

## MATURITA PRACTICE – grammar and vocabulary

### MONEY

In small, primitive societies nobody (0) needed money because (1) \_\_\_\_\_ worked together and shared things. But in bigger societies people have to specialise. For example, one person spends (2) \_\_\_\_\_ his time making pots and another spends his time fishing. The fisherman needs pots and the potter needs fish, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they exchange or 'barter'.

However, this system can (4) \_\_\_\_\_ very complicated if, for example, the potter wants ten fish, but the fisherman wants only one pot. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ this reason people began to use 'money'. They agreed to take (6) \_\_\_\_\_ object of metal in exchange for (7) \_\_\_\_\_ they were selling. They could collect these objects and wait (8) \_\_\_\_\_ they found something they really wanted to buy.

Gold and silver were often used as money (9) \_\_\_\_\_ they can be divided into small quantities and they are not damaged by water or air. Gold is especially (10) \_\_\_\_\_ because there is not (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of it in the world and it is difficult to (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of the ground where it is mixed with rocks.

- |               |              |              |             |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 A/ somebody | B/ anybody   | C/ everybody | D/ nobody   |
| 2 A/ some     | B/ every     | C/ all       | D/ most     |
| 3 A/ although | B/ but       | C/ so        | D/ because  |
| 4 A/ become   | B/ start     | C/ happen    | D/ begin    |
| 5 A/ For      | B/ From      | C/ Because   | D/ As       |
| 6 A/ a        | B/ an        | C/ -         | D/ their    |
| 7 A/ that     | B/ those     | C/ which     | D/ what     |
| 8 A/ after    | B/ while     | C/ until     | D/ for      |
| 9 A/ and      | B/ or        | C/ but       | D/ because  |
| 10 A/ wealthy | B/ valuable  | C/ rich      | D/ worth    |
| 11 A/ much    | B/ many      | C/ mostly    | D/ most     |
| 12 A take for | B/ take from | C/ take up   | D/ take out |

## Atypical Hobbies and Interests in the Czech Republic

Hobbies is the term (1)\_\_\_\_\_ defines various leisure activities. Every person (2)\_\_\_\_\_ some kind of hobby. They can be divided into many groups. Many people love (3)\_\_\_\_\_ things such as stamps or butterflies. Other people prefer creative activities and so they enjoy painting, music (4)\_\_\_\_\_.

Collecting is really famous activity and nearly every person in the world collect something. Even young generation enjoys collecting cards, cars or toys. So (5)\_\_\_\_\_ can be collected, from children's toys to glass, jewellery or porcelain. The only (6)\_\_\_\_\_ of this activity is limited space and money.

Gardening is also very popular in (7)\_\_\_\_\_ days. It is mainly women's activity but still more and more men love it. Many people living in houses have a garden and they want to make the garden beautiful. Many people grow and care for plants and trees in their gardens. For (8)\_\_\_\_\_ people the gardening is the way how to produce food or create aesthetic landscapes. Nowadays, more and more people prefer growing fruits and vegetables by their own because (9)\_\_\_\_\_ in supermarkets are full of dangerous pesticides which have bad impact on our health. For other people it is a kind of exercise. In summer, more and more Czechs do barbecue parties in their gardens. They grill meat and vegetables and drink alcohol.

Men also like Do-It-Yourself activities. In other words, they do some work on their home instead of letting someone to do it. They improve their home, repair cars or create new things. It is good manual work.

Fishing is another popular activity in the Czech Republic. They can fish on various types of boats or from the river bank. Fishing is (10)\_\_\_\_\_ and it is not hard to find place for practising this activity so everyone can fish.

16.1	a) that	b) where	c) who
16.2	a) have	b) has	c) having
16.3	a) collect	b) collecting	c) collected
16.4	a) atc.	b) itc.	c) etc.
16.5	a) nothing	b) something	c) anything
16.6	a) disadvantages	b) advantages	c) reasons
16.7	a) these	b) that	c) this
16.8	a) none	b) any	c) some
16.9	a) feed	b) food	c) foot
16.10	a) nonexpensive	b) inexpensive	c) ilexpensive