

NÁRODNÍ SROVNÁVACÍ ZKOUŠKY

AJ

TEST Z DUBNA I/APRÍLA I 2022

Datum konání zkoušky: 2. dubna 2022

Počet řešitelů testu: 2 032

Počet úloh: 60

Průměrná vynechanost: 9,7 %

Správné odpovědi jsou označeny.

Max. možné skóre: 60

Max. dosažené skóre: 60

Min. možné skóre: -17,3

Min. dosažené skóre: -7,3

Průměrné skóre: 32,7

Pokyny ke zkoušce:

- **Test obsahuje 60 úloh.**
- **Je rozdělen do 3 oddílů, na řešení prvního máte 23 minut (délka nahrávky), na každý další 20 minut.**
- **Pracujte vždy jen na příslušném oddílu, časy nejsou převoditelné.**
- **U každé úlohy s výběrem možností je jen jedna správná odpověď.**
- **Za každou správnou odpověď získáte bod, za špatnou odpověď (s výjimkou posledních 8 úloh) část bodu ztrácíte.**

1. Listening

Listening 1

You will hear a text which is followed by several tasks. You will be given time to look through the relevant tasks before you listen. You will hear the recording twice. Solve the tasks based solely on the information in the recording.

QUESTIONS 1–6

The phenomenon of hikikomori

(<https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20190129-the-plight-of-japans-modern-hermits>)

1.

Out of the following, people known as hikikomori can be best described as _____.

- (A) rootless wanderers
- (B) addicts going through withdrawal
- (C) **social recluses**
- (D) modern housewives

2.

The phenomenon of hikikomori _____.

- (A) is unique to Japan
- (B) **is not confined to Asia**
- (C) is non-existent in Europe
- (D) is most common in South Korea

3.

Japanese psychologist Tamaki Saitō _____.

- (A) was the first documented hikikomori
- (B) **came up with the term hikikomori**
- (C) was able to cure hikikomori
- (D) lived as a hikikomori for six months

4.

It was the pressure from Tomoki's family together with _____ that eventually made him withdraw from society.

- (A) **mockery by a religious authority**
- (B) stress in a new job
- (C) doubts about his religious beliefs
- (D) being criticized at a job centre

5.

At a hikikomori support centre, many people mention they felt _____.

- (A) pressured to become more religious
- (B) unconcerned about society's expectations
- (C) **forced to live conventionally and not to stand out**
- (D) pressured to be unique

6.

A 2018 study found that among Barcelona hikikomori cases, _____.

- (A) only 30% were not addicted to internet
- (B) **only a minority showed signs of internet dependence**
- (C) only 30% used internet to communicate with other people
- (D) most were addicted to videogames and social media

1. Listening

Listening 2

You will hear a series of short unrelated extracts. There is one task for each extract. You will be given time to read the relevant task before you listen. You will hear each extract twice. Solve the tasks based solely on the information in the recording.

7.

You hear a piece of news about new technologies developed for the World Cup in Qatar.

Although engineers have designed remarkable technologies, _____.

- (A) many people are protesting against them
- (B) Dr. Ghani doesn't think it's safe to implement them
- (C) **weather conditions during the World Cup could make their use unnecessary**
- (D) they will not be ready for use when the World Cup starts

8.

You hear a piece of news about manned space missions.

According to astronauts, _____.

- (A) it is more important to go to Mars than to the Moon
- (B) **there is no doubt humans will return to the Moon**
- (C) it will take another 45 years to land on the Moon again
- (D) getting humans back to the Moon is not worth the political risks

9.

You hear part of an interview with Angela Lee Duckworth, an American psychologist who studies the concept of grit.

Ms Duckworth was surprised by the fact that _____.

- (A) talent is more important for success than grit
- (B) people who are more talented are also usually more resilient
- (C) **talent doesn't necessarily go hand in hand with grit**
- (D) people who have grit tend to underestimate their talent

10.

You hear a story about a woman, Caelie Wilkes.

According to the story, Caelie was devastated when she found out _____.

- (A) her relatives had been lying to her
- (B) her flower had died because of a lack of sunlight
- (C) **she had been taking care of a fake plant**
- (D) her religion doesn't allow her to keep her plant

11.

You hear a story about a Malaysian student, Veveonah Mosibin.

Veveonah _____.

- (A) built a hut where she managed to take all her exams
- (B) failed to take her exams because she lives in a remote area
- (C) **climbed up a tree to take her online exams**
- (D) was bitten by a mosquito and stung by a hornet while taking her exams

12.

You hear a short story about an unusual animal friendship.

According to the story, the ancient historian Herodotus _____.

- (A) **provided the earliest written testimonial of the friendship**
- (B) wrote several books about crocodiles and birds
- (C) claimed that friendship between animals does not exist
- (D) witnessed how a crocodile ate a bird

2. Reading

Reading 1

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

QUESTIONS 13–20

'I was given a second chance': four amazing people describe how their lives changed forever. For each of the questions below, choose from the people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once.

A – Kathy Pannozi

A lot of people were surprised when I entered the convent in 1965, aged 18, because I'd had boyfriends in high school and I liked to talk. There's a lot of silence involved and, of course, there are the vows: poverty, obedience and celibacy. In the fall of 1977, a new priest, Frank, arrived at my local parish. On 4 October I went to evening Mass as I often did and Frank was leading it; he seemed a nice guy, certainly good-looking. Afterwards I introduced myself and we talked for a while. He valued my thoughts and opinions and we became good friends. Less than a year later we would be married. It took time, but I came to the conclusion I stick by today: being a Sister was a gift from God, and so was Frank. I opted for Frank and I have no regrets whatsoever. It's been 38 years since our wedding, and he's a gift that just keeps on giving.

B – Qusay Hussein

I was born in Abujna, a small village on the edge of Mosul, Iraq. My life changed when the war started in 2003. Soon, famine hit, so we moved to Hatra in order to survive. The evening of 3 August 2006 was like any other. My friends and I were playing volleyball and a crowd had gathered to cheer us on. Towards the end of the match, I noticed a small truck coming towards us. Suddenly, I was thrown upwards with an explosion and I went into a coma for a week. I knew it would take a long time for me to recover, but neither Iraqi doctors nor the US soldiers had the resources to help me. But then I got in touch with Médecins Sans Frontières and I was taken to Amman, Jordan, where I spent three years rehabilitating. I live in the US now. I've been here almost seven years, and next month I'll have completed my degree at the University of Texas. I'm a refugee, but in many ways I feel lucky. I've started a new life doing things I could never have imagined.

C – Dwayne Fields

I've never carried a knife or a gun. But as I know too well, that doesn't guarantee freedom from violence. When I was walking with a friend through an estate in Tottenham, London, some guys attacked us with knives and I ended up with severe wounds. By the age of 18 I'd tried to move on from that incident. I built a moped from scratch and I let my brother take it out on a test drive around our area, but he was pushed off it on a neighbouring estate and it was stolen. I've never been as angry as when he returned. That night I re-evaluated everything. I thought back to the kid I was in Jamaica, my birthplace, before I moved to London when I was seven; the time spent outdoors exploring the nature. I wanted to find that person again, so I joined a trip to the South Pole. Since then I've also circumnavigated Jamaica by kayak and trekked across the Sinai desert.

D – Jane Jacobs

I was about to turn 50 and my silver wedding anniversary was fast approaching. Chris, my husband, and I were already making plans, but something felt off. I'd been seeing a counsellor on and off for years, because I'd always been unsure in myself, ever since childhood. I'd lacked confidence. After coming home from a weekend away with my friends I went to see her. I was talking about feeling down, and then I heard these words coming from my mouth, as if another person inside me was speaking: "I think I'm gay." I felt amazing, but also very alone, because none of my friends were gay. Luckily, a friend told me about a woman called Sarah who she'd known forever. Sarah came out when she was 12. Soon we would regularly be having coffee. I think Sarah and I were still officially "friends" the first time we kissed. Fast forward, my second wedding day was very different to my first.

(<https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2019/nov/03/i-was-given-a-second-chance-six-amazing-people-describe-their-life-changes>)

2. Reading

13.

Who was affected by extreme scarcity of food?

- (A) Kathy Pannozzi
- (B) **Qusay Hussein**
- (C) Dwayne Fields
- (D) Jane Jacobs

14.

Who was a victim of a military conflict?

- (A) Kathy Pannozzi
- (B) **Qusay Hussein**
- (C) Dwayne Fields
- (D) Jane Jacobs

15.

Who got stabbed as a minor?

- (A) Kathy Pannozzi
- (B) Qusay Hussein
- (C) **Dwayne Fields**
- (D) Jane Jacobs

16.

Who used to be a nun?

- (A) **Kathy Pannozzi**
- (B) Qusay Hussein
- (C) Dwayne Fields
- (D) Jane Jacobs

17.

Who travelled all around their place of origin?

- (A) Kathy Pannozzi
- (B) Qusay Hussein
- (C) **Dwayne Fields**
- (D) Jane Jacobs

18.

Who would regularly consult a professional about their mental well-being?

- (A) Kathy Pannozzi
- (B) Qusay Hussein
- (C) Dwayne Fields
- (D) **Jane Jacobs**

19.

Who was unconscious for several days?

- (A) Kathy Pannozzi
- (B) **Qusay Hussein**
- (C) Dwayne Fields
- (D) Jane Jacobs

20.

Who points out they don't feel any remorse about a major life decision they made?

- (A) **Kathy Pannozzi**
- (B) Qusay Hussein
- (C) Dwayne Fields
- (D) Jane Jacobs

2. Reading

Reading 2

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

QUESTIONS 21–28

Famed impulse control ‘Marshmallow test’ fails in new research

The Marshmallow test is one of the most famous pieces of social-science research. It revolves around the concept of delayed gratification: Put a marshmallow in front of a child, tell her that she can have a second one if she can go 15 minutes without eating the first one, and then leave the room. **(A)** Whether she’s patient enough to double her payout is supposedly indicative of a willpower that will pay dividends down the line, at school and eventually at work. Passing the test is, to many, a promising signal of future success.

But a new study, published in 2018, has cast the whole concept into doubt. The researchers – Tyler Watts and his colleagues – restaged the original Marshmallow test, which was developed by the Stanford psychologist Walter Mischel in the 1960s. Mischel administered the test and then tracked how children went on to fare later in life. He described the results in a 1990 study, which suggested that a child’s ability to delay gratification predicted their future education achievements, including such measures as standardized test scores.

Watts and his colleagues were sceptical of that finding. The original results were based on studies that included fewer than 90 children – all enrolled in a preschool on Stanford University campus, i.e. all were children of university staff. In restaging the experiment, Watts and his colleagues thus adjusted the experimental design in important ways: The researchers used a sample that was much larger – more than 900 children – and also more representative of the general population – unlike in the original Marshmallow test, children of many different races, ethnicities and socioeconomic backgrounds were included. The researchers also, when analyzing their test’s results, controlled for certain factors – such as the income of a child’s household – that might explain children’s ability to delay gratification and their long-term success. **(B)**

Ultimately, the new study finds limited support for the idea that being able to delay gratification leads to better outcomes. Instead, it suggests that the capacity to hold out for a second marshmallow is shaped in large part by a child’s social and economic background – and, in turn, that that background, not the ability to delay gratification, is what’s behind kids’ long-term success.

Watts explains that poorer kids are less motivated to wait for that second marshmallow because for them, daily life holds fewer guarantees: There might be food in the pantry today, but there might not be tomorrow, so there is a risk that comes with waiting. **(C)** Meanwhile, for kids who come from households headed by parents who are better educated and earn more money, it’s typically easier to delay gratification: Experience tends to tell them that adults have the resources and financial stability to keep the pantry well stocked. **(D)**

However, Robert Coe, professor of education at Durham University, points out that the original Marshmallow test had permeated the public conscience because it was a simple experiment with a powerful result. “It will never die, despite being debunked, that’s the problem. Parenting books 10 or 20 years from now will still be quoting it, and not the evidence against it,” Coe said.

(adapted from <https://www.theatlantic.com/family/archive/2018/06/marshmallow-test/561779/>)

2. Reading

21.

In the Marshmallow test described in the first paragraph, children received a second marshmallow if _____.

- (A) they ate the first one within fifteen minutes of receiving it
- (B) they refused to eat the first one and left the room
- (C) **they resisted eating the first one for a given amount of time**
- (D) they promised not to eat it immediately

22.

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

- (A) criticized
- (B) set up
- (C) ruined
- (D) **modified**

23.

Compared to the children participating in the original Marshmallow test, Watts and his colleagues’ group of children was _____.

- (A) smarter
- (B) **more diverse**
- (C) more patient
- (D) less numerous

24.

The word “stocked” in the fifth paragraph of the text is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) organized
- (B) nutritious
- (C) situated
- (D) **supplied**

25.

Which of the following options best summarizes what Robert Coe is complaining about?

- (A) **That the conclusions of the original Marshmallow test will keep being cited although they have been disproved.**
- (B) That future parenting books will come up with evidence against the original Marshmallow test.
- (C) That the results of the original Marshmallow test may fall into oblivion.
- (D) That the public is largely ignorant of the powerful results of the Marshmallow test.

26.

Which two of the following conclusions can be drawn from the study conducted by Watts and his colleagues?

- I. A child’s long-term success depends exclusively on their ability to delay gratification.
- II. The ability to delay gratification is related to a child’s social and economic background.
- III. A child’s social and economic background influences their long-term success.
- IV. Only very few school-age children are able to delay gratification.

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

27.

Which of the following options best summarizes the main message of the text?

- (A) In his Marshmallow study, Mischel deliberately falsified the data to put importance on the concept of delayed gratification.
- (B) Unlike Mischel, Watts and his colleagues overstate the importance of the ability to delay gratification.
- (C) Unlike Mischel, Watts and his colleagues claim that long-term success cannot be predicted by any characteristics observable in young children.
- (D) **Unlike Mischel, Watts and his colleagues conclude that the background of a child rather than their ability to delay gratification lies behind their future success.**

28.

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

And even if their parents promise to buy more of a certain food, sometimes that promise gets broken out of financial necessity.

Where would the sentence best fit?

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

3. Use of English

Multiple choice cloze

Fill in the numbered gaps in the following short texts with the most suitable word or phrase from the options offered.

QUESTIONS 29–35

The joys of Czech tramping: ‘Hiking with friendship, freedom and fun’

(29) a “tramp” is not something the average person would be overly thrilled about, unless, that is, they happened to be Czech. In the beer-drenched hub of central Europe, the word equates neither to homelessness nor harlotry, but (30) a nature-loving soul who “tramps” jovially through the countryside with his mates. I know this because I recently became one.

The (31) of tramping – or “wandering” as some prefer to call it – may sound like a regular hiking or camping trip. But I can assure you, it’s not. The tradition (32) back to the early 20th century. Working-class youths – keen to slip away from their conventional parents – (33) into the wild to explore, sing songs, then collapse wearily under the stars.

What began as a weekend pastime (34) importance during World War II, when forays into the woods became illegal. “During the communist era, tramps were often beaten and their equipment confiscated, although the movement itself was not forbidden,” says Jan Pohunek, co-editor of Czech tramping magazine. (35) all the hardships, the tradition of tramping still lives on, after more than a century since its creation.

(adapted from: www.theguardian.com)

29.

- (A) Be labelling
- (B) **Being labelled**
- (C) Be labelled
- (D) Have labelled

30.

- (A) about
- (B) **of**
- (C) have
- (D) to

31.

- (A) notification
- (B) **notion**
- (C) notepad
- (D) notice

32.

- (A) is
- (B) **dates**
- (C) starts
- (D) creates

33.

- (A) **would head**
- (B) will head
- (C) has headed
- (D) heading

34.

- (A) had gained
- (B) has gained
- (C) **gained**
- (D) was gained

35.

- (A) Although
- (B) **Despite**
- (C) However
- (D) But

3. Use of English

QUESTIONS 36–42

Why Finland's Higher Education System Is the Best in the World

Education is a strong part of Finnish culture from pre-school years into adulthood. Finland's education system is (36) as one of the best in the world, and other nations are (37) to emulate its structure of well-paid teachers, plenty of recess time, and less emphasis on homework and tests.

Discrimination based on social class is far less prominent in Finland than in other countries, which also extends to education. For many centuries university (38) as something only for the upper classes or intellectuals. But today just as people of any background, social class, and income level can (39) equal access to information at libraries, they can do the same thing at universities. This takes away a barrier that many other countries face where people from working class backgrounds grow up (40) they will not be able to go to university or embark on a high-paying career, which requires a university education. Attitudes like these can lead to higher levels of crime, substance abuse, depression, and racial divides.

Compared to other countries, free higher education is especially important in Finland (41) there are more jobs, such as teaching or journalism, that require a master's degree at the entry level. This free access to education means that students in Finland can attend university not just to get ahead in their careers but also for the reason that universities exist in the first place – learning (42) learning's sake.

(adapted from <https://theculturetrip.com/europe/finland/articles/why-finlands-higher-education-system-is-the-best-in-the-world/>)

36.

- (A) imagined
- (B) founded
- (C) oppressed
- (D) regarded

37.

- (A) striving
- (B) surpassing
- (C) coping
- (D) striking

38.

- (A) is viewed
- (B) viewed
- (C) was viewed
- (D) has been viewing

39.

- (A) award
- (B) gain
- (C) target
- (D) pick

40.

- (A) known
- (B) know
- (C) they know
- (D) knowing

41.

- (A) whereas
- (B) unless
- (C) since
- (D) except

42.

- (A) of
- (B) with
- (C) at
- (D) for

3. Use of English

Grammar and Vocabulary

Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the most suitable word or phrase from the options offered.

43.

Divorced parents should put aside any residual feelings of anger or resentment towards each other when discussing their children's well-being.

In the context of the sentence above, the word "residual" is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) strong
- (B) unfair
- (C) damaging
- (D) **remaining**

44.

Gullible people, who are willing to believe anything they read on the internet, often fall victim to hoaxers and manipulators.

In the context of the sentence above, the word "gullible" is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) reasonable
- (B) manipulative
- (C) **easily deceived**
- (D) easily distracted

45.

The play was mediocre at best: there were certainly some original ideas, but it lacked any clear message and at times the characters behaved illogically.

In the context of the sentence above, the word "mediocre" is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) amazing
- (B) boring
- (C) **average**
- (D) terrible

46.

I really wanted helpful advice from Anne about working in London, but she kept talking about pollution levels and the high cost of living. I found these details very off-putting. I wish I hadn't talked to her at all.

In the context of the sentence above, the word "off-putting" is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) useful
- (B) false
- (C) useless
- (D) **discouraging**

47.

_____ to wake her up, Bob left the house silently.

- (A) Not wanted
- (B) He not wanted
- (C) Don't wanting
- (D) **Not wanting**

48.

He does not live in Prague and _____.

- (A) neither his brother does
- (B) neither his brother lives
- (C) **neither does his brother**
- (D) neither his brother doesn't

49.

The bank was held up by a group of men, _____ seemed to be armed.

- (A) two of which
- (B) **two of whom**
- (C) two of whose
- (D) two of that

50.

He pretended _____ his wallet to make his friends pay for him.

- (A) forgetting
- (B) has forgotten
- (C) forgot
- (D) **to have forgotten**

51.

The boss has said that while he is gone, his son will sign all important documents on his _____.

- (A) hand
- (B) obligation
- (C) power
- (D) **behalf**

52.

I am sure he will have little _____ the English exam.

- (A) difficult to pass
- (B) difficulties to pass
- (C) **difficulty passing**
- (D) difficulty of passing

3. Use of English

Word formation

Use the word in brackets at the end of each sentence to form a new word that fits the gap. **Please write neatly in capital letters. Illegible answers will be considered to be incorrect.** Please note that only words listed in either Cambridge Dictionary (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>) or Oxford English Dictionary (<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/>) or Webster's Dictionary (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/>), which are not marked as archaic or obsolete, will be accepted as correct answers.

Example: The Mona Lisa is one of the most _____ paintings in the world. (FAME)

F A M O U S

53.

Reading books will definitely **enlarge** your vocabulary. (LARGE)

54.

The baby was dangerously **underweight** at birth – only 1.40 kg. (WEIGHT)

55.

The student expressed his **disapproval** with the lecturer's despicable behaviour by refusing to attend the lectures. (APPROVE)

56.

The untimely death of the young writer shook us all. He will be remembered with great **fondness** and affection. (FOND)

57.

The army and all the **civilians** gathered at the site of the disaster to help the wounded. (CIVIL)

58.

In some comic books, the biggest **villain** is also the main character of the story. (VILE)

59.

He hoped that by spending some time in a military school, his faint-hearted son would finally **toughen up**. (TOUGH)

60.

Sarah's new plant completely **outgrew** the pot while she was abroad, so she had to move it to a bigger one. (GROW)

END OF THE TEST

Počkejte na pokyny administrátora. / Počkajte na pokyn administrátora.