

### 1. Na základě informací v textech vyberte jednu správnou odpověď A–D.

Hi Hana

We've booked our trip – I'm so excited! We couldn't decide whether to fly or drive, as we only had two weeks holiday and the car journey takes two days each way. There were some really cheap air tickets, but then we'd have to rent a car anyway to be able to visit the national park and the Punkva Caves. Finally, I've changed some things at work so that we can both take three weeks off and travel by car. We're arriving on the 16th. I'm a bit worried about driving, so Mike will do most of it. When would be the best time to visit you? Are we still going hiking together? Cathy

#### Why do Cathy and Mike want to drive to the Czech Republic?

- A because they enjoy driving
- B because the journey is quick
- C because they want to visit lots of places
- D because it will be cheaper to drive than to fly

### 2. Přečtěte si tvrzení 30–39 a leták s informacemi o Národním parku Havajské vulkány. Na základě informací v textu rozhodněte, zda jsou tvrzení pravdivá (P), nebo nepravdivá (N).

- 30 Mauna Kea is in the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.
- 31 More volcanoes are developing in Hawaii all the time.
- 32 People started visiting the volcanoes after the national park was set up.
- 33 Kīlauea is very well-known because it is very active.
- 34 It's important to go to the Visitor Centre at the start of your visit.
- 35 You can join a guided walk at the Visitor Centre.
- 36 You can learn about local traditions at the Volcano Art Centre.
- 37 You can use your entrance ticket for 24 hours.
- 38 The annual pass allows seven people to enter the park.
- 39 Some areas of the park have been closed since Kīlauea became active.

#### HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

The Hawaiian Islands were created by volcanic<sup>1</sup> activity under the sea, and new volcanoes are constantly<sup>2</sup> being made. The National Park is located on the big island, where there are five volcanoes, including Mauna Kea, the tallest sea mountain in the world.

#### History

The volcanoes of Hawaii have attracted tourists since the 1840s. In the early 1900s, local businessmen wanted the area to be made a national park, and in 1916 they were successful. Visitors soon started coming to the park, and by the 1940s over 200,000 people were visiting each year. In 2017, over 2 million tourists visited the park.

#### The National Park

The National Park is over 1000 km<sup>2</sup>. It covers two active volcanoes, Mauna Loa and Kīlauea, which is the most active volcano on the big island, and the most famous, as it's been erupting<sup>3</sup> since 1983! The park is full of beautiful forests and amazing volcanic landscapes to walk through.

#### The Visitor Centre

The Visitor Centre is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. You can get maps, watch a video about the park or hear expert talks from our guides. You should always come to the visitor centre first to find out if there is any volcanic activity and if there are any areas which are closed to visitors.

#### The Museum and The Volcano Art Centre

Our museum and art centre are both open daily – check the opening hours on the website. You can learn all about the Hawaiian volcanoes at the museum. The Volcano Art Centre is a great place to experience Hawaiian culture, see traditional and modern works of art, listen to live music or take part in an activity led by local artists.

#### Getting to the park and Entrance fees

The park is open 24 hours a day, even when the Visitor Centre is closed. Entrance fees are \$25 for a vehicle and \$12 for bicycles or visiting on foot. Keep your ticket, because it gives you entrance for seven days. You can also buy an annual pass for \$30, which gives one full year's entry to the buyer and a guest.

#### Latest News

Following the eruption of Kīlauea in May 2018, some parts of the park are now open again. However, there are limited opening hours and services until further notice. More areas of the park will be opened when it is safe to do so. Please check the website, where there are regular updates.

(1 volcanic sopečný 2 constantly neustále, nepřetržitě 3 erupt vybuchnout, soptit)

### 3. Přečtěte si článek o ostrově Barra. Na základě informací v textu vyberte k úlohám 40–44 vždy jednu správnou odpověď A–D.

#### BARRA ISLAND

Marcus Kinnock wakes up at 6 a.m. each day. That's when his dog Layla wants to be taken out for a walk. But Kinnock doesn't have to take Layla down busy streets to a park. He can just open the door and is surrounded by spectacular landscape. 'It's a great way to start the day', Kinnock says. 'Breathing in the fresh air, a brisk<sup>1</sup> walk and then home for a cup of tea.'

Kinnock is one of only 1,000 people living on Barra, an island in the Outer Hebrides. The Outer Hebrides are a collection of islands at the northern end of Scotland. And life here is very different

to Scottish cities like Glasgow or Edinburgh. To get there, it will take almost five hours by ferry from the mainland, or you can take a plane. However, you won't land at your usual airport. At Barra, planes land on a sandy beach and the flight timetable has to follow the tides.

'Of course, most of us islanders don't leave very often,' says Kinnock. And why would they? The beaches are beautiful, and the views across the landscape are breath-taking. Life seems simpler here. 'Yes, it is,' confirms Kinnock. 'We don't lock our houses here. There's almost no crime because everyone knows everyone. And there are not too many visitors.' Sharon Steely, who runs one of three shops on the island, feels the same. 'I open the shop at 9 a.m., but at noon I'll go home so I can have lunch with my family. I close the main part of the shop, but I leave the fruit and vegetables outside with an honesty box.' In case you are not familiar with the phrase, an honesty box is a locked box with a small hole to drop money in. Customers who want to buy some apples while Steely is eating her lunch, can just take them and put the right amount of money in the box. 'I've never had problems with this system,' says Steely.

But are there any disadvantages to living on such a small island with so few people, far away from everywhere else? 'The winters are long and cold,' says Kinnock, 'and that means that ferries can't always reach the island and if you ordered something, like a part to fix your car or a Christmas present – well, you may have to wait for it for a while.' 'But we don't mind that,' says Steely. 'We islanders are used to it.'

1 brisk svižný 2 tide příliv a odliv 3 honesty poctivost, čestnost

40 What's the first thing Marcus Kinnock does in the mornings?

- A) He makes a cup of tea.
- B) He takes his dog to a park.
- C) He does some breathing exercises.
- D) He goes for a walk in the countryside.

41 In the second paragraph, what do we learn about Barra Island?

- A) It's not easy to reach.
- B) There are many sandy beaches.
- C) It's close to some Scottish cities.
- D) It's the most northern island in Scotland.

42 What does the writer of the article think about the island?

- A) He thinks it's the most attractive place he's ever seen.
- B) He understands why people living there don't want to leave.

C) He believes that most people would get bored living on Barra.

D) He can't understand why it's popular with tourists from the mainland.

43 Why does Sharon Steely use an honesty box?

- A) Because it's an old custom.
- B) To buy lunch for her children.
- C) Because there is no crime on the island.
- D) So she can have a break and still sell some food.

44 What does Sharon Steely say about living on Barra Island?

- A) She doesn't like the weather.
- B) She thinks it's difficult when your car breaks down.
- C) She would prefer that more people lived on the island.
- D) She doesn't have any problems with living on Barra Island.

#### 4. Přečtěte si text o extrémním počasí. Na základě textu vyberte k úlohám 50–64 vždy jednu správnou odpověď. EXTREME WEATHER

Is the Earth's climate changing? Many scientists seem to think so. (50)..... the 1990s, annual temperatures have risen in many parts of the world. (51)..... there have always been cases of hurricanes and other types of extreme weather, these events are now happening (52)..... more frequently and weather patterns are becoming harder to predict. Scientists are worried about (53)..... this could mean for the world.

If temperatures continue (54)....., this could bring serious economic problems. For instance, extreme heat means that farmland becomes very dry and damaged, so crops (55)..... grow well. Last summer this was a problem across Europe and, as a result, many crops (56)..... imported from different places, (57)..... increased food prices for many people. Some experts (58)..... predict that rising food prices will create serious political problems in many countries.

And of course, extreme heat can also be very dangerous for people's health. In some countries, when the temperature rises above a certain limit, companies are required to send their employees home

(59).....it is not safe for people to work. This (60)..... to be a very rare event but it is happening more often nowadays. Also, many people are worried about how elderly or sick people will be able to deal with such hot temperatures.

(61)..... types of extreme weather are also becoming an issue nowadays. For instance, as the land becomes too dry, rainwater doesn't go into it, and this is why floods are becoming more and more common. In fact, floods have increased (62)..... almost 40 per cent in the past ten years, and experts warn that this could increase further (63)..... we do something to deal with this problem.

Of course, it is not possible to prevent floods completely, but it is certainly important to be prepared (64)..... them so that we can limit their damage. For instance, governments should not allow houses to be built in areas that are flooded easily or regularly, such as near rivers or on low land. If the climate is changing, we need to adapt our lives.

50 A) In B) Since C) Until

51 A) Although B) However C) Unless

52 A) many B) far C) very

53 A) whether B) how C) what

54 A) risen B) rise C) to rise

55 A) cannot B) must not C) should not

56 A) had B) were C) are

57 A) which B) that C) it

58 A) just B) still C) even

59 A) despite B) because C) so

60 A) had B) was going C) used

61 A) Others B) Another C) Other

62 A) by B) from C) to

63 A) otherwise B) unless C) if

64 A) for B) with C) before

## Writing

6 You travelled a lot during the summer holidays and you visited a place that you really liked. Write a description of that place (120–150 words), in which you ...

- explain where the place is
- describe at least two things that you can admire there
- say what you did not like about the place
- explain why you have chosen this place to write about


Mark: \_\_\_ / 10

TOTAL: \_\_\_ / 60

## Writing

6 During the winter holidays, you and your friends went to the mountains. Write a description of the place you visited (120–150 words), in which you ...

- explain where the place is
- describe at least two things that liked
- say what you did not like about the place
- explain why you would / wouldn't like to go there again


Mark: \_\_\_ / 10

TOTAL: \_\_\_ / 60