

TEST A

Přečtěte si tento text a vypracujte úkoly na následující straně.

CASH FOR ESSAYS

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You should hand in an essay next week and you do not have time to write it. What to do? Suppose you could go online and contact a company that would write the essay for you. No one would know, and you would be guaranteed an essay written exclusively for you – plus a top grade in class. Hard to resist, isn't it? In recent years the number of websites offering essays for money has escalated to such an extent that a simple online search will throw up hundreds.

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The business itself poses little danger to its owner – the overheads are pretty low, because everybody works from home and the writers are paid for the work done. Their task is to supply the customers with tailor-made essays. Many providers also guarantee their essays are original, will never feature on any database anywhere in the world and are widely scanned for plagiarism.

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Some owners of the internet companies are fighting for their moral status. They claim they provide guidelines for students and do not help them avoid tedious research and writing. They urge the students to rely on their common sense and use the delivered essays as any other source, as a starting point, to help them build a new argument they have not thought of before. After all, they are just showing them how to write a great essay.

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One company even came up with a new sponsorship scheme – they offer up to £5,000 to 40 lucky students, plus scholarships to three more. The students guarantee to do about £4,500-worth of work for the company, writing about areas of their academic interest and they receive £500 as a gift. Thus the writers have financial security and can afford to stay at universities which benefit by filling their postgraduate courses.

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Such statements by no means diminish the rising concern on the part of universities, though. They view online essay providers as a real threat to higher education as these companies encourage young people to cheat. This way of earning one's degree is considered dishonest, undermines the quality of higher education and should be tackled more forcefully.

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On the other hand, whatever the ethics of writing essays for money is, there is one positive moment. It opens a discussion about a problem that has hardly been mentioned before – postgraduate poverty. While the situation of undergraduates is high on the political agenda, those who go on to further study, in most cases, have to rely on loans. And this may also be an area worth investigating.

Z následujících nadpisů vyberte ke každému odstavci ten, který nejlépe vystihuje jeho obsah. Příslušné písmeno запиšte do rámečku nad odstavcem. Každý nadpis použijte jen jednou. Jeden nadpis se nehodí k žádnému odstavci. Řiďte se pouze informacemi z textu.

- A – A company claims they help both students and universities
- B – Business risks and duties of the essay-supplying companies
- C – A long-neglected issue finally comes to light
- D – Lecturers and tutors show no enthusiasm at all
- E – No danger for the companies as essays are scanned
- F – A tempting solution to busy students' problems
- G – Supplying good essays not immoral, say companies

Na základě textu vyberte správné dokončení věty. Písmeno zvolené odpovědi запиšte do rámečku vedle čísla otázky. Vždy jen jedna odpověď je správná.

7 If you complete your school task with the help of an internet company, you

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- A – must guarantee the essay is only for you.
- B – must specify the extent of the essay beforehand.
- C – are certain to achieve very good results.
- D – must resist the desire to tell everybody about it.

8 Some internet companies defend themselves by saying that they

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- A – urge students to argue over the delivered essay.
- B – fully rely on the students' common sense when doing research.
- C – in no way encourage students to present the essay as their own.
- D – want to help students avoid doing the tedious research.

9 One new phenomenon that appeared on the market is a company that

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- A – offers the sum of £5,000 to the 40 best students as a scholarship.
- B – enables students who work for them to continue their studies.
- C – helps universities pay for the postgraduate studies of gifted students.
- D – guarantees to give work to students after finishing their studies.

10 The general message of the text is that

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- A – the whole business is not immoral, as it helps students get an education.
- B – scholarship is the only way to encourage students to work really hard.
- C – essay providers proved how universities profit from their activities.
- D – what essay providers do is very questionable but they hit one sore spot.

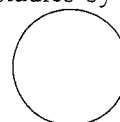
Na základě textu doplňte do vět chybějící výrazy tak, aby obsahovaly pravdivé informace. Do každého rámečku vepište pouze **JEDNO SLOVO**. I slovo s pomlčkou (např. *blue-eyed*) se považuje za jedno slovo. Doplňovaná slova se v původním textu nemusejí vyskytovat.

When you need to hand in an essay and you have none, you can look up a company on the internet and have one delivered to your home. All you have to do is pay the fee. The company cooperates with many people who write the essays for them and get 11 in return. Some companies guarantee that

12 else will get an identical essay. Also, your essay will not be found on any other

13 . This way you can get round long hours of researching and writing your essay.

Some companies even look 14 students to work for them for financial reward. One of the reasons why students accept such offers is that postgraduate students need to finance their studies by themselves and largely depend on 15 .



TEST B

Přečtěte si následující text. Vynechané části textu označené písmeny A až K umístěte na nejvhodnější místo. Písmeno chybějící části vepište do příslušného rámečku. Tři části se nikam nehodí. Každou část použijte jen jednou.

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| A – in failing their parents' expectations | G – make quitting seem impossible |
| B – withdrawal effects | H – favourably as alcohol addiction |
| C – backgrounds that favour smoking | I – trying to quit |
| D – in less than 10 seconds | J – by their own society's terms |
| E – socially learned habit | K – they are hard to follow |
| F – cutting down slowly | |

PLAYING WITH FIRE

Why do so many teenagers start smoking?

Today the experts say it is a mix of psychological and social motives. Young people who experiment early with cigarettes tend not to be succeeding 1 . They may have low self-esteem, feel depression or stress, be poor achievers at school. They also tend to come from 2 . Often it is peer pressure that keeps them smoking.

Why is smoking so addictive?

For much of the 20th century, smoking was regarded as a 3 and as a personal choice. Now most experts think a chronic smoking habit is mainly a case of nicotine addiction. Nicotine is a natural and poisonous substance found in the tobacco plant. A hit of nicotine races to the brain 4 . Nicotine triggers the release of a substance called dopamine – the 'pleasure' chemical. Research shows that nicotine has the same effect on the brain's 'pleasure system' as drugs like heroin or cocaine. In the long term nicotine depresses your brain's ability to experience pleasure. So smokers crave more and more nicotine to maintain satisfaction.

What are the biggest dangers of cigarette smoking?

The diseases most often related to smoking are lung cancer, heart disease and strokes. But smoking also plays a role in other cancers – like throat, stomach and bladder. Smokers get more colds – they cannot absorb vitamin C as easily as non-smokers – and smoking shortens your life by an average of more than 10 years.

What makes it so hard to quit?

The combination of psychological and nicotine addiction can 5 . And some of those who try, go through very tough 6 . There are many tips on how to quit. While tips are easy to give, 7 .

Here are at least three that might help:

- Don't go it alone. Talk to a health professional or join a support group.
- Choose the best way for YOU – either by 8 or stopping completely.
- If you smoke a cigarette while 9 , don't give up. Keep on trying.

10 *Odpovězte na otázku. Řiďte se pouze informacemi z textu.*

Why are smokers less resistant to common throat and nasal infections?

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| Počet bodů v testech A, B | | Podpis examinátora |
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TEST C

Identifikační číslo

Volný písemný projev má dvě části. V první si vyberte jedno ze dvou témat. Téma druhé části je pro všechny kandidáty povinné. Obě práce musí mít dohromady rozsah nejméně 270 slov. Za kratší práci budete penalizováni. Práce kratší než 200 slov bude hodnocena jako nevyhovující.

1 *Zvolte si jedno z těchto dvou témat a zpracujte je v rozsahu 180 až 220 slov.*

A/ Jak prožít co nejlepší život – How to make the best of life

Napište: a) jak byste si představoval(a) svůj ideální život, b) jak v současné době ovlivňuje ekonomická krize život váš i ostatních lidí, c) jaké jsou vaše konkrétní plány v tomto roce.

B/ Nejchladnější zima za posledních 50 let – The coldest winter in the past 50 years

Napište a) jaké u nás bývá v zimě počasí a čím byla letošní zima výjimečná, b) jaké problémy s sebou tuhá zima přináší, c) jak vám osobně tuhá zima vyhovuje a proč.

2 *Toto téma je povinné pro všechny kandidáty. Zpracujte je v rozsahu 90 až 120 slov. Nezapomeňte na formální úpravu, ale neuvádějte žádné adresy. Dopis napište na druhou stranu tohoto zadání.*

Vaše oblíbená hudební skupina přijíždí na turné do Vídně. Napište neformální dopis kamarádovi/kamarádce a pozvěte jej/ji ke společné návštěvě koncertu. V dopise navrhněte, jakým způsobem koupit lístky, jak se do Vídně dostat, jak se podělíte o náklady na cestu. Požádejte kamaráda/kamarádku, aby se pokusil(a) najít další lidi ze svého okolí, kteří se k vám přidají.

Hodnocení (vyplňuje examinator)

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| 1. Pokrytí zadání, adekvátnost informací (Coverage) | _____ body / points | (max. 3) |
| 2. Bohatost slovní zásoby a stavba vět (Vocabulary and sentence structure) | _____ bodů / points | (max. 8) |
| 3. Správnost a srozumitelnost vyjadřování (Grammatical and lexical accuracy, intelligibility) | _____ bodů / points | (max. 12) |
| 4. Forma a styl (Form and style) | _____ body / points | (max. 2) |

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| Počet bodů v testu C | | Podpis examinatora |
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TEST G

Identifikační číslo

Doplňte k číslům 1 - 20 vynechané výrazy (i víceslovné). V českém textu jsou očíslovány a podtrženy.

Rozhovor se Zoe Richardsovou (28 let), novinářkou a fotografkou londýnského časopisu

Kdy jste si poprvé uvědomila, že se chcete stát novinářkou a fotografkou?

Když mi bylo šestnáct, dostala jsem fotoaparát. Jela jsem s partou kamarádů (1) na prázdniny do Francie a foťák jsem si vzala s sebou. Vrátila jsem se se spoustou fotek. (2) Žádná z nich vlastně nebyla moc dobrá, ale já na ně byla hrozně pyšná. (3) Byla jsem požádána, abych napsala krátký článek do školního časopisu a já se rozhodla použít i (4) pár svých obrázků. (5) Všichni říkali, že to bylo skvělé, a tak jsem začala do časopisu psát pravidelně. Na univerzitě jsem vystudovala žurnalistiku. Tehdy mě kamarád přesvědčil, abych se účastnila soutěže, a k mému velkému překvapení moje fotka vyhrála cenu.

Co vaše práce obnáší?

Všechno, co dělám ráda – cestuji, fotografuji, setkávám se s nejrůznějšími lidmi a píšu o skutečných zážitcích. Obvykle pracuji (6) pět dní v týdnu a moje pracovní doba je velmi volná. (7) Mluvím plynně čtyřmi jazyky, takže mě často posílají do různých zemí. Příští týden (8) jedu do Německa, abych udělala rozhovor se skupinou výtvarníků a muzikantů, kteří nedaleko centra Berlína obývají bývalý squat, který se v devadesátých letech stal slavným uměleckým centrem. Moc se na to těším.

An interview with Zoe Richards, 28, a journalist and photographer for a magazine in London

When did you first realize you wanted to be a journalist and a photographer?

I was given a camera when I was 16. I went to France (1) _____ with a group of friends, and I took the camera with me. I came back with a lot of photos. (2) _____ was actually very good, but I was really proud of them. (3) _____ a short article for a school magazine and I decided to use (4) _____ of my photos. (5) _____ it was great, so I started writing for the magazine regularly. At university I majored in journalism. At the time a friend persuaded me to enter a competition, and, much to my surprise, my photo won a prize.

What does your job involve?

It's all the things I love to do – travelling, taking photos, meeting all sorts of people and writing about real experiences. I usually work (6) _____ and the hours are very flexible. Because I (7) _____ fluently I'm often sent to various countries. Next week (8) _____ to do an interview with a group of artists and musicians who occupy a former squat not far from the centre of Berlin – it became a famous art centre in the 1990s. I'm really looking forward to it.

Obrat'!

Co se vám líbí na vaší práci?

Je to náročná práce, ale já ji miluji. Nedovedu si představit, že bych pracovala v kanceláři od 9 do 5. Tuhle práci (9) dělám už 4 roky a připadá mi zajímavá, protože se mohu setkávat s lidmi (10) z celého světa a poznávat jiné kultury.

Co děláte ve svém volném čase? Pokud ovšem nějaký máte...

Ráda trávím čas s přáteli, díváme se na filmy, posloucháme hudbu nebo zajdeme na skleničku. Minulý víkend jsme šli pro změnu do nové španělské restaurace. Skvěle se tam vaří a je to hned za rohem, (11) což je velice pohodlné.

Věnujete se nějakému sportu?

Abych byla zcela upřímná, sportuji jen málokdy. Když jsem byla mladší, (12) chodívala jsem plavat, ale teď mi to připadá nudné.

Máte blízké vztahy se svou rodinou?

Rodina je pro mne velmi důležitá, a (13) proto navštěvuji rodiče, pokud to jde, i když bydlí skoro 400 mil daleko. Rodiče vždycky chtějí slyšet všechno o mých cestách a vidět moje fotky. Také mám sestru a bratra – já jsem nejstarší. Sestra studuje jazyky a jednoho dne by chtěla pracovat jako překladatelka nebo tlumočnice. Bratr – (14) tomu je teprve 17 let – chce být počítačový odborník a založit si vlastní firmu. Vycházíme spolu velmi dobře.

What do you like about your job?

It's hard work but I love it. I can't imagine myself working in an office from nine to five. (9) _____ this job for four years and I find the work interesting as I am able to meet people (10) _____ and get to know other cultures.

What do you do in your leisure time? If you do have leisure time...

I like to hang out with my friends, we watch films, listen to music, or go out for a drink. Last weekend we went to a new Spanish restaurant for a change. It serves excellent food and it's just round the corner, (11) _____ is very convenient.

Do you do any sports?

To be quite honest, I hardly ever do any sports. I (12) _____ when I was younger but now I find it boring.

How close do you feel to your family?

Family life is very important to me, and (13) _____ I visit my parents when I can, even though they live almost 400 miles away. My parents always want to hear all about my trips and see my photos. I also have a sister and a brother – I'm the oldest. My sister is studying languages and one day she'd like to work as a translator or interpreter. My brother – (14) _____ – wants to be a computer expert and set up his own company. We get on very well.

Máte přítele?

Ano. Jmenuje se René a je to Holanďan. Je také novinář, ale pracuje na volné noze. Seznámili jsme se před dvěma lety při práci a zjistili jsme, že máme hodně společného. René je velmi společenský člověk a má úžasný (15) smysl pro humor. Je náruživý čtenář a má (16) stovky knih, takže (17) si je od něj často půjčuji. Oba máme rádi rockovou muziku a hodně spolu cestujeme.

V jaké jiné zemi byste chtěla žít?

Studovala jsem dva roky v USA. V New Yorku se mi moc líbilo, je to velmi kosmopolitní město, ale myslím, že je tam příliš velký shon na to, abych tam mohla žít trvale. Nevadilo by mi ale (18) žít nějakou dobu v cizině. Možná ve Švédsku nebo Norsku. Tempo života je tam mnohem pomalejší.

Kterou zemi byste navštívila nejraději?

(19) Nikdy jsem nebyla v Japonsku, tak doufám, že tam (20) budeme moci jet, jakmile našetříme dost peněz!

Hodně štěstí!

Díky.

Do you have a boyfriend?

Yes. His name's René and he's Dutch. He's a journalist too, but he works freelance. We met through work two years ago, and we found out that we had a lot in common. René is a very sociable person and he has a great (15) _____. He's an avid reader and has (16) _____ books so I (17) _____. We both like rock music, and we travel a lot together.

Where else would you like to live?

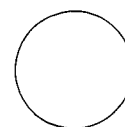
I studied in the USA for two years. I really enjoyed New York; it's very cosmopolitan, but I think it is too fast to live there all the time. But I wouldn't mind (18) _____ for a while. Perhaps in Sweden or Norway. The pace of life is much slower there.

What country would you most like to visit?

(19) _____, so I hope (20) _____ there as soon as we save up enough money!

Good luck!

Thanks.



Obrať!

TEST H

V následujícím textu zakroužkujte písmeno správné odpovědi. Vždy jen jedna odpověď je správná.

When Tina Allen disappeared unexpectedly from her home in a village 1

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|-------------|---------------|
| A – near of | B – near |
| C – nearby | D – nearly to |

 Bristol, her husband Ian was anxious and reported his 22-year-old wife missing. In doing so, he innocently triggered off a murder hunt – with himself as prime suspect. Then came a greater shock. Tina was not only alive and well but had notched up the highest number of crimes committed by an individual ever to be recorded in the Guinness Book of Records – a staggering 2,264 in total.

While Ian, 24 and unemployed, 2

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| A – though | B – thought |
| C – through | D – tough |

 his wife was out working,

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| A – she could steal | B – she used to stealing |
| C – she's stolen | D – she'd been stealing |

 cars and burgling homes for cash, jewellery and

DVD players. 4

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| A – On the average | B – On an average |
| C – On average | D – In an average |

, she'd had 12 "jobs" a week.

Her speciality was stealing luxury cars. From the age of 17 to 22, she drove off in 294 Ferraris, Jaguars and Porsches, and many other classy models. None of this would have come out if it

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| | |
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| A – hasn't been | B – wasn't |
| C – wouldn't be | D – hadn't been |

 for Ian's concern for the mother of 4-year-old Kim,

a daughter from a previous relationship. The police became suspicious of this "missing" case when detectives found out that Tina was a member of a gang of highly organised thieves. Fingerprints taken from the Allens' council flat matched a number of prints lifted from burgled homes in the area. Simple elimination ruled out Ian.

Then the trail suddenly went cold. The breakthrough came unexpectedly last May. The police were called to a house in the suburb of Swindon where a young woman had attacked her boyfriend with a knife after a huge row. She turned out to be Tina Allen. She'd given a false name but her fingerprints revealed all. Sergeant Ken Wood and Constable Paul Harris

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| A – would leave for | B – had left for |
| C – left for | D – were left for |

 Swindon to question Tina.

"At our first meeting with her she was very wild," recalls Sergeant Wood. "We spent 172 hours

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| A – interviewing | B – interview |
| C – on interviewing | D – to interview |

 her, and in the end she began to relax and regard us as

friends.” Tina explained that she only stole to order. She’d receive a phone call telling her the make and model of car required. She’d also be told where to leave the stolen vehicle. She was always successful. And she never saw the faces behind the mystery voices. Tina didn’t make a fortune out of it, though. Her share of a car valued at £25,000 was £600, and she spent the money

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| A – to | B – for |
| C – on | D – at |

 her daughter.

As for the break-ins, Sergeant Wood says, “I think in the early days, because she’s so small, Tina

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| A – was used | B – was used to |
| C – was using | D – used |

 like a ferret and pushed through windows so she could let

others in. 10

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| A – It was | B – That was |
| C – This was | D – There was |

 something in her nature that made her compete

with men on an equal footing, even when it came to hard-case crime.” Yet it’s Tina, and not

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| A – others | B – the others |
| C – other | D – another |

, 12

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| A – whom | B – whose |
| C – which | D – what |

 the police caught up with,

though the investigations continue. Tina took the policemen on 13

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| A – a 48 hour’s | B – a 48-hour |
| C – 48-hour | D – 48 hour’s |

 crime tour showing them the houses she’d burgled. She also helped recover 135 cars. By the time Wood and Harris returned to Bristol, they had a 41-page confession from Tina.

During the investigations, Tina was reunited with her adoptive parents who hadn’t seen her for two years. “That pleased us more than solving all those crimes,” says Sergeant Wood. Tina’s marriage to

Ian is now over. Her daughter is being 14

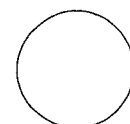
| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A – looked after | B – looked for |
| C – looking after | D – looking for |

by her natural father. Meanwhile, Tina faces five years

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| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A – in the prison | B – at the prison |
| C – in prison | D – at prison |

 – she won’t be driving anywhere.



TEST I

Přečtěte si pečlivě následující text. Některé řádky jsou bez chyby, v jiných je chyba, protože obsahují slovo navíc. Je-li řádek bez chyby, napište vedle příslušného čísla nulu (0). Obsahuje-li řádek slovo, které tam nesmí být, napište tento výraz za příslušné číslo. Řádky 0 a 00 slouží jako příklad.

LOCH NESS MONSTER

The Loch Ness Monster is a creature believed to have inhabit Loch Ness in the Scottish Highlands. It is similar to other supposed lake monsters in the Scotland and elsewhere, though its description varies from one account to the next.

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1 _____

The earliest report of a monster associated with for the vicinity of Loch Ness appears in the *Life of St. Columba* from by Adomnán, written sometime during the 7th century. According to Adomnán, the Irish monk Columba came across the locals burying a man by the River Ness. They explained that the man had been swimming in the river when he was being attacked by a "water beast" that had hurt him and dragged him under. They tried to rescue him in a boat, but were able only to drag up his corpse. Hearing this, Columba sent his follower Luigne Min to swim across the river. The beast it came after him, but when Columba made the sign of the cross, the beast has immediately disappeared.

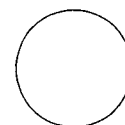
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____
10 _____

Modern interest in the monster was sparked on in August 1933 when a motorcyclist named Artur Grant would claimed to have nearly hit the creature. He said that he saw a small head attached with to a long neck, and that the creature saw him and crossed the road back into the loch.

11 _____
12 _____
13 _____
14 _____

Despite of this, the legendary monster is affectionately referred to by the diminutive Nessie and remains one of the most famous examples of cryptozoology.

15 _____



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|------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Počet bodů v testech G, H, I | | Podpis examinátora |
| | | |