**Chocolate Chip Cookies**

Ruth Wakefield, the owner of the Toll Hotel in Massachusetts in the 1930s, always prepared homemade food for her guests. Once she was making butter cookies and thought she could make them all chocolate for once. She cut a bar of Nestlé chocolate into small pieces and put them into the mixture. She believed the chocolate would melt completely but to her great surprise, the chocolate bits kept their form. The guests loved these cookies and began to visit the hotel just to eat them. Later, Ruth took her recipe for chocolate chip cookies to Nestlé. The chocolate company liked the idea and Ruth gave them permission to put her recipe on their chocolate bars. In return, she got for free all the chocolate she wanted to continue baking these cookies.

(www.socialstudiesforkids.com, upraveno)

1 What does the text say about Mrs. Wakefield?

A) She got a cookie recipe from Nestlé.

B) She took her baked cookies to Nestlé.

C) She received free Nestlé chocolate for her cookies.

D) She got permission to make Nestlé chocolate chip cookies.

**A New Kind of Internet Café**

A women-only Internet café has been opened in the Afghan capital of Kabul. The first of its

kind, the café has been named after Sahar Gul, a 15-year-old Afghan bride who was often

punished and tortured1 by her husband. The Sahar Gul Internet café was opened by a group

of young activists called 'Young Women for Change’, who say that there are many Internet

cafés in Kabul but women do not go there because the atmosphere is often unsafe for them.

The group plans to open similar cafés across the whole country. The opening may improve

the feelings of Afghan women who still do not have the same rights as Afghan men.

(www.bbc.co.uk, upraveno)

1to punish and torture: trestat a mučit

2 According to the article, which statement is true?

A) Women in Kabul are still punished for using the Internet.

B) Afghan women want the right to go to the same Internet cafés as men.

C) The Sahar Gul Internet café is one of many newly opened women-only cafés in Kabul.

D) The ‘Young Women for Change’ group wants to give women a safe place to use the Internet.

In the late 1940s the United States helped defeated Germany to overcome the difficulties

after World War II by sending food packages. The packages included lard1, which was

definitely one of the less exciting ingredients but it was clearly long-lasting. One tin had

survived in Hans Feldmeier’s cupboard for many years, so the 87-year-old man decided to

try it. Tests done by scientists in his home town of Rostock showed that the lard really was

safe to eat. But what did it taste like? “I thought it would taste awful but it didn’t,” Feldmeier

said. “I was totally shocked.”

(www.bbc.co.uk, upraveno)

1lard: vepřové sádlo

3 Which would be the best title for this article?

A) Lard from the 1940s Is Surprisingly OK to Eat

B) American Food Helps Germans Long after World War II

C) German Scientists Invent Food that Stays Fresh for Years

D) Man Survived after Eating German Food from World War II

**$130,000 cash found in public toilet**

A plastic shopping bag with $130,000 in it was found on Thursday in a toilet for handicapped

people in the city hall of Montgomery, Alabama. The city will send the money to the American Red Cross if the anonymous donor1 doesn’t ask for it back within three months. A

hand-written note was attached to the cash reading: "I’m old and alone with no children so

please let the people in Tuscaloosa use it." Tuscaloosa, situated in the western part of

Alabama state, was devastated by a tornado that hit the area a few months ago. "There was

no witness to the act. We were really surprised and we feel thankful for such kindness," a city

official said.

(www.theaustralian.com.au, upraveno)

1donor: dárce

4 What is Montgomery City going to do?

Montgomery City is going to:

A) look for witnesses who saw the donor.

B) wait in case the donor wants the money back.

C) use the money for the city hall of Montgomery.

D) give the money to handicapped people in Montgomery.

**An American in Paris**

A year ago I stayed in an elegant hotel in Paris. Although I was afraid that French people

would call me a stupid American tourist with a terrible accent, I tried to start every

conversation with the few French words I had learnt before. For example, I knew the waiter in

the hotel’s restaurant spoke excellent English but I decided to order my dinner in French. He

smiled and answered in perfect English. When I caught a taxi, the first thing I asked the

driver in French was if he spoke English. He didn’t but my French helped break the ice. The simple fact that I tried to speak French made the many Parisians I met happy.

(www.bbc.com, upraveno)

5 What results can we find from the text?

The author:

A) was afraid to speak French.

B) could speak French very well.

C) pleased the French by using their language.

D) made the French angry because of his pronunciation.

**Oscar Wilde**

Oscar Wilde died as a poor man in France in 1900 and his friends could afford only a simple grave for him outside Paris. But in 1912, Wilde’s remains1 were moved to the most famous cemetery in Paris. His new grave, with a statue of an angel, was created by American sculptor Jacob Epstein in 1914. It soon became a magnet for tourists who started to cover the stone with lipstick kisses. Unfortunately, the lipstick sank into the stone and every time it was cleaned, the grave was damaged even more. So, a year ago, French conservationists decided to clean it and keep it safe behind a glass panel. The restored grave was presented on the date of the anniversary of Wilde’s death.

(www.bbc.co.uk, upraveno)

1remains: ostatky

6 According to the text, what happened to Wilde’s grave twelve months ago?

A) It was moved to a new place in Paris.

B) It was restored by an American sculptor.

C) It was surrounded by a protective glass wall.

D) It was decorated with a new statue by Jacob Epstein.

**Silent Night**

The world’s most famous Christmas song, Silent Night, was born almost 200 years ago in an Austrian village near Salzburg. It came into existence by chance. Mice chewed through the bellows1 of Franz Xaver Gruber’s organ2 right before Christmas Eve and the instrument stopped working. Nobody could imagine a midnight service3 without music. Fortunately, the priest Joseph Mohr had written a little poem celebrating the beauty of Christmas night. When Franz Gruber composed a simple melody to the poem, which could be played on a guitar, the service on 24 December 1818 was saved. The men, who named the song Stille Nacht, had no idea that they had created a legend.

(Time for students, 2008)

1bellow: měch

2organ: varhany

3midnight service: půlnoční mše

7 What happened at Christmas in 1818?

A) Silent Night saved the midnight service.

B) The composer of Silent Night was born.

C) Franz Gruber wrote a poem called Silent Night.

D) Silent Night was played on an organ for the first time.

**House Burglary**

When Pal Nagy decided to rob a house in Budapest, he didn’t know it was the house of an Olympic fencing1 champion, Virgine Ujlaky. The sportswoman was busy practising for a

tournament when she saw someone trying to get in through the window of her bedroom. It took her just a few seconds to push the burglar against the wall with the sword on his throat.

Virgine didn’t hurt him but quickly called the police who arrested the man. But before that,

the policemen had to send for a doctor to treat the burglar, who was in terrible shock. Ujlaky

said: “I wasn’t scared at all. It was good practice as I have a competition this week.”

(www.oddee.com, upraveno)

1fencing: šerm, šermování

8 According to the text, which statement about Pal Nagy is true?

A) He needed medical help.

B) He injured an Olympic champion.

C) He robbed Virgine Ujlaky’s house.

D) He caused shock to Virgine Ujlaky.

The French Resistance1 against the Nazi occupation of France is usually associated with heroic acts such as damaging bridges or trains. But in a town near Paris, two artists, the Mauméjean brothers, decided to protest against the occupation in their own quiet way. Historians have recently discovered a coloured glass church window created by the brothers. It shows Adolf Hitler in the act of murdering St. James. St. James was one of Jesus’ 12apostles and in the artwork he symbolises all Jewish people. Although Hitler’s hairstyle can be recognised in the portrait, his moustache was hidden behind his arm to avoid any trouble. Still, the work was a brave act of artistic and religious resistance and solidarity by the non-Jewish French.

(www.spiegel.de, upraveno)

1The French Resistance: francouzský odboj

9 Which is the best title for this article?

A) French Heroes Blowing up Bridges

B) The Jewish Resistance against Adolf Hitler

C) Mauméjean Brothers Murdered by the Nazis

D) A Portrait of Hitler Discovered in a Church Window

**Black Box Flight Recorders**

The “black box” is, in fact, painted orange to be found easily after a plane crash. The device is the work of an Australian, Dave Warren, who believed that it could solve the mysteries of plane accidents. In 1953, he invented an instrument that recorded flight data and voices from the cockpit. His idea was simple – if the “black box” could stay in one piece after a crash, experts could replay the final moments of the flight, find out what happened and help to prevent future catastrophes. Warren’s motivation was a family tragedy. In 1934, his father died in an air disaster over the Tasman Sea. The first “black boxes” were built in the UK, but the idea was born in Australia.

(www.bbc.co.uk, upraveno)

10 According to the text, which sentence is true about the black box?

A) Its inventor died in a plane crash.

B) It was inspired by Warren’s father’s death.

C) It was first constructed in Australia in 1934.

D) It solved the mystery of Dave’s father’s accident

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<http://statnimaturita-anglictina.cz/wp-content/uploads/statni-maturita-anglictina-didakticky-test-2013-podzim.pdf>