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Každý test obsahuje sérii otázek, které je nutné vyplnit ve stanoveném termínu. Zdaleka nejde jen o otázky s výběrem jedné správné odpovědi – v některých otázkách žák vybírá správnou odpověď, jindy sám zapisuje výsledek, případně doplňuje odpovědi do textu, přiřazuje objekty atd. Některé otázky jsou také doplněny obrázkem, poslechem či videoukázkou (viz obr. 1 a 2).


Obrázek 1

Jde o úlohu pro žáky 4. třídy ZŠ ze vzdělávací oblasti Člověk a jeho svět.

Ukončit test

Otázka číslo 26

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Seřaď následující části trávicí soustavy do pořadí, v jakém jimi prochází potrava.

žaludek tenké střevo konečník jícen tlusté střevo ústa

1. (začátek) - -> 2. -> 3. -> 4. -> 5. -> 6. (konec)

Předchozí

Čas této části:
 Čas testu:

Zodpovězené úlohy části: 0 z 15
 Zodpovězené úlohy testu: 0 z 36

Další

Obrázek 2

Tato úloha z anglického jazyka je určena žákům 9. ročníku ZŠ (a odpovídajícího ročníku víceletých gymnázií). Ověřuje porozumění cizojazyčnému textu.

Ukončit test

Otázka číslo 8

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Read the article. Are sentences 1 – 8 'True' or 'False'? If there is not enough information in the text, choose 'Doesn't say'.

There's Something About Chocolate

Milk or bitter. Dark or white. A hot drink or a bar. Always a big pleasure of life. Chocolate.

Chocolate is one of the most popular products people can make. When we eat chocolate, we usually feel happy. That's why we remember the moments when we were eating chocolate as positive and we look forward to eating it next time. People who are not chocolate lovers sometimes buy chocolate too, because it is a present that makes almost everyone pleased.

Chocolate was important centuries ago. For example, the Aztecs used cocoa beans to make chocolate and also to pay for other products. Of course, there is a big difference between the chocolate made by the Aztecs and the chocolate we buy in supermarkets. The Aztecs knew chocolate only as a cold drink, which was not sweet at all. Today we can choose between dark, milk or white chocolate in many different forms.

It is interesting that the same kind of chocolate is not always the same, because different countries have different laws. For example, in the Czech Republic milk chocolate must have over 25% of cocoa, but in Great Britain only over 20%. Opinions of white chocolate are different, too. In some countries white chocolate is not called chocolate because there is no cocoa, only cocoa butter in it.

Everybody knows that too much chocolate is unhealthy. Dogs or cats can die if they eat only very little chocolate. *Theobromine*, a substance found in chocolate, makes people active and happy, but it is very dangerous for most animals. In the past, people gave chocolate (and *theobromine*) to race horses to make them run more quickly. Fortunately, giving *theobromine* to them is against the law today.

Chocolate is a topic of books and films, too. *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, a film adaptation of the book by Roald Dahl, was a very successful film, nominated for an Oscar in 2006.

The most important day for chocolate is 13th September. It's the International Chocolate Day. If you decide to have a chocolate party on this day, remember that chocolate is a special kind of food and it is good for your health only if you don't eat it too much.

1. Happy people eat more chocolate.
 2. *The Aztecs* used cocoa beans as money.
 3. *The Aztecs* drank chocolate.
 4. Chocolate in the Czech Republic is more expensive than chocolate in Great Britain.
 5. Milk chocolate in the Czech Republic has less cocoa in it than milk chocolate in Great Britain.

Předchozí

Čas této části:
 Čas testu:

Zodpovězené úlohy části: 0 z 8

Další