



**Országos angol nyelvi verseny
2008/2009.
második (megyei) forduló**

Kedves Versenyző Tanuló!

Mielőtt hozzáfognál a feladatok megoldásához, 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! A megyei fordulóban elért eredményedről a fordulót lebonyolító intézménytől kapsz tájékoztatást. Jó munkát, eredményes versenyzést!

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

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

A javítást végző tölti ki

A tanuló megyei fordulóban elért pontszáma:	
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.....
a javítást végző aláírása

1 Matching

Match each notice with a sentence.

	a Ticket holders only	b SOLD OUT	c TAKEAWAYS
	d Silence please!	e KEEP OUT	f OUT OF ORDER
1	I'm afraid the lift is broken again.		
2	Talking is not allowed in the library.		
3	Look. There's nothing left – we're too late.		
4	Let's buy an Indian meal and eat it at home.		
5	We're not allowed to go in.		
6	Only people with tickets can go in.		
	Score		

2 Jumbled jokes You can read parts of two different jokes. Put them in the correct order.

- a 'I was the only pupil today who could answer the teacher's question.'
- b A little boy, with eyes wild open with wonder, said after a moment's thought:
- c After he had finished the story, he said:
- d 'Very nice, Pete.'
- e 'And all this happened more than 400 years ago.'
- f 'The teacher asked who broke the window in the classroom?'
- g A school teacher told a class the story of the discovery of America by Columbus.
- h 'Oh! What a memory you've got!'
- i One day Pete came from school and said:
- j 'And what was the question?'

Joke 1						
Joke 2						Score

3 Letters to the editor Read the letters. Then match each *pronoun* with the word or phrase it refers to.

<p>Dear Editor, July 10, 2008 <i>What is happening to English? It's almost painful to hear how people speak these days. They use „who” when they should use „whom”, and the past tense when they should use the present perfect. What has happened to the grammar rules I learned when I was a boy? I realize that was many years ago, and I've learned that many things in life change, but correct grammar should n't be one of them. Have the schools simply stopped teaching grammar? Certainly many educated people don't sound like they have ever studied it. If we don't do something to solve this problem soon, there won't be anyone left who knows what the correct rules are.</i> <i>Thomas Perkins</i></p>	<p>Dear Editor, July 29, 2008 As an English teacher, I must disagree with Mr Perkins. He complains that people no longer speak correctly and that the schools should do something to solve this problem. Naturally, teachers are aware that grammar is important, but languages are always changing. If Mr Perkins doesn't believe this, he should look at the language of Shakespeare's time. Much of it sounds strange to us, and some of it is very hard to understand. Yet I'm sure that even Mr Perkins would agree that Shakespeare's English was correct. If Mr Perkins thinks that it is unfair to go back four hundred years, he should look at the 1918 grammar text, Outline of English Grammar. He will find words such as „hither”, „thither”, and „whither”, which have all been replaced by „here”, „there”, and „where”. The present perfect has also changed. Many years ago it was correct to say „hath”. In fact, according to those rules, Mr. Perkins should have written, „What hath happened to the grammar rules when I was a boy?” It is important to remember that while we are teaching the rules, they are in the process of changing. Cynthia Penn</p>
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1	They use „who” when they should use „whom”.	
2	I realize that was many years ago.	
3	Many educated people don't sound like they have ever studied it .	
4	He complains that people no longer speak correctly.	
5	If Mr P. doesn't believe this , he should look at the language of Shakespeare's time.	

6 Some of *it* is very hard to understand.

- a Mr. Perkins* *b people* *c Languages are always changing* *d Shakespeare's English*
- e when I was a boy* *f grammar*

Score

4 Which is more logical, a or b ? Circle the correct answer.

1 Are they going skiing tomorrow?

- a) Yes, if there's snow.
- b) Yes, unless there's snow.

2 Can you call me this afternoon?

- a) Yes, if I'm in a meeting.
- b) Yes, unless I'm in a meeting.

3 Are you coming to dinner with us?

- a) Yes, if I finish my homework on time.
- b) Yes, unless I finish my homework on time.

Score

5 What makes a good friend?

Put in the missing *phrasal verbs*.

Phrasal verb = phrase consisting of a verb and an adverb or preposition, with a meaning different from the parts

- come out with* *stand by*
- put up with* *let down*

A good friend

- never _____ you _____ .
- always _____ you and sticks up for you when everyone else seems to be against you.
- will _____ your bad moods.
- always _____ the truth – even when it hurts.

Score

6 The Yellowstone National Park

Read the text. Put in the missing words. Use the words in the box below.

- SPOT* *HUMAN* *INSIDE* *VOLCANIC* *ESTABLISHED* *AREAS*
- NATURE* *HEAT* *GEYSERS* *UNIQUE*

Yellowstone National Park is an area of beauty that amazes travellers from all over the world. New Zealand and Iceland are famous for their, but nowhere are there as many as in Yellowstone. If you want to know more about volcanism, come to Yellowstone. Catastrophic eruption occurred here 2 million years ago, then 1.2 million years ago and then again 600,000 years ago. The magmatic still powers the Park's famous geysers, hot springs and fumaroles. Walking to the wonderful canyon you can glimpse the earth. Its waterfalls highlight the meeting points of the lava flows and thermal The park's wildlife is also, lodge-pole pines cover 80% of the forest, green and swampy meadows offer a delicious

spread for the elks, sheep, deer and buffalos. On long strolls or hikes you can
 bears, moose, trumpeter swans and even bald eagles.
 Congress the Park in 1872, realising that nature's beauty must be protected
 from harm.

Score

7 Safety in the Highlands

Read this extract from a guide book, and underline the best words.

The mountains of the Scottish Highlands are not very high, but the **1 TIME / WEATHER** changes very quickly,
2 SO / BECAUSE the Highlands can be extremely dangerous. Even in summer, there can be sudden snow storms and strong icy **3 RAINS / WINDS** of up to 160 kph. Many climbers and hill walkers **4 DIED / HAVE DIED** in the Highlands, and people often get into trouble **5 SO / BECAUSE** they don't understand the dangers. Always put safety first, if the weather changes, you **6 HAVE TO / MUST** get down fast. Take **7 WARM / HOT** waterproof clothing, strong footwear, a map, and some food. **8 AFTER / BEFORE** you start, even for a short walk in fine weather, tell **9 SOMEONE / SOMETHING** about your route and the time you expect to be back – and remember to contact the person again **10 WHERE / WHEN** you return.

Score

8 Geo Magazine

Read the article

GEOCONVERSATION

Paul Theroux

Writer P. Theroux has become famous for his books about his train travels. *The Great Railway Bazaar* is the story of his trip across Asia, and *The Old Patagonian Express* describes his journey from Boston to the tip of South America. Recently, he spoke to **GEO Magazine** about his philosophy of travel.

Theroux believes that there is still much out there to see if you are willing to open your eyes and undergo a little risk and hardship.

GEO: There's a tradition of a grand tour, a journey that teaches young people about the important cultures of their time. What should today's grand tour be?

THEROUX: A grand tour today should be the opposite of what it was in the past. Travellers should avoid museums, cathedrals, castles and ruins. They should go where human life is, to places that give them an image of the future.

GEO: What does it take to be a good traveller?

THEROUX: Courage. Curiosity. Travellers have to be alone. They have to take risks. And they have to be among things vastly different from those they have come from. You see, a lot of people who travel are only looking for an idealized version of home. They are not looking for the foreign, the strange, the really outlandish. People have always travelled in two ways. There have always been explorers, and there have always been vacationers. The explorer has the instinct to be the first person to see something, or the last. Only explorers will tell you this, but it's a fact: There are many, many places on earth where no one has ever been.

a) Which of these are Theroux's opinions? Write T (true) or F (false).

1 A grand tour should include visits to museums and cathedrals.	
2 People should travel in groups.	
3 A good traveller has to be willing to go to places that are strange and unusual.	
4 An explorer tries to find places that no one has ever been to.	

5 Good travellers look for places that will give them a picture of the future.

b) Write S (same) or D (different).

outlandish	usual	
trip	journey	
hardship	difficulty	
avoid	look for	
take a risk	take a chance	

Score

9 TV programme

The people below are trying to choose which TV programme to watch. Decide which programme would be the *most suitable* for each person. Write the letters in the boxes.

1	Although Rob leads a quiet life in a small village, that doesn't stop him from wanting to find out about the latest scientific developments.	
2	Bella enjoys eating out but can't afford to spend very much at the moment as she is saving for a holiday. She has never learnt how to cook.	
3	Dan is interested in taking wildlife photographs and enjoys any kind of programme which gives him a chance to see a professional photographer at work.	
4	Gina is a music teacher. Although she prefers classical music she likes to follow the kind of music that interests the teenagers she teaches.	
5	Don's wife is in hospital. He wants to find a programme suitable for his three-year-old son while he gets on with the housework and prepares a meal.	

a) An hour-long children's programme including a documentary on Eastern Europe plus a new competition for children at secondary school.	b) Find out more about Australia's animal life. Watch birds, fish and some unusual animals that inhabit this beautiful continent.
c) The popular science programme is back with the latest in technology and medicine. This week, cars that run on sunlight and an amazing operation.	d) Do you stop to think what goes into the food most of us eat every day of the week ? This film takes a serious scientific look at the bread industry.
e) Busy parents ? Bored children ? Do you want something educational to entertain your children while you do something else ? Music, fun songs.	f) If you've always wanted to cook, now's your chance to learn. Two chefs will take you through some simple recipes step by step.
g) Do you know how people live in a village in West Africa? This film follows a day of a family. There is also a chance to see some African animals.	h) The latest new music. The best of the current rap, ragga plus new video releases. We tell you about what's happening in the music world.

Score

10 The first Stamps



Read the

text and circle the proper word a, b or c.

Did you know that the first stick-on or adhesive stamps in the world **1)**___ issued in Great Britain in May 1840? They were the Penny Black and the Twopenny Blue.

The man responsible for these stamps **2)**___ Sir Rowland Hill, who is sometimes described as the inventor of the modern postage stamp. Before 1840 all letters **3)**___ paid for by the person who received them. The cost of a letter from a great distance was very heavy. Many people **4)**___ too poor to accept their mail. Then in 1840 Sir Rowland Hill introduced the Penny Post. This allowed people **5)**___ letters for one penny per half ounce, regardless of the distance. Since the sender now had to pay the cost, something **6)**___ to show that the cost had already been paid. Sir Rowland produced little „labels” to stick on the envelopes for this purpose. These „labels” were the first postage stamps.

The Canton of Zurich in Switzerland followed Britain's lead in March 1843. A few months later Brazil 7)___ the famous Bull's Eyes. Soon most countries of the world 8)___ their own stamps and postal service of a similar kind.

There 9)___ other „first“ stamps since 1840. For example, Peru issued the world's first commemorative stamps in 1871 on the twentieth anniversary of the first railway in South America. The first specially designed airmail stamp 10)___ printed by the USA in 1918.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|---|------------|---|----------|
| 1 | a | is | b | was | c | were |
| 2 | a | has been | b | was | c | is |
| 3 | a | had been | b | have been | c | has been |
| 4 | a | have been | b | were | c | are |
| 5 | a | send | b | to send | c | sent |
| 6 | a | needed | b | was needed | c | need |
| 7 | a | issued | b | issues | c | issue |
| 8 | a | has | b | have | c | had |
| 9 | a | are | b | have been | c | were |
| 10 | a | has been | b | was | c | is |

Score

11 Everyday talk

Match each item with the correct response.

1 Am I supposed to call him back?	
2 You'd better go to lunch without me.	
3 I really appreciate your helping me with these dishes.	
4 When am I supposed to call him back?	
5 Would you mind if I went out for lunch?	
6 Is there anything I can do to give you a hand?	

- a* Well, O.K., but I really wish you could go, too. *b* Not at all. Go right ahead.
c No, he'll call back later. *d* Well, maybe you could help me wash these dishes.
e I'm glad to do it. I know, you'd do the same for me. *f* He'll be there any time after four.

Score



12 Queens

Queen Elizabeth I of England and Mary Queen of Scots both had red hair and spoke five languages. They were cousins but their lives were very different.

Elizabeth's early years were hard. When she was born in 1533, her father, Henry VIII, was angry because his new child was a daughter – he wanted a son. So he executed Elizabeth's mother and married again. In 1553, Elizabeth's Catholic half-sister, Mary Tudor, became queen. She put Elizabeth in prison because she was a Protestant.

When Mary died in 1558, Elizabeth became Queen of England. People wanted her to marry and have children. She was secretly in love with a man called Robert Dudley but she never became his wife and she never married. She was an intelligent woman and she led the country for over forty-five years. England became rich and strong. It was a period of discovery and a 'Golden Age' in English history for painting, music, architecture and literature.

Mary Stuart became Queen of Scotland in 1542 when she was six days old. When she was a girl of five, Mary went to live in France. She married the King of France's son, Francis, when she was fifteen and became Queen of France the next year. When she was eighteen, Francis died and in 1561 Mary Stuart sailed back to Scotland.

Mary was not a successful leader. She married her cousin, Lord Darnley, and had a son, James, but Darnley was violent and jealous. He murdered Mary's secretary. After Darnley died, Mary married the Earl of Bothwell. Then the protestant nobles rebelled against Mary and put her in prison.

In 1568, Mary escaped to England. She asked her cousin, Elizabeth, for help but Elizabeth put Mary in prison because she was dangerous for her. Some people wanted the Catholic Mary to be Queen of England. In 1587, Elizabeth ordered the execution of her cousin, Mary.

Which of these statements are true about Elizabeth (E), Mary Stuart (M) or both (B) ?

- 1 Became queen as a 6 Married three times.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| child. | <input type="text"/> | | | |
| 2 Executed her cousin. | <input type="text"/> | 7 | Spoke five languages. | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 Had a son. | <input type="text"/> | 8 | Died at the age of seventy. | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 Had red hair. | <input type="text"/> | 9 | Ruled her country for decades. | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 Was in prison. | <input type="text"/> | 10 | Was executed by her cousin. | <input type="text"/> |

Score

13 Choose and underline the right word

- 1 Have you got **some / any** time on Monday afternoon?
- 2 Nobody can find out **something / anything** about when the party will be.
- 3 **Some / Any** of Ted's friends were at the cinema last night.
- 4 Shall I bring you **something / anything** to read while you wait?
- 5 Do you know if **some / any** of the neighbours are coming on Friday?
- 6 I haven't done **some / any** revision for the test – I know I'll fail.
- 7 I doubt that there's **something / anything** we can do now.
- 8 My little sister can ride a bike without **some / any** help now.
- 9 Has Terry got **some / any** brothers or sisters, do you know?
- 10 Can I get you **some / any** tea? I've just made some.

Score

Total