

**Országos angol nyelvi verseny**  
**2014.**  
**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>	




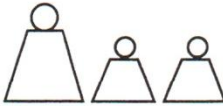








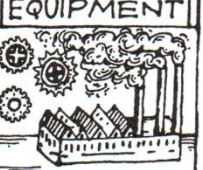






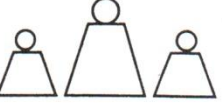








*A szaktanár tölti ki*

<b>A tanuló iskolai fordulóban elért pontszáma:</b>	
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.....

**a szaktanár aláírása**

**Exercise 1** Decide where the word stress is in the following words. The bigger figure stands for the 'heavy syllable'.

 ARENA	 ATHLETICS	 BALCONY		
 BASKETBALL	 COMPUTER	 EQUIPMENT		
 EXERCISE	 FURNITURE	 INDUSTRY		
 MOTORBIKE	 MUSEUM	 ORCHESTRA		
 PHOTOGRAPH	 POLICEMAN	 POTATO		
 UMBRELLA				

Exercise 2 Read the text about slang and complete the following tasks.

## Slang: Life in the UK

**Slang is very informal language which is often used by young people. It's hard to keep up to date with slang, but this article will help you learn a few words that your teacher may not know!**

Language changes all the time. New words and phrases appear and evolve. The words and pronunciations used by young people in the UK can be very different to those used by adults. Living in a multicultural society has an effect on language, especially on young people, whose friends are often from a mix of backgrounds. TV and music also have a big impact on the language of the young. Often UK singers sing in American accents without realising.

Young British people use lots of language that you usually can't find in most dictionaries. These extremely informal words and expressions are known as 'slang'. It is not possible to make a complete list of modern British slang. By the time the list was finished, it would be out of date! New words come and go like fashions. However, here are a few examples:

- **Safe, sorted, sound, cool** or **wicked** all mean 'That's good' or, 'I understand'.
- Instead of using different tag questions like ...isn't it?, can't you? or don't they?, people use **innit** (e.g., It's hot here, isn't it? = It's hot here, innit!, He can dance really well, can't he? = He can dance really well, innit! or They always say that, don't they? = They always say that, innit.).
- Instead of saying very, really or completely use **well** (e.g., I'm well tired or You got it well wrong!).
- **Whatever** means I don't care (E.g., A: But the teacher says we can't leave until we've finished. B: Whatever. I'm going).
- He's **fine** or He's **fit** both mean He's good looking. Fine and fit can describe a boy or a girl.
- A **hoodie** is a young person who wears a jacket with a hood (a hood keeps your head dry in rainy Britain!). It is a negative word and suggests that the young person might be a troublemaker or even a criminal.

Not everybody uses slang and not everybody likes it. A school in Sheffield, in the north of England, recently instructed its pupils to stop using slang words such as **hiya** (hello), **cheers** and **ta** (both mean thank you). The head teacher says that if young people learn to speak 'correctly' this will help them get a place at university and a good job.

When British people use language like this, it's no surprise that some students say they can't understand native speakers. But perhaps learners don't need to worry about communicating with native speakers so much. Research shows that most of the English spoken in the world today is spoken between non-native speakers of the language. In fact, when we think about "International English", there is no such thing as a native or non-native speaker.

So, how important is it to understand these slang words and expressions? If you watch films or TV in English, read magazines in English, chat online in English or are interested in English song lyrics then understanding slang can be very useful. You probably won't see much slang in your English exam though.

**Exercise 2 a** Decide whether the statements are true or false. Put a tick in the correct box.

		True	False
1.	Young people in Britain often use the same slang words as their parents.		
2.	British singers sometimes don't know that they change their accent when they sing.		
3.	Modern slang does not change very quickly.		
4.	'Fit' is only used for describing girls.		
5.	More English is spoken by non-native speakers than by native speakers.		
6.	It is essential to learn some British slang.		

/6

**Exercise 2 b** Match the slang words (1-8) with the correct meaning (a-h). Write the letter next to the number.

1. cool    2. innit    3. well    4. whatever    5. fit    6. hoodie    7. ta    8. hiya  
*a; I don't care    b; hello    c; isn't it    d; trouble maker    e; very*  
*f; thank you    g; good looking    h; that's good*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
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/8

**Exercise 2 c** Use the slang expressions from the text to complete the following conversations.

- I've just passed my Maths exam.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1)! Well done!

- It's really cold today, \_\_\_\_\_ (2)?

- Did you know Jane's sister has just cycled around the world?

- Wow! She must be \_\_\_\_\_ (3) tired.

- You look like a \_\_\_\_\_ (4) with that top on. Why don't you wear your green jacket?

- Hello!

- \_\_\_\_\_ (5)

- You can borrow my pencil.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (6).

/6

**Exercise 3** Read the passage below and choose the word that best fits each space.

Dear Jenny,

How are things with you? Since I saw you last, I've been very ill. By the time I arrived home after seeing you on Monday, I \_\_\_\_\_ (1) an awful headache.

I thought that perhaps my eyes were tired \_\_\_\_\_ (2) I'd been working so hard; so I took some aspirins and went to bed. However, when I woke up the next morning the headache was \_\_\_\_\_ (3) than ever, and my throat was sore. I tried to get up but my arms and legs \_\_\_\_\_ (4) stiff.

I saw the doctor and she \_\_\_\_\_ (5) me I had a temperature. She said I probably had flu. She advised me to take some medicine and \_\_\_\_\_ (6) in bed. The medicine tasted horrible and it didn't make \_\_\_\_\_ (7) feel any better. I felt sick and I didn't want to eat anything at all, although I was very \_\_\_\_\_ (8).

I have almost \_\_\_\_\_ (9) now and I'm going to start work again tomorrow. I still have a slight cold and a cough, but my chest doesn't hurt when I \_\_\_\_\_ (10).

Can we meet on Saturday? I'm looking forward to seeing you.

Take care,

Sue

- |                 |                 |              |             |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. a; was       | b; had had      | c; caught    | d; felt     |
| 2. a; as        | b; while        | c; during    | d; though   |
| 3. a; worse     | b; more painful | c; more      | d; hard     |
| 4. a; moved     | b; sensed       | c; felt      | d; looked   |
| 5. a; denied    | b; told         | c; said      | d; examined |
| 6. a; stay      | b; stays        | c; staying   | d; stayed   |
| 7. a; its       | b; me           | c; some      | d; them     |
| 8. a; thirsty   | b; ill          | c; hungry    | d; sick     |
| 9. a; developed | b; succeeded    | c; recovered | d; improved |
| 10. a; breathe  | b; bleed        | c; ache      | d; cures    |

**Exercise 4** Choose a formal and an informal expression for each function. Write the letters in the correct circle.



a; ... I should receive some compensation

b; I can't wait to receive your answer.

c; We have pleasure in announcing that ...

d; If you need any help, give us a call.

e; I would be grateful if you could inform me about ...

f; I'm sorry but ...

g; I wish I had a better car than I can expect.

h; Should you require any assistance, please feel free to contact us.

i; Our technician repaired the fault on 12<sup>th</sup> June. Now it's your turn to pay us.

j; Could you tell me something about ...?

k; I look forward to receiving your reply.

l; I'm happy to say that ...

m; Although the fault was repaired on 12<sup>th</sup> June, payment for this invention has still not been received.

n; We regret to inform you that ...

**Exercise 5 Use the correct form of verbs in the box to rewrite the sentences.**

ask	remind	reassure	suggest	promise	order
beg	warn	invite	let	make	want

e.g.: *Ellie to her Mum: 'I'd like some cake.'*

*Ellie wanted to have some cake.*

1. Mother angrily to child: 'Go to bed at once!'

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2. One girl to another: 'I think you should wear the pink one.'

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3. Emma to Richie and Charlie: 'That's dangerous. Don't go in there.'

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4. Customer to shop assistant: 'May I have my money back?'

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5. Good swimmer to his mum: 'Can I swim in the sea?' Mum says: 'Yes, of course.' (From Mum's point of view.)

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6. Driver to traffic warden: 'Please, don't give me a parking ticket.'

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7. Boy looking romantically at girl: 'I will never, ever leave you.'

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8. Sam Gordon, the competition organizer, to James, a talented boy: 'Would you like to enter my competition? Please do.'

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9. Nurse to patient in hospital: 'Don't worry. You will be fine.'

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10. Father to son: 'Don't forget, it's Mummy's birthday in two days.'

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**Exercise 6** You have to look for 2 words that sound the same but have different spellings and different meanings (e.g. piece – peice). The pictures will give you clues to the words to go on the top lines. The definitions in the box will give you clues to the words to go on the bottom lines (You do not have to write or match them. They are your helpers.)

For example:

1 M A I L L  M A L E	2 _____ 	3 _____ 
4 _____ 	5 _____ 	6 _____ 
7 _____ 	8 _____ 	9 _____ 
10 _____ 	11 _____ 	12 _____ 

unimportant

expensive

American money

fed up

captured

two

goods at low prices

not moving

~~man~~/boy

roads

rubbish

hurting