

Žák	Jméno:		Podpis:		Třída:	
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Verze testu:	A	Čas na vypracování:	60 min.	Datum:		Učitel:	
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INSTRUKCE PRO VYPRACOVÁNÍ PÍSEMNÉ PRÁCE:

Řešení úloh čitelně (HŮLKOVÝM PÍSMEM) přepište do záznamového archu (ANSWER SHEET).

Pokud opustíte učebnu během písemné práce, **nemůžete** se již vrátit a pokračovat.

Během testu není dovoleno používat žádné pomůcky.

Na vypracování testu máte 60 minut.

Podpis učitele, který práci převzal:

Stupnice pro stanovení známky:

body	100 – 88	87 – 74	73 – 59	58 – 44	43 – 0
známka	výborně	chvalitebně	dobře	dostatečně	nedostatečně

READING AND VOCABULARY

1. READ THE ARTICLE AND FOR QUESTIONS 1 – 8 CHOOSE THE ANSWER WHICH YOU THINK FITS BEST ACCORDING TO THE TEXT.

THE HISTORY OF ZOMBIES

Zombies are everywhere these days – on television, in movies and in books. The current image of the terrifying flesh-eating zombie comes from George Romero's 1968 classic film *Night of the Living Dead*. Nowadays many people like to frighten themselves with the idea of the 'Zombie Apocalypse', and enjoy learning how to destroy zombies by decapitation or shooting them in the head.

However zombies are not new. The term, from the Kongo word *nzambi* which means 'spirit of a dead person', has been long associated with the Vodou religion of Haiti (popularly known as Voodoo). As with West African Vodun, from which it is descended, Vodou has strong ties to the supernatural and magic practised by witch doctors called *bokors*. In Haitian culture zombies are not evil creatures but victims. They are said to be people who have been killed by poisoning, then reanimated and controlled by *bokors* with magic potions for some specific purpose, usually to work as slave labour. The *bokors* were widely feared and respected. It is said that they used to be in the service of the secret police and those who defied the authorities were threatened with being turned into the living dead.

For a long time most people assumed that zombies were nothing more than mythical figures, like werewolves and vampires. However this changed in the 1980s when a man called Clairvius Narcisse claimed that he had been turned into a zombie by means of drugs and forced to work on a sugar plantation for two years before escaping. Wade Davis, a Harvard scientist, investigated the claim and obtained something called 'zombie powder' from Haitian *bokors*. The main active ingredient was a neurotoxin found in puffer fish which could be used to simulate death. The *bokors* also explained to Davis that a second poison, made from the *datura* plant, known as the zombie cucumber, was given to victims after they were revived from their death-like state. This kept the 'zombies' in a submissive state so that it was easy to force them to work. Davis wrote several books on the topic, including *The Serpent and the Rainbow*, later made into a horror film by director Wes Craven.

Although the book was very popular with the public, some scientists were sceptical of Davis's claims. They said the amounts of toxin in the powder samples he found were inconsistent and not high enough to produce zombifying effects. Although many people in Haiti still believe in zombies, there have been no publicised cases in the last few decades and Davis's theory remains controversial. The Zombie Apocalypse seems unlikely to take place soon.

1. According to the text,
 - A. zombies are represented in different ways in different TV programmes, films and books.
 - B. our current understanding of what a zombie is comes from a seminal sixties film.
 - C. people do not find zombies as frightening now as they did in the past.
 - D. people like zombies because they show us the dark side of humankind.
2. According to the text, lots of people
 - A. want to kill zombies.
 - B. enjoy killing zombies.
 - C. enjoy destroying.
 - D. enjoy being scared.
3. 'Zombie'
 - A. is a Haitian and West African religion.
 - B. is a witch doctor who practises magic.
 - C. comes from the Kongo language.
 - D. means 'victim'.
4. In Haitian culture, zombies are
 - A. living people who are kept in a death-like state by poisoning.
 - B. dead people who have been brought back to life by witch doctors.
 - C. people who are being punished for disloyalty to the secret police.
 - D. witch doctors who have poisoned themselves with their own medicine.
5. Clairvius Narcisse
 - A. claimed he had been a real-life zombie.
 - B. said working on a sugar plantation turned people into zombies.
 - C. took 'zombie powder' to appear dead to escape working on a sugar plantation.
 - D. told a Harvard scientist that he knew how to turn people into zombies.
6. Wade Davis
 - A. identified the poisons in Clairvius Narcisse's blood.
 - B. experimented with different substances naturally available where Clairvius Narcisse lived.
 - C. thought Clairvius Narcisse's condition was psychological.
 - D. asked local witch doctors how to make a zombie.
7. 'The Serpent and the Rainbow'
 - A. proved Narcisse's theory with rigorous scientific evidence.
 - B. presented the case with scepticism.
 - C. was popular with zombie fans but not scientists.
 - D. was a fictional account based on the real-life story.
8. According to the text,
 - A. nowadays nobody believes in zombies.
 - B. the 'Zombie Apocalypse' is improbable to happen.
 - C. people in Haiti think there must be something true in Davis's theory.
 - D. some toxins can produce zombifying effects.

2. CHOOSE (from the previous text in 1 "HOLIDAY CHOICE") THE WORD WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR MEANING. USE ONE WORD ONLY.

1. happening now; of the present time – _____
2. related to – _____
3. enjoying harming others; morally bad and cruel; connected with what is bad in the world – _____
4. [pl] drinks of medicine or poison; liquids with magic powers – _____
5. the intention, aim or function of something; the thing that something is supposed to achieve – _____
6. [past tense] refused to obey or show respect for somebody in authority, a law, a rule, etc. – _____
7. [past tense] thought or accepted that something was true but without having proof of it – _____
8. one of the things from which something is made (especially one of the foods that are used together to make a particular dish) – _____
9. too willing to accept somebody else's authority and willing to obey them without questioning anything they want you to do – _____
10. not matching a set of standards, ideas, etc. – _____

3. READ A MAGAZINE ARTICLE ABOUT DIFFERENT TYPES OF DRIVERS. FOR QUESTIONS 1 – 12 CHOOSE FROM THE PEOPLE (A – D). THE PEOPLE MAY BE CHOSEN MORE THAN ONCE.

Which person/people:

1. realises what can result from irresponsible driving? _____
2. are overconfident of their driving abilities? (2 people) _____ +
3. _____
4. is unlikely to find following the rules dull? _____
5. may use accessories in their vehicle inappropriately? _____
6. possibly only drives at weekends? _____
7. puts other drivers at the greatest risk? _____
8. is unlikely to have had enough driving practice? _____
9. is careful not to get too close to other vehicles? _____
10. often does not focus on their driving? _____
11. could cause an accident by driving too slowly? _____
12. is rude and aggressive? _____

A. MARY SMITH

"I always drive slowly and carefully, so I think I am a very safe driver. I have never had a serious accident and I have been driving for over 50 years," says Mary Smith. You might think that drivers like Mary would be the safest on the road but that is not necessarily so. In fact, she rarely drives her car and so, although she does not know it, she has not gained enough experience to be a good, safe driver. It takes up to 500 hours of driving in different conditions to gain the skills you need to be a safe driver. The problem with people like Mary, who rarely take their cars out for more than a Sunday morning drive, is that they are probably driving only about 100 hours a year. Mary may think she is being safe as she crawls along at the side of the road but she is a danger for a number of reasons. For one thing, she is probably very nervous and lacking in confidence, which can result in dangerous road behaviour. Also, driving at a snail's pace as Mary does can cause accidents because impatient drivers risk as they try to overtake her.

B. JAMES MASON

James Mason is typical of so many drivers whose over-confidence makes them believe they are better drivers than everyone else, making them a danger to themselves and other road users. James thinks that he can steer perfectly well with just one hand on the wheel. He is often distracted by things he sees out of the window and thinks nothing of taking his eyes off the road, believing it is a skill he alone has developed. Because drivers like James are certain they are better than everyone else, they think the rules do not apply to them. They talk on their mobile phones, change CDs or adjust their satellite navigation systems, ignorant of the fact that they are not in control of their vehicles when they do this. There have even been cases where drivers have been stopped by the police for reading a newspaper while driving. Needless to say, when travelling along a road at high speed, it is a good idea to give your full attention to what you are doing.

C. PETER WILLIS

Peter Willis was recently sent to prison for 6 months for forcing another car off the road when it wouldn't get out of his way. This kind of behaviour is a nightmare for other drivers, as road hogs like Peter Willis are basically just bullies. They drive so dangerously that they are far more likely to cause an accident than any other road user. The list of crimes they commit is long and depressing. Road hogs seem to believe that the roads, and possibly the world, were created solely for them. In their eyes it is right to go as fast as they like with no regard for anyone else on the road. They are very fond of driving right behind other cars and flashing their lights repeatedly in order to get these obstacles to move out of their way. Another favourite trick is to weave from one lane to another at high speed apparently unaware of the risks to others.

D. SALLY PARSONS

Sally Parsons is a good example of the competent driver we should all try to be. She says: "I obey the rules even if sometimes I can't see the point of them. I keep my hands on the wheel and my eyes on the road." Sally stays within the speed limit and makes a point of keeping a safe distance from other vehicles. This does not mean that Sally is a timid driver. She is simply aware of the fact that any vehicle can be a dangerous weapon if it is not handled properly. Drivers like Sally have respect for their own lives and the lives of other people and it shows in the confident, careful way they drive their vehicles. If everyone drove with the proper care and attention, road accidents would be almost non-existent. Sadly, this is not the case.

USE OF ENGLISH

4. READ THE CONVERSATIONS, CHOOSE THE MOST SUITABLE RESPONSE.

1. *I'll give you a call when I get back.*

- A. Thanks, but don't bother. I'll get a taxi.
- B. Oh, you must be joking!
- C. OK. Have a good time!
- D. Really? Many happy returns!

2. *Any more orders, please?*

- A. No, thanks. I've had enough.
- B. Let's drink.
- C. What will you have?
- D. Yes, please. It's an important idea.

3. *Thank you for your help.*

- A. It doesn't matter.
- B. Nothing to complain of.
- C. Not too bad.
- D. You are welcome.

4. *Sorry, the flight is fully booked.*

- A. How much is an air ticket?
- B. I'd like tourist class.
- C. Is there any alternative?
- D. What's your flight?

5. *Could you give me a hand with this?*

- A. Mind your own business.
- B. No, I'm sick of it.
- C. Not a bad idea.
- D. Hang on! I'll finish what I'm doing.

5. CHOOSE THE CORRECT POSSIBILITY.

1. "I wonder if you could me a favour and carry this for me.
A. make
B. do
C. give
D. get
2. **Can I? Why don't we have lunch now and discuss it later?**
A. make a suggestion
B. give a suggestion
C. do a decision
D. put a decision
3. **This wasn't an accident! You did it purpose!**
A. with
B. by
C. as
D. on
4. ...

CELKEM 15 BODŮ, OVĚŘUJE SE ZNALOST SLOVNÍ ZÁSOBY (KOLOKACE, FRÁZOVÁ SLOVESA, IDIOMY ATP.)

6. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TEXT BY WRITING ONE WORD IN EACH GAP. WRITE IN CAPITAL LETTERS.***MOBILE PHONE THROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS***

The Mobile Phone Throwing World Championships are held every year in Finland, the birthplace of the first mobile phone. Finns have always (1) very fashion-conscious about the phones. Many Europeans wonder (2) the Finns buy brand new phones when the old one is still working. For the interpreters and translators who work globally the mobile phone is a common tool when working and a part of accessory in the free time.

When the championships first (3) place in 2000 there were only 30 competitors, but now the championship attracts well over 100 people from around the world, all of (4) boiling over with frustration at one of the past century's most influential inventions.

The competition is divided (5) two sections, contested by teams and individuals. The original category is judged simply on length of throw, but in the free style event the competitors win on points awarded (6) notable performances during the run-up. Although some competitors use their own handsets, most betray grudging dependence on their phone by selecting a missile from a large range of second-hand phones (7) are supplied by the organisers.

The competition was founded by the local businesswoman Christina Lund, inspired by her observations of a country tied to its mobiles.

"I saw that all of us have very different emotions about our mobiles: much of the time they cause tension and frustration, especially when they get dropped. They never ring when they are supposed (8) and they go off (9) inconvenient times. So let's (10) out some of the frustration by throwing your mobile away."

7. USE THE WORD GIVEN IN CAPITALS TO FORM A WORD THAT FITS IN THE GAP. THERE IS AN EXAMPLE AT THE BEGINNING (0). WRITE IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

A RECORD-BREAKING FISH

The world's oldest known **(0) CAPTIVE** goldfish, named Tish, has died (1) at home in his tank. Tish, who had reached the (2) age of 43, was won by seven-year-old Peter Hand at fair. He (3) shared his bowl with Tosh, who died in 1985; he also outlived the family's other pets (4) dogs, rabbits and hamsters. When Peter left home his parents took (5) for Tish, who moved with them to Yorkshire, where they now live in (6) His (7) in the *Guinness Book of Records* came when he turned 41. The normal procedure of counting the microscopic growth rings on a fish's scales could not be used to establish (8) of his age. Because he had been kept indoors and was unaffected by (9) changes, this method was (10) and friends of the family had to sign affidavits, written statements supporting the owner's claim.

CAPTION
PEACE
REMARK
ORIGIN
INCLUDE
RESPONSIBLE
RETIRE
APPEAR
PROVE
SEASON
RELY

GRAMMAR

8. CHOOSE THE CORRECT POSSIBILITY

1. **She a lot for her exam recently.**
 - A. was studying
 - B. has been studying
 - C. is studying
 - D. will be studying
2. **My parents wanted a lawyer.**
 - A. that I will be
 - B. me being
 - C. that I am
 - D. me to be
3. **I remember him five years ago.**
 - A. met
 - B. meeting
 - C. to meet
 - D. meet
4. ...

CELKEM 20 BODŮ, OVĚŘUJE SE ZNALOST GRAMATIKY NA ÚROVNI B2

9. TRANSFORMATIONS: COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS A SIMILAR MEANING TO THE FIRST SENTENCE, USING THE WORD GIVEN. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. YOU MUST USE BETWEEN TWO AND FIVE WORDS, INCLUDING THE WORD GIVEN. WRITE THE MISSING WORDS IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

1. It's a pity I don't live nearer the school.

WISH

I nearer the school.

2. "I'm sorry I'm late," my friend said to me.

APOLOGIZED

My friend late.

3. ...

CELKEM 10 BODŮ, KAŽDÁ TRANSFORMACE HODNOCENA 1 BODEM