywhere else. Not yet, anyway. Maybe once I retire I'll be able to see more. But by then my husband may already have seen everything and he'll probably just want to stay at home!

(CERMAT)

Read the article about the beginning of Facebook. For questions 57–71, **choose** the best answer **A–C**.

The Beginning of Facebook

Originally called 'thefacebook', Facebook was founded by Mark Zuckerberg, a former Harvard student, in 2004. At that (57) _____ Mark Zuckerberg was a sophomore¹ at Harvard University. The name for Facebook came from the publications that some colleges (58) _____ to students at the beginning of the year to help students (59) _____ each other better, called a Facebook.

In the beginning there was Harvard and only Harvard. Facebook was created as a (60) _____ for Mark Zuckerberg and other Harvard students to keep (61) _____ touch over the Internet. Facebook became very popular in just (62) _____ of months and it was soon opened to other colleges. By the end of the following year it was also open to high schools. The year after that it was opened to the general Internet public, (63) _____ long as you were 13 and older.

In a letter Zuckerberg posted on Facebook he wrote, '(64) _____ I made Facebook, my goal was to help people understand what was (65) _____ on in their world a little better. I wanted to create an environment where people could share whatever information they wanted, but also have control (66) _____ whom they shared that information with. I think that (67) _____ the success of this social network we (68) _____ recently is because of these basic principles.'

Over time, Facebook has added many new features to its website. You'll now find a news feed, more privacy features, Facebook notes, (69) _____ ability to add images to your blog and comments as well as to import other blogs into Facebook, instant messaging, and much more. (70) _____, new applications are born on Facebook every day.

Facebook mainly (71) _____ its money from advertising revenue. That's why you'll see banner ads on Facebook. That's how it can manage to create such a service for free.

(www.personalweb.about.com, abridged)

¹sophomore: student druhého ročníku

- 57 A) period B) time C) age
- 58 A) pass by B) pass out C) pass over
- 59 A) meet B) get to know C) familiarize
- 60 A) mean B) manner C) way
- 61 A) in B) on C) with
- 62 A) some B) a few C) a couple
- 63 A) for B) how C) as
- 64 A) When B) If C) While
- 65 A) happening B) going C) occurring
- 66 A) about B) on C) over
- 67 A) many of B) a lot of C) much
- 68 A) were seen B) have seen C) had seen
- 69 A) the B) an C) ---
- 70 A) Although B) Despite C) Moreover
- 71 A) profits B) does C) makes

Read the article about laziness. For questions 72–81, use the word given in capitals at the end of the line **to form a word** that fits in the space in the same line. There is **one example (0)** at the beginning of the text.

How to Stop Being Ridiculously Lazy

A little (0) laziness exists in all of us. Some of us let it get the better of us more often than we should. It is (72) _____ easier to do nothing than to do something! (73) _____ during weekends and holidays!

(0) LAZY

(72) DOUBT

(73) SPECIAL

Laziness not only affects the body, it also affects the mind, so it is important for yourself as a whole to be (74) _____. You will find that it is much more fun to accomplish something than to sit around doing nothing.

(74) PRODUCE

Start by creating a sense of routine. Set the alarm clock for a time when you would (75) _____ have to go to work or school. Take a shower and dress in something respectable because clothes can change your attitude immediately and make a good (76) _____. Or how about going to the library and discovering something new? With all this free time on your hands, you might as well expand your brain for free! The sense of (77) _____ and purpose is liberating and wonderful.

(75) NORMAL

(76) IMPRESS

(77) SATISFY

Another (78) _____ is to take up a hobby, whether it be starting a stamp (79) _____ or hiking. If you do something for mere enjoyment, you will want to do it instead of wasting time doing nothing. Exercise is also a good (80) _____, because exercising releases endorphins in the brain that can make you feel great. You will become addicted to feeling great and your (81) _____ will greatly improve too! And always keep an open mind to new things. This will keep you from sitting at home in your 'comfort zone'.

(78) POSSIBLE

(79) COLLECT

(80) SOLVE

(81) APPEAR

(CERMAT)

ZKONTROLUJTE, ZDA JSTE DO ZÁZNAMOVÉHO ARCHU UVEDL/A VŠECHNY ODPOVĚDI.
