

Úkoly k textům A, B, C (subtesty A, B, C) najdete na záznamových listech č. 1 a 2, do nichž budete vpisovat své odpovědi.

Text A

The following extract describes the Graysons' housing problems.

Will Grayson hated mornings like this: this time of the year. Not so dark that when the alarm went he could guiltlessly ignore its call and steal, as long as the kids remained asleep next door, ten or fifteen minutes more, but just light enough, the sky beginning to break at the far horizon to prise him from the bed.

Alongside him, Lorraine stirred and for a moment he turned back towards her warmth, her hand reaching sleepily for his as he kissed the smooth skin of her shoulder then rolled away.

Downstairs, he pulled on his running gear and laced up his shoes, Susie's first cry reaching him as he slipped the bolt on the door and stepped outside. A few stretching exercises and he set off along the narrow road towards the end of the village, the path that would take him between the fields towards the fen.

Though there were times when he would deny it, disclaim responsibility, it was Will whose decision had finally brought them here, this small, strung-out village in the sparsely populated north of the country, where everything beneath the widening sky seemed to be water, sometimes even the land.

Lorraine, it was true, had been prodding them, even before Jake, their first child, had been born: wanting them to move out of the city, away from the small terraced house with its pinch-sized garden and damp walls. Somewhere in the country where they could find more space and room, fresh air, somewhere healthy for the kids – she had always talked of two, at least – to grow. And Will had half-agreed but had hung back, uncertain, valuing the push and flurry of Cambridge proper, the proximity of friends, and dreading the long commute into work, the backed-up lines of barely moving traffic. Maybe they should stick fast, stay where they were, extend upwards if she liked, a loft conversion, plenty enough of those. But then, driving east of Ely, having looked at something in the town – no bigger than where they already were and close to twice the price – they had been attracted by a For Sale sign pointing away from the main road, not an estate agent's board, but one the owner had put up himself; a builder with an eye for design who had bought the land two years before and built this place – simple, clean lines, pale wood and glass – as a dream house for his wife. His dream, as it turned out, not hers.

Will liked the wooden porch that ran the length of the building at the rear, the comfortable feel of the rooms, the high, broad windows with views out towards Ely cathedral and the slow-setting sun.

'So what do you think?' he'd asked Lorraine, and read the answer happily in her eyes.

Once the novelty had worn off they were certain they had made a mistake. The drive to the police station where Will was based, close to Cambridge city centre on Parkside, took even longer some days – most days – than he had reckoned and in the long hours that he was away, Lorraine, marooned with a barely crawling child for company, felt as if she were going slowly out of her mind. Sometimes not so slowly at all.

'Okay,' Will said. 'Sell up. Cut our losses. Find somewhere else.'

They stayed. Gradually, almost grudgingly, Lorraine found other women in the village, other mothers, with whom she had common cause; Will's move, as detective inspector, into the Major Investigation Team was confirmed, taking DS Helen Walker with him as his number two, a working relationship that had sparked and flourished now for close on five years. How much longer Will could hang on to her before she was heading a squad of her own, he wasn't sure.

Obrat!

Text B

150 years on, why no grand plan for the Tube?

By Christian Wolmar

The Underground is the least loved of British inventions, especially by its passengers at rush hour. It is cited as an excuse for being late at work more often than it is praised.

Nevertheless, when the first underground train, operated by the Metropolitan Railway, puffed and wheezed down the track between Paddington and Farringdon 150 years ago, it did not just mark the invention of a new form of transport but actually revolutionised the very nature of cities.

The Times had been sceptical that the idea would catch on. During construction, its correspondent wrote: “A subterranean railway under London was awfully suggestive of dark, noisome tunnels ... passages inhabited by rats, soaked with sewer drippings and poisoned by the escape of gas mains.” He underestimated Londoners’ fortitude.

On that first day of public travel, January 10, 1863 (VIPs travelled the day before), 30,000 people ventured into those “noisome tunnels”. Within a few years, extensions were sprouting out to remote villages, bringing them into the Metropolitan fold.

The Metropolitan Railway’s success was all the more remarkable in that it was the only underground railway in the world ever to be operated by steam engines. The atmosphere was bad enough to ensure that pharmacies did good business selling “Metropolitan Mixtures” to choking passengers.

The journey may have taken place in a cloud of smoke but the idea was to enable Londoners to live in little houses with gardens far from the dirty factories. No longer would they have to live in the rookeries of Seven Dials or the slums of Southwark. Ironically, underground and suburban railways have allowed towns to remain more compact. Without them London would have been redesigned on the urban American model – wide streets and huge parking lots to accommodate the daily drive to work. Many of London’s landmarks would have been torn down to accommodate the insatiable appetite of the motor car.

The Underground has been a civilising influence even if people have no affection for it when they are squeezed, nose to armpit, into the cramped trains. That overcrowding is the result of the system’s success but also of the failure to invest in it by successive generations of politicians.

Remarkably, by 1907 all but two of the current Tube lines – all built by private companies – had opened. But when governments took over funding because of rising costs, the opportunity to build on that situation was missed. In the following 62 years, there were only extensions into the suburbs rather than any additions to the network in Central London. Even the Victoria Line (opened in 1969) and the Jubilee (1979 and 2000) had no new stations within the area bounded by the Circle Line. And there are still significant areas of the capital that have no Tube such as Chelsea and Fleet Street; London is still short of at least two lines.

London is still suffering from the failure of imagination that has dogged the history of its great invention. Politicians look at “business cases” or suggest new lines “need to pay their way” when it is so obvious that a healthy, growing Underground is the very basis for a healthy growing London economy. Even after 150 years of success and worldwide imitation, that lesson has still to be learnt.

Text C

Southern England's chalklands

The White Cliffs of Dover are one of the world's most recognisable geological features. The 110-metre-high cliffs are comprised of chalk with streaks of black flint and mark the point where the North Downs meets the English Channel.

Facing continental Europe ____ (20), these crumbling white escarpments have been the first or last sight of England for sea travellers over many centuries. The dusty chalk cliffs also act as a daunting natural defence in times of conflict, most notably during the Second World War.

While chalk cliffs are fairly common on England's southern coast, they are a rare sight elsewhere in Europe. Apart from ____ (21) Northern Ireland and Pas de Calais and Normandy in France, chalk cliffs are only found on the Baltic islands of Mon in Denmark and Rugen, Germany. In fact, ____ (22) southern England represents about 80 per cent of the world's chalklands and is largely responsible for the unique characteristics of the landscape in this part of the country.

Chalk is composed of around 90 per cent calcium carbonate and belongs to the same family of rocks as limestone. However, the characteristics of chalk are very different as limestone is barely half calcium carbonate, the rest being the impurities ____ (23). By comparison, chalk is whiter, softer and flakier, and also very alkaline. Another characteristic of chalk is its high permeability. The quick drainage after rain and relative lack of standing water on the surface led to the downs' ridges becoming favoured transport routes in ancient times.

As any walker along the South Downs Way in Sussex or the Ridgeway in Oxfordshire knows, chalk grasslands support a rich variety of wildflowers and grasses. The undulating downs of these counties ____ (24), were originally cloaked in woodland but were cleared during the Neolithic period. Centuries of livestock grazing has helped maintain the biodiversity ____ (25).

VOLNÝ PÍSEMNÝ PROJEV (= 2 kompozice)**I. Volné téma (300 – 330 slov, kompozice pod 220 slov je nevyhovující)**

Zvolte jedno ze tří následujících témat:

1 Argument/Advice: Effective relocation

V dnešní době je běžné, že firmy vysílají své zaměstnance dlouhodobě pracovní do zahraničí. Jakými znalostmi, dovednostmi a osobními vlastnostmi by se tito lidé měli vyznačovat? Přijal(a) byste nabídku práce v cizí zemi – proč ano/ne? Na jaké potíže může narazit člověk, přicházející do země s naprosto odlišnou kulturou (jiná životní úroveň, jiný životní styl atd.)? Co by měl vědět cizinec o České republice, aby se dokázal úspěšně adaptovat na život v naší zemi? Uveďte konkrétní příklady specifik České republiky – typické zvyklosti a stereotypy chování – např. při setkání s lidmi, na návštěvě, při stolování, odívání při různých příležitostech apod.

2 Opinion/Comparison: What makes a painting/drawing/sculpture good or bad

Co podle vašeho názoru rozhoduje o tom, zda je umělecké dílo – obraz, kresba či socha – dobré nebo špatné? Je to technika umělce, estetičnost a harmonie díla, jeho originalita nebo působení na diváka? Uveďte jedno umělecké dílo, obraz, kresbu nebo sochu, které se vám velmi líbí, popište je a pokuste se vysvětlit, proč ho považujete za skvělé. Pokud navštěvujete galerie – jakým dáváte přednost? Vlastníte nějaké umělecké dílo či díla? Jak se od sebe liší následující dva obrazy, co asi zobrazují a který z nich se vám více líbí?



Některá umělecká díla, zvláště ultramoderní umělecká díla, vzbuzují kontroverzní reakce diváků. Je ve vašem či v krajském městě nebo v Praze konkrétní příklad podobného díla?

3 Narrative: Are you a sun-seeker?

Statisíce českých turistů zamíří v létě do ciziny, mnozí z nich stráví dovolenou v Chorvatsku. Proč je tato destinace tak populární? Trávíte vy sám/sama také rád/a dovolenou či prázdniny v zemi s teplejším podnebím? Jaká jsou rizika spojená s pobytem na jižním sluníčku? Vyprávějte podrobně o letní dovolené, která pro vás byla prozatím nejlepší (popište místo, aktivity i zážitky). Jak si představujete ideální dovolenou? Jaké jsou vaše konkrétní plány na léto 2013?

II. Povinné téma (120 – 150 slov)**Website comment: Customer service**

Napište na web komentář o své špatné zkušenosti s obsluhou, buď při nakupování zboží nebo při návštěvě restaurace či podobného zařízení poskytujícího služby. Můžete psát i o tom, co jste sami neprožili, ale znáte z vyprávění blízké osoby.

Subtest A

Doplňte v anglickém překladu slova, která jsou v českém textu podtržena, a napište je k číslům 1 – 24 na záznamovém listu č. 5.

Bylo slunečné odpoledne a já jsem si šla pro něco (1) do ložnice. Vzpomínám si, jaký byl jasný den, a protože závěsy v místnosti nebyly pořádně zatažené, pronikaly dovnitř paprsky slunce a bylo vidět všechn prach ve vzduchu (2). Neměla jsem v úmyslu si tu kazetu přehrát (3), ale protože jsem tam byla úplně sama (4), z náhlého impulzu jsem ji vytáhla ze své krabice s poklady a vložila ji do přehrávače.

Kdokoli ho používal (5) naposledy, asi nastavil zvuk víc nahlas, co já vím. Ale bylo to mnohem hlasitější, než (6) jak jsem si to obvykle pouštěla já, a možná proto jsem ji neslyšela (7) dřív. Nebo jsem možná v té chvíli už propadla pocitu sebeuspokojení. Zkrátka, to, co jsem dělala, bylo (8), že jsem se pomalu kolébala do rytmu té písničky a k prsům jsem si tiskla imaginární dítě. No, a aby to všechno bylo ještě trapnější, vzala jsem si tentokrát polštář a představovala si, že je to dítě. Tak jsem pomalu tančila s očima zavřenýma a pokaždé, když zazněla ta slova, jsem tiše zpívala:

„Ach bejby, bejby, neopouštěj mě...“

Písnička byla už skoro u konce, když mě něco přimělo si uvědomit, že nejsem sama (9). Otevřela jsem oči a zjistila jsem, že hledím přímo na Madam, která stála ve dveřích.

Strnula jsem leknutím. Potom jsem po pár vteřinách začala pociťovat jakési nové zděšení, protože mi došlo, že na té situaci je něco zvláštního (10). Dveře byly skoro napůl otevřené (11) – měli jsme takové pravidlo, že se dveře do ložnice nemají úplně zavírat, vyjma, když jsme spali (12) – ale Madam se vůbec ani nepřiblížila k prahu. Stála venku na chodbě, velmi tiše, hlavu nakloněnou ke straně, aby viděla, co tam uvnitř dělám (13). A zvláštní na tom bylo, že plakala. Možná to dokonce bylo (14) její tiché vzlyknutí, které mě vytrhlo ze zasnění.

Když tak o tom teď přemýšlím, připadá mi (15), že i když nebyla vychovatelka, byla dospělá (16) a měla něco říct nebo udělat (17), třeba mi prostě vynadat nebo tak. Pak bych věděla, jak se mám chovat (18). Ale ona tam venku jen dál stála (19) a vzlykala, dívala se na mě zpoza dveří s tím stejným pohledem v očích (20), jaký vždycky mívala, když na nás hleděla, jako kdyby viděla něco (21), z čeho jí naskakuje husí kůže. Až na to, že tentokrát v tom pohledu bylo ještě něco. Něco jiného, čemu jsem nemohla přijít na kloub.

Nevěděla jsem, co mám dělat nebo říct ani co mám očekávat. Třeba vejde do pokoje, bude na mě křičet, třeba mě dokonce uhodí, neměla jsem tušení (22). Ona se však otočila a v příštím okamžiku jsem slyšela její kroky, jak opouštějí chatku. Uvědomila jsem si, že začala hrát další písnička, a tak jsem to vypnula (23) a posadila se na nejbližší (24) postel. A jak jsem tam tak seděla, viděla jsem z okna přímo před sebou, jak Madam pospíchá k hlavní budově. Neohlédla se, ale z toho, jak měla schoulená ramena, jsem poznala, že pořád ještě pláče.

It was a sunny afternoon and I ___ to our dorm ___ (1). I remember how bright it was because the curtains in our room hadn't been pulled properly, and you could see the sun coming in big shafts and see ___ (2). I ___ (3), but since I ___ (4), an impulse made me get it out of my collection box and put it into the player.

Maybe the volume had been turned up by ___ (5) it last, I don't know. But it ___ (6) I usually had it and that was probably ___ (7) her before I did. Or maybe I'd just got complacent by then. Anyway, ___ (8) swaying about slowly in time to the song, holding an imaginary baby to my breast. In fact, to make it all even more embarrassing, it was one of those times I'd grabbed a pillow to stand in for the baby, and I was doing this slow dance, my eyes closed, singing along softly each time those lines came around again:

“Oh baby, baby, never let me go...”

The song was almost over when something ___ (9), and I opened my eyes to find myself staring at Madame framed in the doorway.

I froze in shock. Then within a second or two, I began to feel a new kind of alarm, because I could see ___ (10) the situation. The ___ (11) – it was a sort of rule we couldn't close dorm doors completely ___ (12) – but Madame hadn't nearly come up to the threshold. She was out in the corridor, standing very still, her head angled to one side to give her a view of ___ (13). And the odd thing was she was crying. It ___ (14) one of her sobs that had come through the song to jerk me out of my dream.

When I think about this now, ___ (15), even if she wasn't a guardian, she ___ (16), and ___ (17), even if it was just to tell me off. Then I ___ (18). But she ___ (19) there, sobbing and sobbing, staring at me through the doorway ___ (20) she always had when she looked at us, ___ (21) that gave her the creeps. Except this time there was something else, something extra in that look I couldn't fathom.

I didn't know what to do or say, or what to expect next. Perhaps she would come into the room, shout at me, hit me even, I ___ (22). As it was, she turned and the next moment I could hear her footsteps leaving the hut. I realized the tape had gone on to the next track, and I ___ (23) and ___ (24) bed. And as I did so, I saw through the window in front of me her figure hurrying off towards the main house. She didn't glance back, but I could tell from the way her back was hunched up she was still crying.

Obrat!

Subtest B

Dejte slova v závorkách do správného tvaru, času a pořadí. Odpovědi (i víceslovné) napište k číslům 25 – 40 na záznamovém listu č. 5.

Guy Fawkes' Night

If you are in England on the evening of November the fifth, you will see the night sky full of fireworks, like New Year's Eve in other parts of Europe. Big garden fires ___ (25, burn) everywhere, and families ___ (26, have) parties. It is Bonfire Night and it ___ (27, have) a long history.

Nearly 400 years ago, on 5 November 1605, a man named Guy Fawkes, together with a number of others, planned ___ (28, blow) up the Houses of Parliament when all the members, together with the king and his family, ___ (29, be) there for its opening day. The reason that they wanted to kill so many people was that they ___ (30, hope) to start a Catholic revolution against the king, James I, who was a Protestant. James ___ (31, passed) laws that seemed unfair to Catholics, and many cruel things ___ (32, happen, already) as Protestants and Catholics tried ___ (33, get) control of the countries that made up Great Britain.

By digging tunnels, the plotters got into the cellars under the Houses of Parliament and placed 36 barrels of gunpowder there. However, people found out about the plan and the cellars ___ (34, search). Guy Fawkes ___ (35, guard) the gunpowder, so he was the first ___ (36, arrest). Under torture, he gave the names of the rest of the gang, and they ___ (37, try, all) and executed.

At that time, many people in England were afraid that the Catholics ___ (38, try) to take over the country, and the gunpowder plot nearly ___ (39, make) their worst dreams ___ (40, come) true. Many people celebrated the execution of the plotters by putting figures of Guy Fawkes on large fires and burning lots of gunpowder in the form of fireworks.

Subtest C

Doplňte vynechaná slova tak, aby každá věta i text jako celek dávaly smysl. K jednotlivým číslům 41 – 56 na záznamovém listu č. 5 napište jedno slovo.

Squatting as political statement

It's a cold windy night in San Francisco, and three men are about to take shelter in a vacant apartment building. One of them digs a crowbar and bolt cutters out of his backpack; he keeps a careful ___ (41) out for the police or a passerby. ___ (42) a matter of seconds they've snipped off the lock and opened the door. They survey the house, looking ___ (43) any signs of occupancy or renovation – newspapers or mail, paint buckets or ladders. Satisfied that the house has ___ (44) empty for some time, they relax and settle ___ (45) for the night. Tomorrow, they'll put a new padlock ___ (46) the door, and set about fixing up their new home.

All ___ (47) the world, at different moments in history, people have challenged ___ (48) idea of land ownership ___ (49) taking over unused property and putting it ___ (50) use. Though the exact origins of the term "squatter" ___ (51) unclear, it has been used ___ (52) centuries to describe a person who has settled on land (or moved into a house) ___ (53) legal title to the property. Squatting differs greatly from city to city, from country to country. In many countries, squatting is a crime. In others, it is regarded ___ (54) a civil conflict between the owner and the squatters – in almost ___ (55) case, the courts have ruled ___ (56) favor of the property owner.

Subtest D

Změňte věty subtestu D na záznamovém listu č. 5 tak, aby nová věta svým významem odpovídala větě původní. Chybějící části nové věty dopište k číslům 57 – 66 (max. 5 slov do každého rámečku).

Státní jazyková zkouška všeobecná

- písemná část -

ANGLIČTINA

Jaro 2013

Písemná zkouška se skládá ze 4 částí:

- 1) I/RC - porozumění čtenému (3 subtesty)
- 2) II/WR - volný písemný projev (2 subtesty)
- 3) III/LC - porozumění slyšenému (3 subtesty)
- 4) IV/GR - gramatické struktury (4 subtesty)

Provádění testů je rozděleno přestávkou do dvou bloků.

Přibližná délka zkoušky je 4 hodiny. Časové limity pro jednotlivé části:

- 1) I/RC - 60 minut
- 2) II/WR - 85 minut
- 3) III/LC - 45 minut
- 4) IV/GR - 50 minut

.....

Výsledky písemné části státní jazykové zkoušky všeobecné

	Počet bodů	Vyhověl(a) ano / ne	Opravit(a)
I. Porozumění čtenému	<input type="text"/>	_____	_____
II. Písemný projev	<input type="text"/>	_____	_____
III. Porozumění slyšenému	<input type="text"/>	_____	_____
IV. Gramatické struktury	<input type="text"/>	_____	_____
Výsledný počet bodů	<input style="border: 2px solid black;" type="text"/>		
Celkové hodnocení (slovy)	<input style="border: 2px solid black;" type="text"/>		



Subtest A

Choose the best answer and write it in the boxes provided:

1 On the morning described, Will Grayson

- A stayed in bed a quarter of an hour longer.
 B decided it was too dark to get up early.
 C got up soon after the crack of dawn.
 D took no notice of the alarm-clock.

2 The Graysons lived in a village

- A with a narrow path winding up a hill.
 B surrounded by low-lying wetlands.
 C located between several lakes.
 D sprawling in all directions.

3 What was Lorraine's main reason for settling in the country?

- A The city's unhygienic overpopulation.
 B The city's lack of amenities for children.
 C Their cramped, dilapidated surroundings.
 D She worried excessively about her son's health.

4 At first, Will was reluctant to leave Cambridge because he might

- A be too far from his workplace and distant from his friends.
 B have to find another job closer to his new home.
 C miss the well-organized city traffic and have to commute daily.
 D need to get used to a completely new life-style in the country.

5 What did Will consider instead of moving?

- A That they put up with their Cambridge terraced house.
 B That they sell their house and buy an attic conversion.
 C That they move into a spacious flat in a high-rise building.
 D That they add more space under the roof of their house.

6 How did the Graysons find their new home?

- A They came across a house only double the price of their own.
 B They noticed an ideal house advertised by an estate agency.
 C Someone didn't finish building a dream house for his wife.
 D Someone was selling a house that his wife disdained to live in.

Identifikační číslo

7 What feature did the new house not possess?

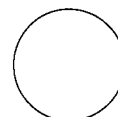
- A A particularly beautiful view at dusk.
 B A covered area at the back of the house.
 C A pleasant and cosy interior.
 D An elaborately decorated façade.

8 Soon after the Graysons purchased the house,

- A each of them had reason to regret the move.
 B Will regretted their decision more than his wife.
 C Lorraine realized the house wasn't worth the price.
 D Will lost his job as detective inspector in Cambridge.

Give a good **Czech translation** of the following extract from Text A:

9 Lorraine, marooned with a barely crawling child for company, felt as if she were going slowly out of her mind.



Subtest B

You have read Text B. Now choose 3 of the following statements which say the same as the author of the article. Write letters indicating the chosen statements **next to numbers 10–12**:

- A The Tube tunnels used to be extremely noisy in the middle of the 19th century.
B The development of the underground network was really rapid in the initial stages.
C If it hadn't been for the Underground, the British capital would probably resemble American cities more than it does.
D Lots of places of historical interest in London had to give way to transport infrastructure.
E One of the penalties of the Tube's popularity with its passengers is discomfort while travelling.
F Constructing two more lines will be enough to complete the current underground network in order to satisfy the capital's citizens.

10

11

12

Obrat'

Using the information from Text B, complete the following sentences (**do not use more than 6 words**):

A journalist described the first underground tunnels as a gloomy place infested with

13

Despite media scepticism, as many as 14

Londoners had the courage to take the first ride.

The Underground made it possible for factory workers to exchange inferior housing for

15

The majority of the lines had originally been financed by 16

During the past 100 years the number of Underground lines has only grown by

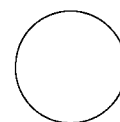
17

The last but one line to be added was the 18

Politicians seem to underestimate the Tube although the future

19

depends largely on it.



Subtest C

Decide which of the following phrases (A–I) go into the numbered gaps in Text C. There are three extra phrases. Write letters indicating the chosen phrases **next to numbers 20–25**. Each letter **must** be used only **once**.

- A - the seemingly commonplace chalk-down landscape of
- B - the naturalist can expect to see it
- C - which make it a superior rock for building
- D - , as well as in Wiltshire and Hampshire
- E - that doesn't grow anywhere else
- F - short sections of coast in
- G - covered in sweeping grasslands
- H - at the narrowest part of the Channel
- I - that's unique to this landscape

20

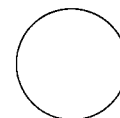
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22

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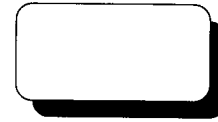
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Assessment (I + II)

a) Accuracy and comprehensibility (0-12)	
b) Vocabulary and sentence construction (0-8)	
c) Form and compositional organisation (0-2)	
d) Content and relevance of information, coverage (0-3)	

Identifikační číslo



Definitivní verzi I. části pište na orazítkovaný papír; II. část na tento záznamový list.

II. Website comment: Customer service (120 – 150 words)



Subtest A

Identifikační číslo

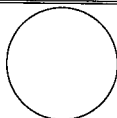
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Subtest B

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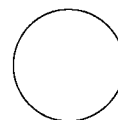
Subtest C

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Subtest D



- 57 When he was hanging up the phone, it was difficult for him not to grin.
He couldn't [] as he
[] up the phone.
- 58 He seemed to me to be a social worker looking after homeless people.
I [] him for a social worker taking
[] homeless.
- 59 I didn't bring anything because I expected that she would want me to carry her heavy luggage.
I [] nothing in case she
[] to carry her heavy luggage.
- 60 When she asked me to put down everything it was like being at school.
When I [] detailed notes it felt as if I
[] at school.
- 61 The fact that she had paid off the house and wasn't indebted to anybody made her feel proud.
She was [] off the house and
[] debts.
- 62 I would like my son to control his own life instead of just hanging about the club scene.
I wish my son [] in control of his own life and
[] about the club scene.
- 63 She started crying and explained that she had less money than she needed to survive.
She burst into [], explaining she didn't have
[] by.
- 64 "Why not enjoy a little guilty pleasure, playing cards?"
Let's enjoy a little guilty pleasure and play a [],
[] we?
- 65 He was probably working as a bodyguard, but his parents were not very happy about it.
He was working as some [] bodyguard,
[] make his parents very happy.
- 66 The price of the document was extremely high, so he folded it carefully to prevent it from creasing.
He folded the [] document carefully
so that it [] creased.

