

# Országos angol nyelvi verseny 2021-2022. második (megyei) forduló

*Kedves Versenyző Tanuló!*

*Örülünk, hogy bejutottál az általános iskolásoknak szervezett Országos Angol Tanulmányi Verseny második fordulójába.*

*Az 2. forduló feladatainak megoldásához 1 óra 30 perc (90 perc) áll rendelkezésedre. Minden egyes feladatnál figyelmesen olvasd el az utasításokat! Semmilyen segédeszközt nem használhatsz a feladatok megoldásához! A feladatok értelmezéséhez és megoldásához tanári segítséget ne kérj, szótárt ne használj!*

*A feladatlap kitöltésekor bármilyen sorrendben megoldhatod a feladatlapot. Javasolt a megoldások megoldólapon való rögzítése mivel a REDMENTA felületére a megoldólapról könnyebben átmásolhatod a megoldásaidat.*

*Figyelem! A Redmentába csak TE írhatsz be a megoldásokat, ahol a személyes adataidat (név, évfolyam, iskola) is meg kell adnod. A Redmenta felülete 2022. március 2-án 15:15 és 16:15 között lesz elérhető. Megoldásaid és személyes adataid rögzítésére 35 perc áll rendelkezésre. A feladatlapot legkésőbb 2022. március 2-án 15:40-kor tudod elkezdni a Redmenta oldalán.*

*Direktcím: <https://redmenta.com/20212022OATV2>*

*A forduló eredményéről a Redmenta felületén azonnal kapsz tájékoztatást. A szóbeli fordulóba (döntőbe) továbbjutott tanulók névsora 2022. április 9-től a [www.jankayiskola.hu/angolverseny](http://www.jankayiskola.hu/angolverseny) honlapon megtekinthető.*

*A megoldólapot a verseny végén a felügyelőtanárnak le kell adni, mely a többi szükséges dokumentummal együtt továbbításra kerül a szervező intézménybe.*

*Jó munkát, eredményes versenyzést!*

*Versenyzbizottság*

**Task 1: Choose the best reply to each question.**

1. Who discovered America?  
A; The pilgrims      B; Columbus      C; Abraham Lincoln      D; George Washington
2. The original name of the city was New Amsterdam. What is it called today?  
A; Philadelphia      B; New York      C; Gettysburg      D; Pittsburgh
3. Who was the Declaration of Independence written by?  
A; Abraham Lincoln      B; George Washington      C; Thomas Jefferson      D; Martin Luther King
4. Which state of the U.S.A. is situated in the Pacific?  
A; Texas      B; Wisconsin      C; Alaska      D; Hawaii
5. The Statue of Liberty was a gift from ...  
A; Turkey      B; France      C; Italy      D; Hungary
6. What is the legal voting age in the U.S.A.?  
A; 18      B; 16      C; 20      D; 21
7. What is the nickname of New York?  
A; The Big Town      B; The Big Apple      C; The Red Apple      D; The Smoke
8. When is Independence Day celebrated?  
A; 14 February      B; 1 May      C; 4 July      D; 25 December
9. The first person who introduced paper currency in the U.S. was ...  
A; Benjamin Franklin      B; George Washington      C; Thomas Jefferson      D; Abraham Lincoln
10. The first university in the U.S.A. was ...  
A; Boston University      B; Oxford      C; Cambridge      D; Harvard

**Task 2: Complete the following sentences with the opposite of one of the words from the box.**

forwards, kind, underweight, patient, legal, honest, lucky, useful, responsible, polite

1. Don't be \_\_\_\_\_! Let your little sister play with your toys.
2. You shouldn't drive when you are feeling sleepy. It's very \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I thought it was rather \_\_\_\_\_ of him not to say good-bye.
4. It's \_\_\_\_\_ for people under seventeen to drive a car in Britain.
5. You know that taking that money without asking was a \_\_\_\_\_ thing to do.
6. This knife is \_\_\_\_\_. It can't cut anything.
7. I don't know why you are on a diet. You're certainly not \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Why are you so \_\_\_\_\_? Just relax. It will be your turn soon.
9. Don't step \_\_\_\_\_ or you'll fall in the swimming pool.
10. Some people believe it is \_\_\_\_\_ to walk under ladders.

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### Task 3: Read the following text and complete the tasks.

Although equal pay for men and women has been a legal requirement in the UK for over forty years, men still earn far more than women. To address this problem, large companies were recently told to publish their pay statistics, and it is now clear that the pay gap is caused by more than simple discrimination. It seems we have to look at the roles women play in society in general, and how we value these roles. Today we're going to have a look at some of the many factors which contribute to the gender pay gap.

Motherhood is an obvious and important factor. Women leave the workplace to have children, often just at the age where their male counterparts are being promoted and given more responsibility. When mothers return to the workplace, they will almost certainly have to balance childcare and their working responsibilities. These often competing priorities can leave mothers seeming less "committed" to their jobs than women without children or men. This can mean fewer pay rises, less bonuses, and fewer promotions. There are, of course, some men who take an equal or even major share of the childcare but they are by far in the minority.



Aside from caring for children, statistics show that women are the main carers for other family members. Unwell siblings and elderly parents tend to be cared for by women. When women take on these responsibilities they often cut their working hours, and look for flexible employment options. In fact, Europe, 32% of working women work part time, in comparison with 8% of men. Part time workers are paid low

hourly rates, and have less legal protection than full time workers.

Research still shows a gender gap when it comes to housework too. Effectively, women help men save time and energy on housework, which they can then dedicate to their paid work.

60% of university graduates are women, but they are underrepresented in degrees which often lead to high paying work such as engineering and computing. Many people say that this is due to individual choice, and women simply prefer other subjects. In reality it shows that the type of work which women do is not highly valued. Caring, educating and service roles are not well remunerated. It's clear this is important work, but roles which are traditionally female are generally paid less well.

Psychological experiments have shown that people recruit and promote people like themselves. Male employers tend to employ and promote other males, and sadly this kind of "natural discrimination" also seems to apply to race.

The good news is that the pay gap between men and women is smaller for younger women. This might be because these women have not yet had families and not yet taken on the responsibilities of caring, or it could be a positive sign for the future. Only time will tell.

**Task 3a: After reading the text above, decide whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. A law enforcing the right of equal pay to men and women was created 40 years ago. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A small number of men take more responsibility for childcare than women. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Women choose to reduce their hours to care for family members. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Men still do less housework than women. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Women are paid less because their work is less important. \_\_\_\_\_
6. There is a recruitment bias which favours men. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The smaller pay gap between younger men and women is almost certainly because these women haven't yet had families. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Task 3b: Fill in the gaps 1-3 word(s) taken directly from the text to make the sentences correct.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the term used to describe the difference in wages, on average, between men and women.
2. Childcare and work responsibilities are \_\_\_\_\_, and it can be difficult for women to find a balance.
3. Many women choose to \_\_\_\_\_, in order to meet the care needs of their families.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are examples of traditionally male degrees, which tend to lead to well paid jobs.
5. Some employers don't like to \_\_\_\_\_ female employees to high level positions, it is said that these women "hit the glass ceiling".

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Task 4: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.



Is your school just as you want (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to be? Or are there things you and your classmates (2) \_\_\_\_\_ change, given the opportunity? This is your chance to express your ideas about (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the ideal school is like. Our competition is open to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ student between the ages of twelve and eighteen. You can enter (5) \_\_\_\_\_ an individual or your whole class can work together on a team entry. Your entry can take any form – a piece of writing, a picture, or even architectural plans. It is completely (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to you. What we are looking for is evidence (7) \_\_\_\_\_ originality, imagination and, above (8) \_\_\_\_\_, the genuine views of young people.

By (9) \_\_\_\_\_ part in this, you will help in a study being carried out at a leading university. All work entered (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the competition will be kept at the university and used in research. Entries cannot be returned (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of this. But it also means that, even (12) \_\_\_\_\_ you do not win, your views will still be heard and will remain for future educationalists to study.

Entries must reach us no later (13) \_\_\_\_\_ Friday 31<sup>st</sup> March. Winners will receive valuable prizes of computer equipment and software for their schools.

**Task 5: You are going to read an article about a famous diamond bought by a jewellery company. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences (A-G) the one which fits each gap.**

### **THE QUEEN OF KALAHARI**

**Sarah Royce-Greensill tells the story of a famous diamond**

Among the many photos on the walls of the Swiss headquarters of jewellery company Chopard, one stands out: an image of a 342-carat rough diamond. The stone was discovered in Botswana's Karowe Mine two years ago. Of all the many colossal roughs discovered at Karowe, Chopard's co-president Caroline Scheufele believes hers is the purest. 'I was really lucky to put my hand on this one. It's not the biggest but the others don't have the same purity,' she says.

Scheufele first saw the stone in Botswana in September 2015. 'Our partner at the mine called me and said, "We've found something you should not let pass," she recalls, handing an exact replica of the rough, made from crystal. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Indeed, it's flat along one side which, she says, hints that it was once twice as large, and a similarly sized sibling (the King of Kalahari) may still be found.



'It was an emotional moment when I opened the package,' she says: a moment that is created in a dramatic 50-minute documentary film charting the discovery of the stone. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ There were various possibilities. 'We could have cut two big 80-carat stones from it and maybe made a pair of drop earrings,' Scheufele muses. 'Somebody else would have done that, but Chopard is all about creativity. I didn't just want one piece, I wanted a whole set.'

After naming her newly acquired stone the Queen of Kalahari, she started figuring out the best possible combination of stones that would work commercially. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ After a nerve-racking few months with expert polishers in Belgium, Scheufele had all the ingredients for 'the most prestigious set of jewellery ever to emerge from Chopard's High Jewellery workshop' - a six-piece set entitled the Gardens of Kalahari.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ Two rings, a necklace, a bracelet, a pair of earrings and a secret watch all shine a brilliant pure white. Among the 23 stones cut from the Queen of Kalahari, five are above 20 carats. Each represents a different flower.

While the dry Kalahari desert may never see such species in bloom, the botanical theme reflects Scheufele's passion for gardening and the fact that 'nature gave us this stone'.

The collection's versatility is remarkable. 'I've always wanted to do a whole set that you can play with, detach, wear in different ways for different occasions,' Scheufele says. 'If I'm not mistaken there are 17 different possibilities'. (5) \_\_\_\_\_

I can barely begin to comprehend the painstaking work involved in shaping that beautiful rough into these exquisite jewels. In total, it took over 3 200 hours to create the Gardens of Kalahari. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ This varied from melting the gold, through sketching the pieces, to setting and polishing each diamond. It is a remarkable achievement.

- A** When worn in this way, it makes a definite statement.
- B** There was no doubt about whether she'd buy the stone - the only question was, what to do with it once it was in her possession.
- C** Although I had seen sketches of each individual piece, nothing quite prepared me for the impact of the jewels, presented in a velvet-lined case.
- D** She used computer modelling to assist her, which indicated it was possible to cut 23 diamonds of various shapes and sizes, all of them in the highest grade of clarity.
- E** About the size of a tennis ball, it fills the palm of the hand with a mixture of jagged edges and cool, smooth planes.
- F** Almost every pair of hands in Chopard's workshop touched the product at some point.
- G** For instance, the necklace can be worn as a simple choker, built up with further rows of petal-shaped diamonds, or adorned with a detachable flower, and one, two or three pendants.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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**Task 6: Use the word given in CAPITALS at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.**

**Tetris – the most popular video game ever**

There is an almost (1) \_\_\_\_\_ number of video games on the market today and you could be forgiven for being under the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that the best ones are those packed with special effects, requiring great technique. Nothing could be further from the (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The favourite game of all time is also one of the oldest and most basic: Tetris. The player has to fit a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of shapes together on the screen. When a whole row is made without gaps between the blocks, the line vanishes. Should a line remain (5) \_\_\_\_\_, however, new blocks will build up on top of it. Once the screen's full, the game's over. Part of the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ is that anyone can play Tetris. Scientists also believe that the game's (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is due to the fact that it makes our brains work with greater (8) \_\_\_\_\_. The more we play, the easier it becomes, so we carry on, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ trying to beat our last high score.

LIMIT

IMPRESS

TRUE

VARY

COMPLETE

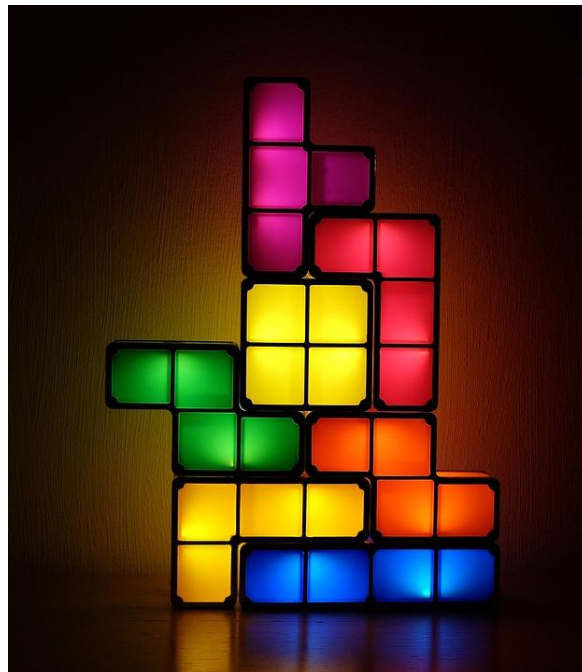
APPEALING

POPULAR

EFFICIENT

CONTINUE

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**Task 7: Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap.**

**The world's quietest railway station**

Some of the world's most heavily used railway stations are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan. According to (2) \_\_\_\_\_, 45 out of the 51 busiest in the world are in the country. Some 3.6 million passengers travel through the busiest railway station, Shinjuku Station in Tokyo, every (3) \_\_\_\_\_ day.



But surprisingly, this small but (4) \_\_\_\_\_ populated country also has some stations which are hardly used at all. Kyu-Shirataki Station, on the island of Hokkaido is in such a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ place that it was only used by one person for a few years. High school student Kana Harada was a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ passenger before it closed in 2016.

The train stopped every morning to take high school student Kana Harada to school, and every afternoon to drop her back at Kyu-Shirataki.

But keeping the station open for just one passenger simply was not (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore the operator of the line, Hokkaido Railway Company, planned to close the station (8) \_\_\_\_\_. But when they found out that this would leave Kana with no (9) \_\_\_\_\_, they agreed to keep the line open until she graduated from school. Although trains still use the line, the station itself is now completely abandoned.

- |     |               |                 |                 |               |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) | A; located    | B; established  | C; positioned   | D; placed     |
| (2) | A; numbers    | B; measurements | C; sizes        | D; statistics |
| (3) | A; one        | B; individual   | C; single       | D; particular |
| (4) | A; densely    | B; mainly       | C; considerably | D; largely    |
| (5) | A; separated  | B; far          | C; remote       | D; homeless   |
| (6) | A; usual      | B; regular      | C; common       | D; typical    |
| (7) | A; profitable | B; valuable     | C; commercial   | D; successful |
| (8) | A; always     | B; permanently  | C; lastly       | D; constantly |
| (9) | A; vehicle    | B; travel       | C; transport    | D; journey    |

**Task 8: You are going to read four reviews of autobiographies in which the writers described their lives as teenagers. For questions (1-10), choose from the writers (A-D). The writers may be chosen more than once.**

Which writer

1. knew at an early age what career he would choose? \_\_\_\_\_
2. described how the place where he lived changed over time? \_\_\_\_\_
3. invented some details in his book? \_\_\_\_\_
4. didn't enjoy his education? \_\_\_\_\_
5. was confused about what he had to learn? \_\_\_\_\_
6. told of the good and bad times of his early career? \_\_\_\_\_
7. was very critical of one person? \_\_\_\_\_
8. worked on the book with another author? \_\_\_\_\_
9. described other people very well? \_\_\_\_\_
10. was not brought up by his parents? \_\_\_\_\_

**A Robbie Williams - singer**



The former singer of the British boy band 'Take That' released his autobiography *You Know Me* after two decades being one of the most famous musicians on the planet. Starting with his childhood in Stoke-on-Trent, it tells of the successes and hard times Robbie experienced after becoming a superstar. *You Know Me* was clearly aimed at his fans, many of whom would probably already have bought *Feel*, the 2004 biography of Williams written by journalist Chris Heath, who also collaborated on this publication. So how is *You Know Me* different? Well, there are plenty of anecdotes, gathered from informal interviews Heath conducted with Williams, which provide insight not just into the man himself, but into the music industry as a whole.

**B Laurie Lee – poet**

Laurie Lee's classic memoir *Cider With Rosie* tells of his childhood in a remote valley in England's Cotswold Hills in the early years of the twentieth century. At the start of the book, the valley seemed to have developed little in hundreds of years; by the end, a bus service and electricity have arrived; Lee's village was no longer so remote, but was now fully connected to the modern world. Much of the book shows what a remarkable woman Laurie's mother was raising him and his brothers and sisters with little help from anyone else. As he grows older, he senses a feeling that he was born to

be a poet. He was right of course, and besides his poetry, Lee also produced plays, short stories and travel books, as well as this autobiographical masterpiece, which is as alive now as the day it was written.

### **C *Gerald Durrell – wildlife writer***

British naturalist Gerald Durrell wrote this account of the years he spent aged 10 to 15 living on the island of Corfu. His eccentric family and the inhabitants of Corfu are portrayed brilliantly. Gerald's brother Lawrence in particular emerges as a bad-tempered, mean and unreasonable young man. It's tempting to think that Lawrence (who also became a writer) must have been outraged by the book's publication. But apparently he both liked it, and praised its accuracy. Although it is an autobiography, not all the 'facts' in the book are actually correct: for instance, some of the family actually lived in a different part of the island, rather than all in the same home as the book claimed.

### **D *Winston Churchill – politician***



Churchill wrote the first volume of his autobiography in 1930, nine years before becoming Prime Minister of the U.K. Called *My Early Life*, it covered the time from his birth in 1870, when he grew up in a very grand house as the neglected son of a wealthy aristocratic who were too busy to spend much time with him. Instead, he spent his days – and developed his strongest bond – with the nanny who looked after him. Although he went on to become an excellent writer and perhaps the outstanding European politician of his day, the boy Churchill detested being made to study, and wrote entertainingly about his schoolmaster's attempts to teach him Latin. When instructed that 'mensa' meant 'oh, table' and informed that this was what you would say if you were talking to a table, young Churchill did not see why he needed to know this, and replied that he couldn't see the point. 'But I never do,' he said. His teacher didn't see the funny side, which, fortunately for us, makes the book all the more entertaining.

**Task 9: Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one, using the word given. Use no more than five words including the given word in CAPITALS. Write only the missing words as answers.**

1. I meant to call you when I arrived at the hotel but I forgot. GOING  
I \_\_\_\_\_ you a call when I arrived at the hotel but I forgot.
2. It'll be dark soon, so we mustn't stay out longer. LEAVE  
We'd \_\_\_\_\_ gets dark.
3. We hadn't expected the party to be very good but in the end it was! TURNED  
The party \_\_\_\_\_ than we had expected.
4. We won't be going on holiday this year because we haven't got enough money. LACK  
Our \_\_\_\_\_ that we won't be going on holiday this year.
5. The team won the match even though they hadn't practiced much. IN  
The team won the match \_\_\_\_\_ practised much.
6. Pam's grandparents raised her. BROUGHT  
Pam \_\_\_\_\_ her grandparents.
7. I want someone to cut my hair. GET  
I'd \_\_\_\_\_ cut.

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**Task 10: Match the jokes with the correct answers.**

1. What is London called when it doesn't have any electricity?
2. What do you call a London train that is full of lecturers?
3. Why did the British tea maker deliver the tea packages himself even though he was sick?
4. Why are penguins so scared of entering Great Britain?
5. Why do Brits end up losing weight easily?
6. What do you do after reaching Greenwich?
7. What does the Lochness monster call his favourite dish?
8. Why is England described as being a wet country?

A; He was trying to fulfill his due-tea.
B; Every time they make a purchase, they lose a couple of pounds.
C; Find something to occupy you in the mean time.
D; Londoff
E; The Queen has reigned over it for decades.
F; Fish & Ships.
G; They don't like to go near wales.
H; A tube filled with smarties.

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