

**Országos angol nyelvi verseny**  
**2010/2011.**  
**első (iskolai) forduló**

*Kedves Versenyző Tanuló!*

*Mielőtt hozzáfognál a feladatok megoldásához, pontosan töltsd ki az alábbi adatlapot.*

*A forduló feladatainak megoldásához 1 óra 30 perc (90 perc) áll rendelkezésedre. Minden egyes feladatnál figyelmesen olvasd el az utasításokat! A feladatlap kitöltésekor használhatsz ceruzát és radírt, de ügyelj, hogy maradjon időd tollal átírni a végső megoldásokat! Áthúzott, átfestett, zárójelbe tett vagy „vakart” megoldásokat nem fogadunk el.*

*A feladatok értelmezéséhez és megoldásához tanári segítséget ne kérj, szótárt ne használj!*

*Az iskolai fordulóban elért eredményedről szaktanárodtól kapsz tájékoztatást.*

*Jó munkát, eredményes versenyzést!*

**A versenyző tölti ki** NYOMTATOTT NAGYBETŰVEL KÉRJÜK KITÖLTENI

<b>Versenyző neve:</b>	
<b>Évfolyam/osztály:</b>	
<b>Megye:</b>	
<b>Iskola neve:</b>	
<b>Iskola címe, irányítószáma:</b>	
<b>Felkészítő tanár neve:</b>	

*A szaktanár tölti ki*

<b>A tanuló iskolai fordulóban elért pontszáma:</b>	
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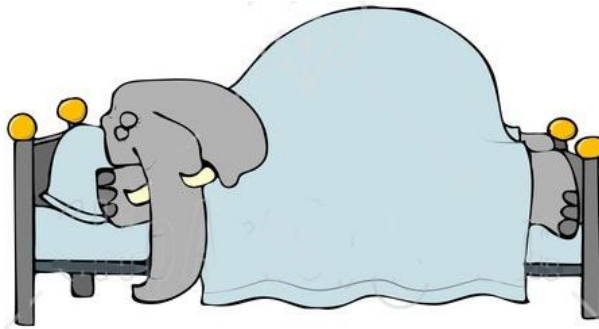
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**a szaktanár aláírása**

**Exercise 1: Match the beginnings of the jokes with their punchlines.**

*Example:* 0. Where's your homework on memory?      Your reply is x; I forgot to take it home, so I couldn't do it.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 0. Where's your homework on memory?   | x; I forgot to take it home, so I couldn't do it. |
| 1. What would you do if you had 5 cakes and the boy next to you took three?                 | a; £10. I don't have a brother.                   |
| 2. If you saw something with two mouths, three noses and four eyes, what would you call it? | b; I would have the wrong clothes on.             |
| 3. If you had £100 in one pocket and £50 in the other pocket, what would you have?          | c; Sleep somewhere else.                          |
| 4. Lisa, if you had £10 and you gave five to your brother, what would you have?             | d; Very, very ugly.                               |
| 5. What would you do if you saw an elephant sleeping in your bed?                           | e; Fight him.                                     |



0	1	2	3	4	5
x					

/5




**Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjective. The verb form which the adjective is formed is given in brackets.**

*Example:* 0. Don't go to that restaurant – the food is revolting (revolt).

1. People who talk about football all the time are \_\_\_\_\_ (bore).
2. Looking after children all day long is very \_\_\_\_\_ (tire).
3. By the evening, I'm completely \_\_\_\_\_ (exhaust).
4. The scenery in the Austrian Alps is absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze).
5. The film was so \_\_\_\_\_ (move) that I cried at the end.

/5

**Exercise 3: Read the following text about diamonds. Each sentence has got a missing word. Decide which of the four words is the correct one to complete the sentence. Please, circle it.**

 Diamond is the hardest \_\_\_\_\_ (0) known to man. Diamonds come in  many colours but clear diamonds, known as white diamonds, are \_\_\_\_\_ (1) valuable. They are made \_\_\_\_\_ (2) a mineral form of carbon. South Africa is one of the main \_\_\_\_\_ (3) of diamonds. Before \_\_\_\_\_ (4) of diamonds in Africa, the only location in which they had been found was India. As diamond is so hard, it is often used \_\_\_\_\_ (5) cutting. The word diamond \_\_\_\_\_ (6) from the Greek word 'ademas', which means invincible. The largest diamond \_\_\_\_\_ (7) found in a mine in South Africa \_\_\_\_\_ (8) 1905. However, diamonds have to be cut to \_\_\_\_\_ (9) the crystal forms that we know. The Crown Jewels in London \_\_\_\_\_ (10) some of the largest  and most valuable cut diamonds in the world.

0. a; element      b; material      c; metal       d; substance
1. a; absolutely      b; extremely      c; nearly      d; slightly
2. a; among      b; of      c; in      d, by
3. a; places      b; fountains      c; sources      d; spots
4. a; meeting      b; the discovery      c, coming across      d; the invention
5. a; for      b; at      c; in      d; by
6. a; gives      b; takes      c; comes      d; gets
7. a; has been      b; were      c; is      d; was
8. a; at      b; in      c; on      d; for
9. a; develop      b; fabricate      c; produce      d; invent
10. a; exist      b; make      c, attach      d; contain

**Exercise 4: Look at the word in bold and decide which of the three words next to it sounds the same and circle it.**

*Example:* 0. **read** (*inf.*) a; read (*past*) (b)reed c; read (*past participle*)

- |                   |            |           |           |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. <b>write</b>   | a; writ    | b; riot   | c; right  |
| 2. <b>piece</b>   | a; peas    | b; peace  | c; pierce |
| 3. <b>break</b>   | a; brake   | b; bleak  | c; bake   |
| 4. <b>sun</b>     | a; sum     | b; son    | c; song   |
| 5. <b>hour</b>    | a; our     | b, owl    | c; howl   |
| 6. <b>fair</b>    | a; far     | b; fear   | c; fare   |
| 7. <b>through</b> | a; thought | b; threw  | c; thrown |
| 8. <b>ate</b>     | a; hate    | b; at     | c; eight  |
| 9. <b>wails</b>   | a; ways    | b; whales | c; weighs |
| 10. <b>steal</b>  | a; steel   | b; still  | c; style  |

/10

**Exercise 5: Replace the word/phrase in italics from the list below, changing verb forms, pronouns, etc as necessary. Write the whole sentence.**

*Example:* 0. It *would make me very sad* if anything happened to my cat.

*It would break my heart if anything happened to my cat.*

- |                           |                       |                        |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| poke your nose in(to sth) | bite sb's head off    | behind sb's back       |
| head over heels in love   | keep an eye on sb/sth | get sth off your chest |
| break sb's heart          |                       |                        |

1. Sue and Philip are both still *crazy about each other* even after ten years.

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2. When I asked him what he wanted to eat, he *just shouted at me*.

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3. The way we bring up the children is our business. I don't want your mummy *interfering*.

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4. It's not fair of us to discuss Tim's work *without his knowing about it*.

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5. Why not tell him how you feel? It might do you good to *talk about it*.

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**Exercise 6: Read the passage about an unusual partnership. Write one word from the passage for each answer into the gap.**



African honeyguides are small birds that feed on bees' wax and honey. However they cannot gain access to it, as the bees build their nests in protected sites such as holes in trees. So the honeyguide has developed a way of working with the ratel - an animal like a badger - which is also fond of honey and, usefully for the honeyguide, has strong claws.

The bird keeps an eye on everything that's happening inside its territory, and so it knows where a nest is situated. Ratsels, however, travel long distances looking for food, and so do not know where to look. When a ratel comes near, the honeyguide comes close to it and calls. The ratel grunts in reply, the honeyguide then flies towards the bees' nest, stopping and calling from time to time to make sure the ratel is following. When the bird reaches the bees' nest, it stops above it and gives a different call. The ratel locates the nest, and starts tearing it apart with its strong claws.

The bees sting the ratel which releases a smell so unpleasant that it forces most of the bees to leave their nest. The ratel then reaching inside of the nest, pulls out the honeycombs, and takes them away to eat. The bird flies down to eat the honey that's left in the wrecked nest.

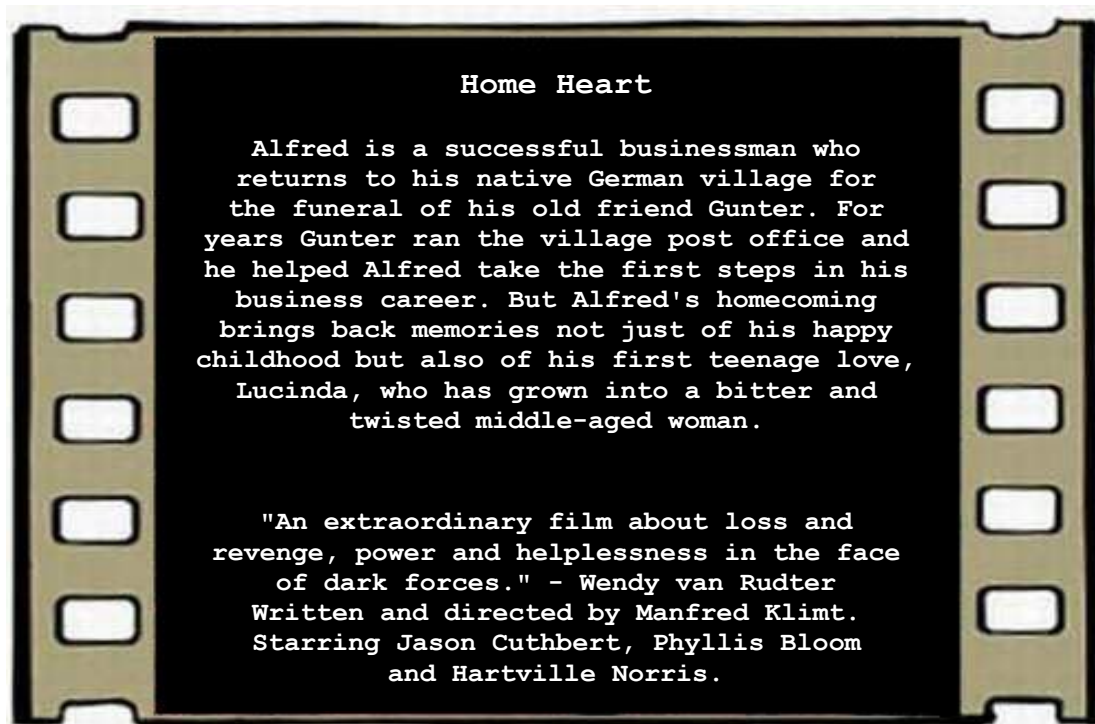
Ratsels are not the honeyguide's only partners: in northern Kenya, some Boran men can whistle to call a honeyguide, which then leads him to the nest. By tradition, when the man has taken the honeycomb, he leaves part of it behind for the bird to eat.



*Example:* 0. The ratel wanders into a honeyguide's [territory](#).

1. The honeyguide \_\_\_\_\_ to attract the ratel's attention.
2. The ratel \_\_\_\_\_ to show it has understood.
3. The honeyguide leads the ratel to the \_\_\_\_\_ where the bees live.
4. The ratel creates a \_\_\_\_\_ to drive the bees away.
5. The ratel finds and eats the \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 7: Read the passage about a film and choose the best reply.



*Example:*

0. What is Alfred's job?
- a; He's a policeman.
  - b; He works as an engineer.
  - c; He's a businessman.
  - d; He's a police officer.
1. Where has Alfred gone back to?
- a; The place where he met his first wife.
  - b; The place where he grew up.
  - c; His university town.
  - d; His father's birth place.
2. What event is Alfred going to attend?
- a; The marriage of an old friend
  - b; A school reunion
  - c; A birthday party
  - d; A friend's funeral
3. What job did Gunter do?
- a; He was coach of the local football team.
  - b; He was a postman.
  - c; He ran the local post office.
  - d; He was a career counsellor.
4. What did Gunter help Alfred to do?
- a; Improve his chess
  - b; Start in business
  - c; Find love and happiness
  - d; Pass his exams
5. What kind of person is Lucinda?
- a; Generous and kind
  - b; Miserable and strange
  - c; Noisy and fun-loving
  - d; Quiet and shy

**Exercise 8:** The following sentences come from an information booklet about a school. You have to decide which sentence (a or b) has the same meaning as the sentence numbered. Please, circle the correct letter.

*Example:*

0. The College welcomes part-time students, whether they are working towards a qualification or attending a recreational education class.
- a; Part-time students must choose between studying for a qualification and following a recreational course.
- b; Courses both for qualifications and for recreation are offered at the college.

### *College Rules*

1. *The College café is open from 8.30 am to 4 pm and from 5 to 8 pm. Outside these hours, a range of food and drinks is available for purchase from vending outlets.*  
a; *Food and drinks can be bought from machines at any time.*  
b; *Food and drinks are only available when the café is open.*
2. *If you wish to attend a class in English for Speakers of Other Languages, you will need to take our test before you enrol.*  
a; *Students can only attend ESOL classes if they wish to prepare for a test.*  
b; *Students can only attend ESOL classes after they have taken a College test.*
3. *A senior member of staff is on duty each evening between 6.30 and 9.30, and may be contacted via Reception.*  
a; *A senior member of staff can be found in Reception every evening.*  
b; *If you wish to speak to a senior member of staff in the evening, you should go to Reception.*
4. *Examination entry fees are additional to the tuition fee paid at enrolment on a course.*  
a; *The cost of taking a course does not include the cost of entering for the exam.*  
b; *The cost of entering for an exam is included in the cost of taking a course.*
5. *Closing dates for entry to examination will be displayed on the notice board by the Examinations Office.*  
a; *Students should ask in the Examinations Office for information about the closing dates for entering exams.*  
b; *A notice will be displayed giving information about the closing dates for entering exams.*

**Exercise 9: All the phrases below can be found in formal or informal letters. Match the informal phrase with its formal equivalent.**

*Example:* 0. Just a note to say ...

Your reply is: x; I am writing to ...

0. Just a note to say ...

x; I am writing to ...

1. Here's the money for ...

a; Please give my regards to ...

2. I'm really sorry to say ...

b; I would be grateful if you could ...

3. Just give me a ring if you need to know anything else

c; I would be happy to attend an interview

4. when you can make it

d; at your convenience

5. Give my love to ...

e; I enclose a cheque for ...

6. Do you think you could ...?

f; I look forward to hearing from you

7. I'd love to come and see you

g; I regret to inform you ...

8. We'll let you know about ...

h; Further to my letter of November 10<sup>th</sup> ...

9. Write back soon

i; You will be informed of ...

10. Hope you got my last letter

j; Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any further information

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
x										

/10

**Exercise 10: Each sentence has four words/phrases in CAPITAL LETTERS. One is wrong because of its form or usage. Circle the word/phrase which should be corrected.**

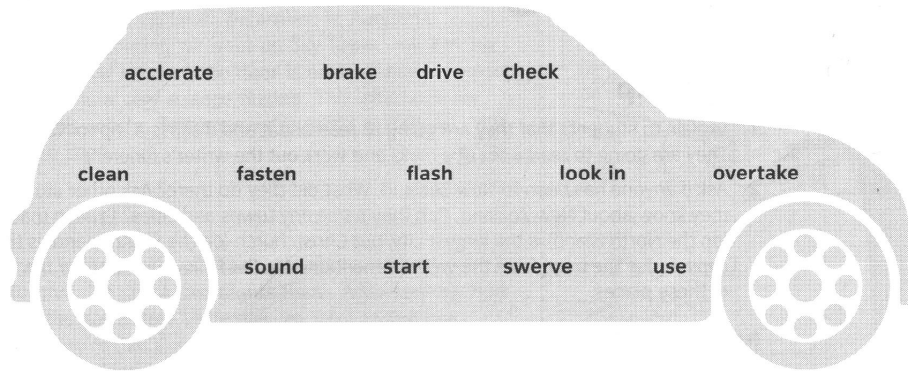
*Example:* 0. Our new SALES MANAGER found out that (GET) the job done is not AS EASY AS it first APPEARS.

1. The window display FOR the new products HAVE been designed BY the MERCHANDISING staff.
2. His excellent PHYSICAL health is the RESULT OF HE SWIMS two miles EVERY DAY.
3. Our research team THOUGHT that Computech had the most PROMISED future OF ALL the firms SURVEYED.
4. THE GUARDS had left THE building BY THE TIME the alarm HAS BEEN SOUNDED.
5. HanCo., IN KEEPING with their new MANAGEMENT philosophy, has decided ALLOWING employees MORE FLEXIBLE working hours.

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Exercise 11: Complete the sentences with the verbs. Use only one verb in each sentence. Use each verb once. There is an extra verb.



*Example:* You can **look in** your mirror.

Your car can **swerve**.

You can		Your car can
_____ (1) your tyres.	_____ (5) your seatbelt.	_____ (8).
_____ (2) your indicator.	_____ (6) your windscreen.	_____ (9).
_____ (3) your lights.	_____ (7) your engine.	_____ (10).
_____ (4) your horn.		

/10

**Total:** /100