

Studijní program: Sociální a kulturní antropologie

1. Ve které zemi na světě žije největší počet muslimů?

- A **Indonésie**
- B Irán
- C Irák

2. Která osoba je nejvíce spojena s teorií „evoluce přírodním výběrem“?

- A A. Comte
- B **Ch. Darwin**
- C F. Nietzsche

3. V roce 1947 vznikla nezávislá Indie. Do tohoto roku byla součástí kolonií jedné koloniální mocnosti, o jakou mocnost se jednalo?

- A **Velká Británie**
- B Spojené státy americké
- C Německo

4. Oblast Katalánsko je v současné době součástí:

- A Portugalska
- B **Španělska**
- C Itálie

5. Kde žijí Bretonci?

- A Španělsko
- B Velká Británie
- C **Francie**

6. Mezi islamistické organizace nepatří:

- A Boko Haram
- B **ETA**
- C Al-Kájdá / Tálibán

7. Kdy proběhl nejznámější Den D:

- A 6. 8. 1944
- B **6. 6. 1944**
- C 6. 6. 1945

8. Čím byl pro Československo významný rok 1968? Byl to:

- A **Počátek ruské okupace**
- B Konec druhé světové války
- C Nástup komunistů k moci v rámci tzv. vítězného února

9. Československo zaniklo v roce

- A 1991
- B 1992**
- C 1993

10. Pojem *fake news* znamená

- A horké novinky
- B zprávy na sociálních sítích
- C nepravdivé zprávy**

11. Který z následujících výroků nemůže být označen jako tvrzení popírající holocaust?

- A Není pravda, že většina Romů z bývalého Československa byla za druhé světové války odeslána do koncentračních táborů.**
- B Není pravda, že většina českých a moravských Romů byla za druhé světové války odeslána do koncentračních táborů.
- C Není pravda, že tzv. cikánský tábor v Letech u Písku byl v srpnu 1942 zřízen pro koncentraci tzv. osob nežádoucího původu.

12. Moderní kulturní antropologie byla jako obor ustavena zejména ve/v

- A USA**
- B Rusku
- C Velké Británii

13. -15. Na slepé mapě jsou šipkami označeny oblasti (popř. státy nebo města), o kterých se v posledním desetiletí nebo i v posledním roce často psalo jako o významných místech konfliktu. Vaším úkolem je vepsat do okének příslušné číslo uvedené v závorce za místním názvem.

První z nich slouží jako vzor:

Česká republika (1).

Další okénka vyplňte sami:

Kostarika (2)

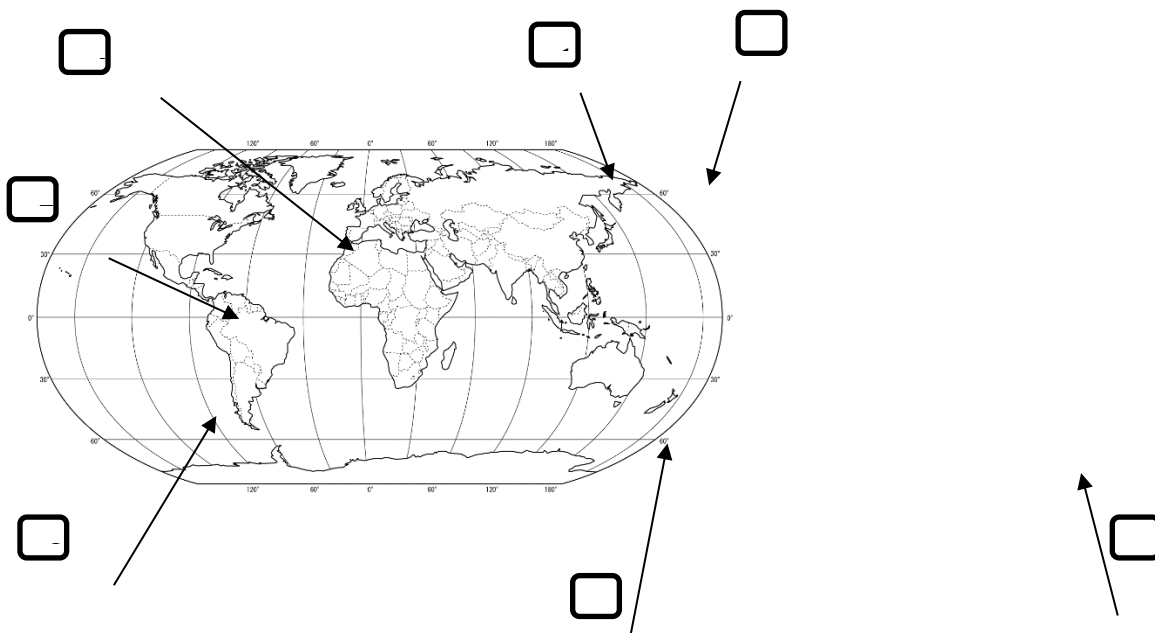
Krym (3)

Guinea (4)

Portoriko (5)

Uganda (6)

Papua Nová Guinea (7)



16.

Zamyslete se nad tímto obrázkem, na kterém je mluvčím Američan. Co tento obrázek ilustruje? Uveďte minimálně čtyři argumenty. (Pište srozumitelně a čitelně, nejlépe tiskacím písmem, své zamyšlení napište v rozsahu 40-100).



(mapa - zdroj: http://mapasveta.info/svet/mapa_sveta_slepa_mapa_hranice.html)

Studijní program: Humanitní studia

- 1) Slovo pedagogika je složeno ze dvou řeckých slov pais – agein. Tato slova v pořadí, jak jsou uvedena, znamenají:
 - a) člověk - znát
 - b) tvor - nést
 - c) dítě - vést
 - d) dítě – nést
- 2) Zkratka RVP představuje pedagogický dokument:
 - a) Rada vzájemné pomoci
 - b) **Rámcový vzdělávací program**
 - c) Rámcová vzdělávací podpora
 - d) Rozvojově-výchovný program
- 3) Nejvyšším představitelem univerzity je:
 - a) **rektor**
 - b) kvestor
 - c) děkan
 - d) biskup
- 4) Pojem tzv. *státní maturita* v ČR znamená:
 - a) část maturitní zkoušky v předmětech, které určuje pro každý rok MŠMT
 - b) maturitní zkouška z jednoho předmětu, který má být pro všechny maturanty povinný a náklady na něj platí stát
 - c) **společnou část maturitních zkoušek, kde stát přesně určuje míru náročnosti zkoušky písemné i ústní**
 - d) jednotnou maturitní zkoušky z češtiny a matematiky pro všechny typy škol
- 5) Waldorfskou školu založil:
 - a) **R. Steiner**
 - b) M. Montessori
 - c) P. Petersen
 - d) J. Dewey
- 6) Mezi psychické procesy patří:
 - a) vědomosti, dovednosti, řeč a myšlení
 - b) **vnímání, představy, fantazie, řeč a myšlení**
 - c) vědomosti, dovednosti, návyky a zájmy
 - d) schopnosti, rysy osobnosti, temperament a charakter

- 7) Autorem tzv. „pyramidy potřeb“ je:
- C. R. Rogers
 - A. H. Maslow**
 - A. Adler
 - K. Horneyová
- 8) J. B. Watson je zakladatelem:
- transpersonální psychologie
 - humanistické psychologie
 - behaviorismu**
 - kognitivní psychologie
- 9) Co je myšlení?
- poznávací proces, sloužící k řešení problémů**
 - je to odraz prožívání jedince, přístupný introspekci
 - je to odraz vnímaných předmětů a jevů
 - projev zaměřené pozornosti
- 10) Teorie J. Piageta se týká aspektů vývoje:
- emocionálních
 - sexuálních
 - motorických
 - kognitivních**
- 11) Jako kognitivní procesy označujeme:
- procesy citové
 - procesy volní
 - procesy poznávací**
 - procesy skupinové
- 12) Mezi české psychology nepatří:
- Z. Matějček
 - M. Vágnerová
 - J. Keller**
 - P. Říčan
- 13) J. A. Komenský se narodil v roce:
- 1492
 - 1592**
 - 1692
 - 1792
- 14) Která z uvedených univerzit je nejstarší?
- univerzita v Cambridge
 - univerzita v Oxfordu
 - univerzita v Bologni**
 - univerzita v Paříži
- 15) Král Pyrrhos vybojoval své pověstně „Pyrrhovo vítězství“ nad:
- Spartou
 - Římem**
 - Persií
 - Germány
- 16) Výchově jedinců s tělesným postižením se věnuje:
- somatopedie**
 - ortopedie
 - protetika
 - surdopedie
- 17) Osoby s těžkým zrakovým postižením využívají ke komunikaci:
- Bradleyho písmo
 - Braillovo písmo**
 - Bešteckého písmo
 - Bakuleho písmo

- 18) **Haptizace:**
- je kolektivní míčová hra pro osoby se zrakovým postižením
 - představuje aktivity spojené s využíváním hmatu**
 - představuje formu sektářství
 - je obnovení kvalifikace
- 19) **Stav zklidnění chorobného procesu dosažený léčením se nazývá:**
- remise**
 - demise
 - provize
 - divize
- 20) **Značná odlišnost s negativním sociálním dopadem se vyjadřuje slovem:**
- demagogie
 - anonymita
 - postulát
 - stigma**
- 21) **Redistribuce znamená:**
- darování
 - přerozdělování**
 - navrácení cti
 - kříšení
- 22) **Moc zákonodárnou vykonává:**
- Ústavní soud, prezident ČR, senát a poslanecká sněmovna
 - Parlament ČR, tvořený dvěma komorami (Poslaneckou sněmovnou a senátem)**
 - Ústavní soud, Nejvyšší soud ČR, poslanecká sněmovna
 - Parlament ČR, vláda ČR, prezident ČR
- 23) **Kdo může být zvolen do poslanecké sněmovny Parlamentu ČR?**
- každý občan ČR, který má právo volit a dosáhl věku 18 let
 - každý občan ČR, který má právo volit a dosáhl věku 21 let**
 - každý občan ČR, který dosáhl věku 18 let
 - každý občan ČR, který dosáhl věku 21 let
- 24) **Které řádné volební období je nejdelší?**
- poslanecké
 - prezidentské
 - senátorské**
 - všechna období jsou stejně dlouhá
- 25) **Manželkou řeckého boha Dia byla:**
- Persefona
 - Afrodita
 - Athéna
 - Héra**
- 26) **Uvedený text spisovatelky Kateřiny Tučkové pochází z knihy:**
„Ale to nebyla jediná věc, kterou se oni, Surmenovi, lišili od těch, co žili dole v Hrozenku. Postupem času si Dora začala všimnout mnoha dalších věcí. Třeba toho, jak je jejich chalupa rok od roku víc přisedlá k zemi, na rozdíl od rodinných domků nebo nových bytovek kolem starohrozenkovského náměstí, v nichž bydleli spolužáci. Všimla si svých sukni, režných blůz a punčoch, do kterých ji Surmena oblékala, svých krpců, ve kterých chodila a které se tolik lišily od tenisek ostatních dětí...“
- Želary
 - Vyhnání Gerty Schnirch
 - Jozova Hanule
 - Žitkovské bohyně**
- 27) **V Pardubicích se nachází architektonicky ojedinělá stavba provedená ve stylu rondokubismu, známá též z filmu Spalovač mrtvol. Jedná se o:**
- kostel sv. Bartoloměje
 - kaple sv. Anny
 - krematorium**
 - zámek

- 28) Který z uvedených jazyků není indoevropský?
- Albánština
 - Řečtina
 - Finština**
 - Sánškrť
- 29) Labe ústí do:
- Baltského moře
 - Azovského moře
 - Jónského moře
 - Severního moře**
- 30) Grónsko je autonomní součástí:
- Norska
 - Dánska**
 - Islandu
 - Kanady
- 31) Vyberte správnou možnost pro význam slova konsenzus/konsensus:
- ověření
 - vyloučení
 - shoda**
 - citlivost
- 32) Je-li Měsíc nedlouho po západu Slunce na západě, pak Měsíc:
- dorůstá**
 - couvá
 - je v úplňku
 - je v novu
- 33) Tzv. „teorie všeho“ by měla:
- vysvětlit vše v oblasti přírodních věd
 - spojit všechny vědecké teorie do jednoho rámce
 - spojit slabou a silnou interakci
 - spojit kvantovou mechaniku a obecnou teorii relativity**
- 34) Mají-li dvě kružnice součet poloměrů stejný jako vzdálenost středů, pak:
- jedna leží uvnitř druhé
 - nemají žádný společný bod
 - mají jeden společný bod**
 - mají dva společné body
- 35) Z výroku „Nebude-li pršet, nezmoknem“ plyne:
- zmoknem-li, bude pršet**
 - bude-li pršet, zmoknem
 - nezmoknem-li, nebude pršet
 - nic z uvedeného
- 36) Určete, které ze slov má svým významem nejbliže k přísloví „Kdo si svého mistra váží, na toho hlad nedoráží“:
- pracovitost
 - nesamostatnost
 - podlézavost
 - loajalita**
- 37) Které z následujících slov (jsou v nich přeházená písmena) neoznačuje druh stromu?
- DEJEL
 - OVJAR
 - SINARC**
 - AMALP

How they feel:

- A totally obsessed
- B secretly ashamed
- C attached and affectionate
- D happy to be different
- E extremely proud
- F too exhausted to continue
- G bored and indifferent
- H determined to amuse others

What they express:

- 1 I have an end result in mind.
- 2 My collection is putting my marriage at risk.
- 3 I want to have everything I'm interested in.
- 4 I can't afford to carry on collecting.
- 5 It's been worth the hard work.
- 6 I only keep the collection because I have to.
- 7 I only do it to make money.
- 8 People sometimes get the wrong impression.

PART 1B

You will hear an interview. First, you have a minute to read through the questions. As you listen, decide whether statements 1-10 are true or false. Circle the correct answer. You will hear the recording twice. After listening you will have half a minute to check your answers.

- 1. The interviewer suggests that Esperanto may be the best known artificial language. True - False
- 2. Esperanto was an intriguing language for people long before 1880s. True - False
- 3. According to the professor, in medieval times it was believed that the universe was constructed on linguistic principles. True - False
- 4. The professor didn't find the sound of Esperanto appealing when he first heard it. True - False
- 5. When the professor first heard Esperanto, he thought it was a dialect of Italian. True - False
- 6. Esperanto shouldn't be very difficult for people to learn. True - False
- 7. It is suggested that a person who is good at languages should be able to master Esperanto in just over a year. True - False
- 8. According to the professor, the main objection to Esperanto is that it is not very expressive. True - False
- 9. What the professor admires about the speakers of Esperanto is their dedication. True - False
- 10. The professor doesn't think an artificial language will ever replace people's mother tongue. True - False

(2) GRAMMAR STRUCTURES

PART 2A Key word transformation

For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar in meaning as possible to the original sentence, but using the word given. This word cannot be altered in any way.

- 1. We got here three hours ago. **have**
-

- 2. I don't know how you can stand getting up so early to go to the pool. **put**
-

- 3. They'll show *Avengers* at the cinema and then they'll release the DVD. **before**
-

- 4. Dr Atherton finally managed to discover the secret formula. **succeeded**

5. You'll be wasting your time if you try to get tickets for the show. **point**

6. I can't come because I have to help my dad with something. **if**

7. Make sure you take care of your little brother while I'm out. **after**

PART 2B Multiple choice – verb forms

Read the text below and for each space (1-6) circle the correct verb form (a, b, c or d).

San Francisco

Tourists to San Francisco are rarely ... (1) ... with the famous range of cultural and artistic attractions the city has to offer. But San Francisco is more famous for being on the San Andreas fault, a notorious source of earthquakes. Over seven hundred people ... (2) ... in San Francisco in the great earthquake of 1906 and more than 70 perished in another large quake in 1939. It's hard to imagine why anyone ... (3) ... to live in such a dangerous area, but millions of people choose to do so. They are all familiar with the faultline, and are aware of the potential danger if there's another powerful quake. Yet nothing, it seems, ... (4) ... people from building in San Francisco. A quick glance at a photo of the city shows a large number of modern skyscrapers, many of them completely ... (5) ... with glass.

Seismologists are constantly warning residents about the possibility of the next big quake: They expect it ... (6) ... sooner rather than later. But San Franciscans are not short of courage. Except for making doubly sure that their buildings are built to the highest safety standards, they carry on with their daily lives as if nothing could ever disrupt them.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. disappoint | b. disappointing | c. dissapointed | d. disappointed |
| 2. a. have died | b. had died | c. died | d. dyed |
| 3. a. would want | b. will want | c. want | d. is wanting |
| 4. a. can't prevent | b. won't prevent | c. will preventing | d. will prevent |
| 5. a. covered | b. covering | c. cover | d. to cover |
| 6. a. happen | b. to happen | c. happening | d. happens |

(3) READING AND VOCABULARY

PART 3A

Read the text "Five ways you could become a memory champion" on the next page and decide whether the following five statements are **true** or **false**. Write **T** for true and **F** for false in the space provided.

1.	The author claims that the majority of people try some techniques to improve their memory.	
2.	Scientists have stopped looking for answers to improving human memory.	
3.	In an experiment, people who walked backward retold what they had seen in reverse order.	
4.	For memorizing words, drawing is more effective than writing.	
5.	Idling and short sleep help all people equally.	

PART 3B

Circle one appropriate option (a-d) for statements 6-10.

6. The phrase “**take it all in**” used in this text in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to:
- keep it
 - forward it
 - write it down
 - forget it
7. The word “**staged**” used in this text in paragraph 4 is CLOSEST in meaning to:
- in a theatre
 - phased
 - arranged
 - short
8. The phrase “**recollecting**” used in this text in paragraph 5 is CLOSEST in meaning to:
- drawing
 - recalling
 - finding
 - resulting
9. The word “**one-off**” used in this text in paragraph 6 is CLOSEST in meaning to:
- occasional
 - frequent
 - short
 - recurrent
10. The word “**striking**” used in this text in paragraph 7 is CLOSEST in meaning to:
- high
 - impressive
 - risky
 - original

Five ways you could become a memory champion

By Claudia Hammond (bbc.co.uk, abridged)

- (1) Most of us wish we had better memories. If only we didn't get to the shop, knowing we must buy three things, but only remembering two. If only we didn't go upstairs, only to forget why we went up there. If only we could read information and **take it all in** easily, instead of it disappearing quickly from our minds.
- (2) There are plenty of trusted memory techniques, some of which have been around for decades – such as the use of the mnemonics and memory places. But what are scientists looking at now? More research will be needed before we can be certain of the best ways of putting these in practice, but what can the newest research tell us about the kinds of techniques we might see more of in the future?
- (3) We might think of time and space as very different things, but even in the way we talk there is more crossover than we might realise. We put events “behind us”. We “look forward” to the next weekend. The exact way we do it varies with culture, but in the Western world most of us think of the future as stretching out in space in front of us while the past stretches out behind us.
- (4) Researchers at the University of Roehampton decided to exploit this link in our minds between time and space to find a way to help us to remember events better. They showed people a list of words, pictures, and a **staged** video of a woman's handbag being stolen. The people were instructed to walk either forwards or backwards 10m across a room. When they were tested afterwards on their memory for the video, the words and the pictures, in each test the backwards-walkers remembered more. It was as though walking backwards in space encouraged their mind to go back in time and the result was that they could access their memories more easily. It even worked when they just imagined going backwards, rather than physically doing it.
- (5) There are other tricks. In 2018 a group of younger and older people were given a list of words to learn. Half were asked to do a drawing of each of the words, while the other half were instructed to write the words down while they learned them. Even though some of the words were very tricky to draw, such as “isotope”, the act of drawing made such a difference that the older people became as good as the younger people at **recollecting** the words. When we visualize something, we are encouraged to consider it in more detail and it is this deeper processing that makes us more likely to remember it. Even writing a list helps a bit, which is why when you get to the shop and

realise you've left your shopping list at home, you can still remember more items than if you hadn't written a list at all.

- (6) Also, it's been known for some time that aerobic exercise such as running can improve your memory. Regular exercise has a small general effect, but when you want to learn something in particular then a **one-off** bout of exertion does seem to help, at least in the short-term. But research suggests that if we get the timing just right, the memory boost might be even stronger. People who did 35 minutes of interval training four hours after learning a list of pictures paired with locations were better at remembering the pairs than those who did the interval training straight away.
- (7) Idleness is also a strong weapon. When people after a stroke were given a list of 15 words to memorize and then given another task to do, 10 minutes later, they could remember just 14% of that original list of words. But if instead they sat in a darkened room doing nothing at all for 15 minutes, their score rose to a **striking** 49%. The same technique has been used in various studies since by Michaela Dewar at Herriot Watt University. She found that in healthy people a short break straight after learning something even made a difference to how much they could remember a whole week later. These studies show us just how fragile new memories are, so fragile that even a short break can make a difference to whether they hang around or disappear.
- (8) If walking backwards, drawing, exercising or even taking a break sounds too much like hard work, how about taking a quick nap? Researchers in Germany found that when people were given pairs of words to memorize, they could recall more of them after a sleep of up to 90 minutes than after watching a film. But very recent research suggests this technique works best in people who are accustomed to regularly taking a nap in the afternoon. So, if you are not a habitual napper, too bad for you! THE END

PART 3C

The following article is about a scientific research of magic and its influence on human mind. Five extracts (A-E) in the table below need to be placed in the right position to complete the original text. Read them carefully and order them correctly by writing the letters of paragraphs into the tables (11-15).

Why do we like magic when we know it's a trick?

By Sean Coughlan BBC News family and education correspondent (adapted from bbc.co.uk)

Everyone knows these are tricks and not real. It's not as though we don't know our senses are being deceived. But we still watch and wait for the reveal. It might be more of a surprise to find there is a university laboratory dedicated to understanding magic - the Magic Lab, part of the psychology department at Goldsmiths University of London. It's part of a growing interest in putting magic under much more rigorous, scientific scrutiny.

11.	
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The study of magic focuses on its various aspects. *Misdirection* is a key part of magic - getting people to not look at what's important, but to distract them, change the subject, use a dramatic prop and push their attention elsewhere, so they do not see what is happening in front of their eyes. Dr Kuhn comments on how magic fools our vision.

12.	
13.	

"The lesson of magic," says Dr Kuhn, "is that even if something is recognised as false, it still makes an impression and steals our attention." Researchers are looking at how understanding magic can help to investigate the world of conspiracy theories, where manipulation is the big word. So key part of a magic trick is the *forcing technique*.

14.	
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But what's the appeal of magic? Dr Kuhn says that part of the fascination is trying to reconcile something that we've seen, with what we know is not really possible.

15.	
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From a very early age we are drawn to what we don't understand, says Dr Kuhn, with an evolutionary incentive to try to make sense of what seems to be unexplained. "We learn to develop this way," he says, showing how trickery can give "fresh insight into the strengths and weaknesses of our own minds".

A	This is where someone thinks they are choosing a card at random, but the magician is really manipulating their decision and the "choices" are false. "Free will is an illusion. People are much more suggestible than they think," says Dr Kuhn.
B	"Another example is its applicability to bigger social and political questions," he says, "such as how to respond to <i>fake news</i> and false information on social media."
C	Rabbits don't suddenly appear in top hats from nowhere. People can't get sawn in half and walk away. He says it's a sensation that produces a deep-rooted response, trying to reconcile this cognitive conflict and triggering part of the brain.
D	Gustav Kuhn, reader in psychology at the university, is head of the Magic Lab - which stands for Mind Attention and General Illusory Cognition.
E	"How do people fail to see something even though they are looking at it?" he says. Understanding this is useful in many areas, e.g. the study is used to examine areas such as road safety by looking at how to make sure drivers can really focus on what's important.

(4) LITERATURE AND CULTURE

PART 4A

Match each date with an appropriate event (select from the list 1-9) and an appropriate name (select from the list A-I). Write the answers into the table:

	Event - write a number (select from 1-9)	Name - write a letter (select from A-I)
1066		
14th century		
1776		
1861		
1979		

Events

- 1) The Beginning of the American Civil War
- 2) The Beginning of Queen Victoria's Reign
- 3) The Election of the 1st Afro-American President
- 4) The Declaration of Independence
- 5) The Election of the First Female Prime Minister of the UK
- 6) The Battle of Trafalgar
- 7) The Battle of Hastings
- 8) The Beginning of the Protectorate in England
- 9) The Lollard Movement

Names

- A) John Wycliffe
- B) William the Conqueror
- C) Martin Luther King, Jr.
- D) George IV.
- E) Abraham Lincoln
- F) Elizabeth II
- G) Margaret Thatcher
- H) Oliver Cromwell
- I) Thomas Jefferson

PART 4B

For each author's name (1-6) select his/her work from the list (A-K; some works will remain unmatched). Write the letter in the space provided next to the number:

1) _____ Harper Lee

A) *The Catcher in the Rye* (Kdo chytá v žitě)

From environment focus to appreciating the arts, Nord Anglia Education's chief executive Andrew Fitzmaurice outlines this year's education trends.

Drawing on its experience of teaching over 53,000 pupils in 56 schools 0) in 27 different countries, Nord Anglia Education 1) _____ pulled together the trends most 2) _____ to impact teaching and learning over the 3) _____ 12 months. All are linked by a growing 4) _____ for schools to better 5) _____ pupils for an uncertain future.

Andrew Fitzmaurice 6) _____ the world is constantly changing, "but we're now 7) _____ to a point where tomorrow's generation 8) _____ step into a new and unfamiliar world of work".

He added: "We're not talking about robots taking over and making humans redundant - this is 9) _____ short-sighted view. We're talking about a world 10) _____ people will use their skills and intelligence 11) _____ complement big data, automation and artificial intelligence. Careers will change, and pupils need 12) _____ right skills to remain agile as they, and the world 13) _____ them, continues to adapt."

One of the trends is crowdsourced classes. What is taught in classrooms will 14) _____ increasingly decided by pupils. They'll direct the exploration 15) _____ subjects, drawing on topical issues affecting the world 16) _____ live in. The role of teaching becomes 17) _____ more about coaching and helping pupils to 18) _____ only build their knowledge, but to also make better sense of 19) _____ they are learning. Lesson planning 20) _____ be kept flexible and focused on garnering student input at the very beginning.

(adapted from academytoday.co.uk)

(5) GAP FILLING - OP

Read the text below and fill in each gap with one word which fits best.

The Secret to Success Is the Belief That We Control It

Research shows that how much control we perceive to have over our lives predicts 0) how productive and successful we 1) _____ be in life.

Nearly fifty years ago, Julian Rotter 2) _____ a concept called "focus of control". He noticed that people 3) _____ have an "internal focus of control" believe that 4) _____ are responsible for their 5) _____ fates - success depends on hard work and luck favors the prepared mind. 6) _____ have an "external focus of control". For them, we're powerless puppets in a game of chance, unable to change 7) _____.

The unfortunate consequence 8) _____ external focus of control is that it could 9) _____ to poor performance and laziness. If the world is run by the few people in power, why bother? On the other 10) _____, when we believe that we can control our lives, we're less 11) _____ to passively watch the future unfold. We don't blame bad outcomes 12) _____ bad luck but a lack of effort, 13) _____ we make a point to try harder the next time.

One 14) _____ to encourage an internal focus is to understand intelligence, talent, and work ethic as skills to 15) _____ developed. That's why grit and good mentors are so 16) _____. Everyone screws up sometimes - but our response determines 17) _____ productive and creative we actually are. Do we 18) _____ to a deadlock, assuming we're just unlucky to face a hard problem? 19) _____ do we dive deeper, believing that the answer is 20) _____ our grasp?

(adapted from inc.com)

(5) GAP FILLING – MA-MI

Read the text below and fill in each gap with one word which fits best.

A few simple ways to save money

Sometimes the hardest thing 0) about saving money is just getting started. This step-by-step 1) _____ on how to save money can help you develop a simple and realistic plan to save for goals, 2) _____ or small.

Record your expenses

(3) _____ first step to saving money is to figure out how 4) _____ you spend. Keep track of all your expenses – 5) _____ means every coffee, household item and cash tip. 6) _____ you have your data, organize the numbers by categories, such as gas, groceries and mortgage, and total each amount. Consider using your 7) _____ card or bank statements to help you 8) _____ this.

Make a budget

Once you have an idea of what you spend 9) _____ a month, you can begin to organize your recorded 10) _____ into a workable budget. Your budget 11) _____ outline how your expenses measure 12) _____ to your income—so you can plan your spending and limit overspending. In addition to your monthly expenses, be 13) _____ to factor in expenses that occur 14) _____ but not every month, such as car maintenance.

Plan on saving money

Now that you've made a budget, create a savings category within it. Try to save 10 to 15 percent of your 15) _____. If your expenses are so 16) _____ that you can't save that much, 17) _____ might be time to cut back. 18) _____ do so, identify nonessentials that you can spend 19) _____ on, such as entertainment and dining out, and find 20) _____ to save on your fixed monthly expenses.