

**Országos angol nyelvi verseny
2019-2020.
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 a megoldólapra! A megoldólapon nem fogadunk el áthúzott, átfestett, zárójelbe tett vagy nem egyértelmű, nem olvasható megoldásokat. Ne felejtse el a megoldólap fejlécét kitölteni!

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

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

A szaktanár tölti ki

A tanuló iskolai fordulóban elért pontszáma:	
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.....
szaktanár aláírása

Task 1: There are 10 apostrophe errors that you should not commit again. Find these errors, underline them and write the correct form in the box below.

a; Your probably already aware that apostrophes are used in contractions (i.e. shortened forms of words in which one or more letters have been omitted).

b; There used in the place where letters have been omitted. (*I'm* is a contraction of *I am*. *I'm* has an apostrophe between *I* and *m* for the omitted letter *a*.)

c; Its a very basic rule of grammar.

d; You studied that in school, didnt you?

e; It isnt that difficult to remember, is it?

f; Then why dont you get it right?

g; Whats the matter with you?

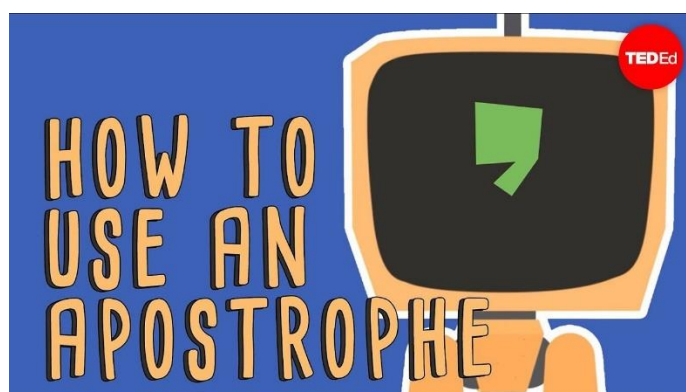
h; We havent got all day to do this.

i; Lets look at the rule one more time: apostrophes are used in contractions to indicate that one or more letters have been omitted.

j; Thats all you need to remember.

a;	b;	c;	d;	e;	f;	g;	h;	i;	j;

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Task 2: Read the descriptions then complete the reading comprehension tasks (Task 2a and Task 2b).

Can't live without ... bananas

"We're going bananas," says the *Sunday People*. "Health conscious Britons will munch their way through 725 000 tonnes of bananas this year." This makes them "the U.K.'s most popular fruit", say the *Sunday Mirror*. "We spend more money on bananas than any other supermarket items apart from petrol and lottery tickets and more than 95% of our households buy them every week," adds *The Observer*. "Bananas are us, it seems."

Wimbledon has been doing its bit. For almost every player, the fruit "is now considered to be indispensable for recovery between sets and rallies", says *The Observer*. "It is perfectly suited to the testosterone-driven tennis monkeys, with their temper tantrums, swearing and simian behaviour," says Adam Edwards in the *Daily Telegraph*. Greg Rusedsky, notes the *Independent on Sunday*, "turns the folding of half a banana into origami art".

The banana is important enough to have its own marketing organisation, the Banana Group. Spokesman, Lynday Morgan explained the fruit's appeal to *The Observer*: "It is easy to open; it is packed with energy, fibre, and vitamins, it is rich in potassium and low in calories. It is also a first-class hangover cure, stabilises blood pressure and soothes heartburn." Its talents don't end there. She says it is the "perfect food" for weaning babies and "you can even use the skins as garden fertiliser ... It is astonishingly versatile".



There is more. The thick skinned, unzippable fruit is a chemical powerhouse on a par with anything dished out by the doctor. "Bananas contain chemicals that stimulate the production of serotonin and dopamine, the same neurotransmitters set off by Prozac and ecstasy," says *The Observer*. "In short, bananas are healthy – and they give you a buzz. It is the ultimate food: ambrosia in a saffron skin."

What's more, the banana no longer has to be kept on what the *Independent* calls "the straight and narrow". Last week, "Euro rules banning bendy bananas and curvy cucumbers were declared illegal in the high court," said the *Sun*.

But there is more to a bent banana than double entendres. You might think of it as a humble fruit, but it has "special economic importance as a symbol of the potency of western capitalism", according to *The Observer*. When the Berlin Wall fell, groups of East Germans chanted "hold our hands and take us to banana land" because it "meant freedom at least in terms of middle-class affluence. If you have access to bananas, you must have control of world trade and shipping. And if you do that, things surely cannot be that bad".

Britain's favourite fruit has its detractors, however. "How I hate bananas," sighs Adam Edwards. He concedes that they have a certain status as the last thing Elvis Presley ate, that they come in their own "recyclable, disposable container", and that they are "a veritable gourmet support system". And yet: "the banana is not as other fruits – it has never grown up. It is not in the same class as the apple, the orange, the peach, or any other of God's great takeaways." You can't distil it into wine, as you can the grape; you can't use it to reach gastronomic heights.

"It remains a juvenile delinquent to be squashed in sandwiches," concludes Edwards, "a one-dish wonder suited only for the palate of a child."

Task 2a: Which newspaper(s) ... ? Answer the questions and write the title of the newspaper(s).

a; remind(s) us of the benefits of eating bananas?

_____ (2)

b; talk(s) about British banana-buying habits?

_____ (3)

c; describe(s) banana-eating at the Wimbledon tennis championships?

_____ (3)

d; talk(s) about a reference to bananas at a historical event?

_____ (1)

e; compare(s) bananas negatively with other fruits?

_____ (1)

f; talk(s) about changes in the law with regard to bananas?

_____ (2)

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Task 2b: Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F)?

a; Bananas, like a drug, can give you a feeling of excitement. _____

b; British people spend less on bananas than other supermarket food items. _____

c; Most tennis players at Wimbledon eat a banana during their matches. _____

d; 'Banana land' was a country that didn't trade with the rest of the world. _____

e; You can make wine from both bananas and grapes. _____

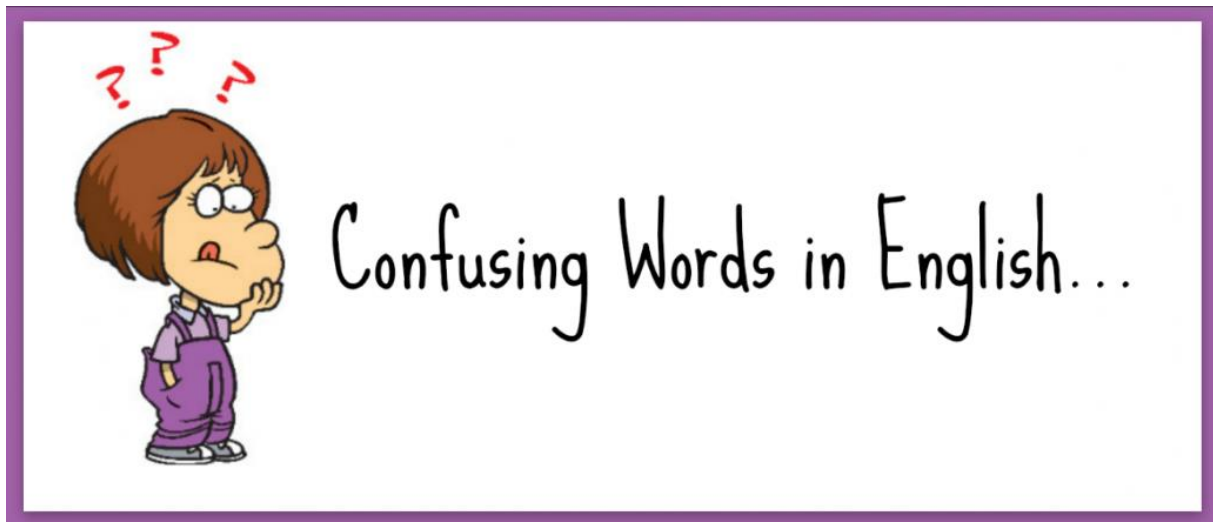
f; It used to be European law that bananas had to be straight. _____

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Task 3: Circle the correct word to complete the sentence.

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| a; Where do you guys ...? | live | leave |
| b; I'm going with the German. What do you want to drink? | beer | bear |
| c; Milk or coffee? I want ... | booth | both |
| d; Speak up! I can't ... you. | here | hear |
| e; There's a ... of toilet paper under the sink. | role | roll |
| f; The players listened to what the ... explained. | coach | couch |
| g; I want ... and fries for dinner. | stick | steak |
| h; Take that ... to prepare the cake. | ball | bowl |
| i; Do you have some money to lend me? I have only a 5 pound | bill | bell |
| j; Can you release this bee? I can't stand its | bus | buzz |

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Task 4: Complete the text with the correct active/passive form of the verbs in the correct tense.

Hadrian's Wall



In the year 122 AD, the Roman Emperor Hadrian (visit) a; _____ his provinces in Britain. On his visit, the Roman soldiers (tell) b; _____ him that Pictish tribes from Britain's north (attack) c; _____ them. So Hadrian (give) d; _____ the order to build a protective wall across one of the narrowest parts of the country.

After 6 years of hard work, the Wall (finish) e; _____ in 128. It (be) f; _____ 117 kilometres long and about 4 metres high. The Wall (guard) g; _____ by 15,000 Roman soldiers. Every 8 kilometres there (be) h; _____ a large fort in which up to 1,000 soldiers (find) i; _____ shelter. The soldiers (watch) j; _____ over the frontier to the north and (check) k; _____ the people who (want) l; _____ to enter or leave Roman Britain. In order to pass through the Wall, people (must go) m; _____ to one of the small forts that (serve) n; _____ as gateways. Those forts (call) o; _____ milecastles because the distance from one fort to another (be) p; _____ one Roman mile (about 1,500 metres). Between the milecastles there (be) q; _____ two turrets from which the soldiers (guard) r; _____ the Wall. If the Wall (attack) s; _____ by enemies, the soldiers at the turrets (run) t; _____ to the nearest milecastle for help or (light) u; _____ a fire that (can see) v; _____ by the soldiers in the milecastle. In 383 Hadrian's Wall (abandon) w; _____. Today Hadrian's Wall (be) x; _____ the most popular tourist attraction in northern England. Since 1987, it (become) y; _____ a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Task 5: Rewrite the sentences using the words on the right and the correct preposition. Start with the words you are given. The meaning must stay the same.

- a; She doesn't like spiders: they frighten her. afraid
 She _____
- b; He said he was sorry about the mistake. apologise
 He _____
- c; I think you are right. agree
 I _____
- d; This is my car. belong
 This car _____
- e; Jack knows about the problem. aware
 Jack _____
- f; This chair is like the other one. similar
 This chair _____
- g; I don't enjoy football very much. keen
 I'm _____

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Task 6: Look at the words and expressions and match them to their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1; open at the weekends | a; train, bus, tram |
| 2; by the sea | b; great for young people aged 13-18 |
| 3; public transport | c; cars, vans, lorries |
| 4. vehicles | d; a reasonable price, a discount, reduced |
| 5. go to the cinema | e; busy, too many people |
| 6. away from the crowd | f; watch a movie, see a film |
| 7. somewhere to have a meal | g; on the coast, near the beach |
| 8. crowded | h; a restaurant, a cafe |
| 9. suitable for teenagers | i; 9-6 p.m. daily, including Saturday and Sunday |
| 10. cheap, cheaper, not too expensive | j; quiet, peaceful, not very busy |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

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Task 7: Read the text about fireworks and then fill in the gaps to make true sentences. Do not use more than 3 words, but use the word(s) from the text.

Fireworks

Can fireworks ever be safe? Around 1,000 people every year suffer injuries due to fireworks on November the 5th. Alarmingly, children under the age of ten years old are one of the most commonly affected groups.



Children love holding sparklers, but these hand-held fireworks have the potential to cause a lot of harm. The sparklers can reach temperatures of 2,000 degrees and can quickly damage and burn skin, hair and eyes. Make sure your children have their hair tied up and are wearing appropriate clothing - no child should ever be allowed to run with, or throw fireworks.

The most frequent injuries are to eyes, hands and fingers - most of these could be prevented by keeping children a safe distance from fireworks at all times. Never hold a baby or toddler and a sparkler at the same time.

One of the safest ways to enjoy fireworks is to attend a public display. Many cities and towns now spend a lot of money creating spectacular but safe events for the whole family to enjoy.

- a) Children under 10 years old can _____ injuries or accidents on 5th November.
- b) 2. The high _____ reached by sparklers can cause burns.
- c) 3. Children must not _____ at any time.
- d) 4. In addition to facial injuries, extremities such as _____ are frequently damaged.
- e) 5. If you want your entire _____ to stay safe, you could take them to a public display.

Task 8: How well do you know British superstitions? Match the questions to the answers.

1. What is lucky to say on the first day of the month?
2. Which way must a horse-shoe be to bring good luck?
3. What object is lucky to catch in autumn?
4. What must you do if you spill salt?
5. Putting new shoes on the table brings good luck.
6. Why is Friday 13th considered to be unlucky?
7. What will happen if the ravens leave the Tower of London?
8. White rabbits are considered to be
9. Why is it unlucky to have the feathers of a Peacock within home?
10. Do bats bring good luck?

- a; White rabbits, white rabbits, white rabbits
- b; Jesus was crucified on a Friday
- c; Witches
- d; You must throw it over your shoulder
- e; The eye shape is associated with wickedness.
- f; Up
- g; No, they don't.
- h; The crown of England will be lost
- i; Falling leaves
- j; False

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

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