

KÉSZÜLJÜNK AZ!
ÉRETTSÉGIRE!

OFI

Batár Levente

Angol

írásbeli gyakorlatok

Középszint

Javított kiadás

CD-melléklettel



ELŐSZÓ

Tisztelt Nyelvtanuló! Tisztelt Kolléga!

Gyakorlókönyvünk a középszintű angol nyelvi érettségi írásbeli részére való felkészüléshez szeretne segítséget nyújtani. Az írásbeli vizsga valamennyi komponenséhez (olvasott szöveg értése, nyelvhelyesség, íráskészség, hallott szöveg értése) tartalmaz gyakorló feladatokat, csaknem 100 feladat és közel 20 feladattípus található a kötetben.

A könyv javított kiadása a feladatok jellegében, szövegfajtaiban, témaválasztásában, nyelvi szintjében igazodik a középszintű érettségi vizsgán elvártakhoz.

A hallott szöveg értése rész szövegei a könyvhöz mellékletként tartozó audio-CD-n hangzanak el. Terjedelmi okokból, a szövegek második meghallgatásakor a 30 mp-es szüneteket sípszó jelzi. Ennek elhangzásakor kérjük a CD-t fél percre leállítani. A hanganyag szövegátiratát a könyv végén közöljük.

A feladatokon kívül számos hasznos gyakorlati tudnivaló (az írásbeli vizsga menetének leírása, értékelési útmutató, a számonkérhető nyelvtani ismeretek listája, a vizsgarészek feladattípusai és szövegfajtai) is helyet kapott a kötetben.

A megoldások, az íráskészség feladatokhoz tartozó mintalevelek, a szöveggönyv és a megadott példák segítségével a feladatgyűjtemény önállóan is jól használható.

A szövegek forrásaként felhasználtuk a *Newsweek*, *Columbia Daily Spectator*, *The Spectator*, *The Times*, *Popular Science*, *National Geographic*, *Time* egyes számait, Internetes honlapokat és angol nyelvterületről származó ismertetőket, turisztikai kiadványokat. Eredményes munkát, sikeres érettségi vizsgát kíván

a szerző

Tracklista:

Track 1: Zene, cím

Track 2: I/1 instrukció

Track 3: I/1 1. meghallgatás

Track 4: I/1 2. meghallgatás

Track 5: I/2 instrukció

Track 6: I/2 1. meghallgatás

Track 7: I/2 2. meghallgatás

Track 8: I/3 instrukció

Track 9: I/3 1. meghallgatás

Track 10: I/3 2. meghallgatás

Track 11: II/1 instrukció

Track 12: II/1 1. meghallgatás

Track 13: II/1 2. meghallgatás

Track 14: II/2 instrukció

Track 15: II/2 1. meghallgatás

Track 16: II/2 2. meghallgatás

Track 17: II/3 instrukció

Track 18: II/3 1. meghallgatás

Track 19: II/3 2. meghallgatás

Track 20: III/1 instrukció

Track 21: III/1 1. meghallgatás

Track 22: III/1 2. meghallgatás

Track 23: III/2 instrukció

Track 24: III/2 1. meghallgatás

Track 25: III/2 2. meghallgatás

Track 26: III/3 instrukció
Track 27: III/3 1. meghallgatás
Track 28: III/3 2. meghallgatás

Track 29: IV/1 instrukció
Track 30: IV/1 1. meghallgatás
Track 31: IV/1 2. meghallgatás

Track 32: IV/2 instrukció
Track 33: IV/2 1. meghallgatás
Track 34: IV/2 2. meghallgatás

Track 35: IV/3 instrukció
Track 36: IV/3 1. meghallgatás
Track 37: IV/3 2. meghallgatás

Track 38: V/1 instrukció
Track 39: V/1 1. meghallgatás
Track 40: V/1 2. meghallgatás

Track 41: V/2 instrukció
Track 42: V/2 1. meghallgatás
Track 43: V/2 2. meghallgatás

Track 44: V/3 instrukció
Track 45: V/3 1. meghallgatás
Track 46: V/3 2. meghallgatás

TARTALOM

Előszó	3
Tartalom	5
Az írásbeli vizsga	6
Középszinten számonkérhető nyelvtani tudnivalók	7
A négy vizsgarész feladattípusai és szövegfajtái	9
READING I	12
READING II	17
READING III	22
READING IV	32
READING V	37
READING VI	42
READING VII	52
USE OF ENGLISH I	57
USE OF ENGLISH II	63
USE OF ENGLISH III	69
USE OF ENGLISH IV	75
LISTENING I	81
LISTENING II	84
LISTENING III	87
LISTENING IV	90
LISTENING V	93
WRITING • TASK 1	96
WRITING • TASK 2	106
Megoldási kulcs	116
A hanganyag szövegátirata	122
Értékelési útmutató • íráskészség	131
Mintalevelek	135

AZ ÍRÁSBELI VIZSGA

Az írásbeli vizsga időtartama 180 perc. A következő táblázat bemutatja a vizsga részeit a lebonyolítás sorrendjében, továbbá az egyes vizsgarészek időtartamát.

Írásbeli vizsgarész	Időtartam (perc)	Elérhető pontszám
Olvasott szöveg értése	60	33
Nyelvhelyesség	30	18
SZÜNET		
Hallott szöveg értése	30	33
Íráskészség	60	33

A középszintű vizsga az Európa Tanács skálája B1 szintjének felel meg.

Európai Tanács	Érettségi vizsga
C2 Mesterszint	
C1 Haladó szint	
B2 Középszint	Emelt szintű
B1 Küszöbszint	Középszintű
A2 Alapszint	
A1 Minimumszint	

A írásbeli vizsga a *négy nyelvi alapkészség* közül hármat mér: olvasott szöveg értése, hallott szöveg értése és íráskészség. A *nyelvtani és lexikai kompetenciát* külön vizsgarész keretében is méri.

A középszintű vizsga célja annak megállapítása, hogy a vizsgázó képes-e a fontosabb információkat megérteni olyan írott és hallott, köznapi, egyszerű, eredeti idegen nyelvű szövegekben, amelyek gyakori élethelyzetekhez kapcsolódnak (pl. iskola, szabadidő, munka). A vizsga azt is méri, hogy vizsgázó tud-e egyszerű, összefüggő szöveget alkotni olyan témákban, amelyeket ismer, vagy amelyek az érdeklődési körébe tartoznak.

Lebonyolítás	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • központi írásbeli feladatok, • helyi lebonyolítás és értékelés.
Értékelés	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • összesen 117 pont (szóbelin szerezhető további 33 pont) • az egyes vizsgarészek értékelése egymástól független, • minden vizsgarészben csak a célzottan mért készséget értékelik, • a bukáshatár 20 %, de a vizsga érvényességéhez a vizsgázónak minden vizsgarészben az elérhető pontszámnak legalább a 10%-át teljesítenie kell, • minden vizsgarész elbírálása központilag kidolgozott javítási és értékelési útmutatók alapján történik, • az íráskészség vizsgarész értékelése központilag kidolgozott analitikus skálák alapján történik.

KÖZÉPSZINTEN SZÁMONKÉRHETŐ NYELVTANI TUDNIVALÓK

Nyelvtani szerkezet	Példa
Articles (definite, indefinite, zero)	Iron is a metal. I love the seaside. He is at school.
Nouns (singular and plural, countable and uncountable)	child, children, people How many disks have you got? a cup of tea, a piece of cake There are some pencils in the bag. Have you got any brothers? There is some water in the vase. There isn't any milk left. I haven't got much time. He's got a lot of friends.
Possession	It's my life. Is this yours? I didn't have many friends at school. He's Kate's brother. the corner of the room
Adverbs	He drives fast. This is a problem everywhere in the world. I always make my bed. She has just arrived.
Prepositions, prepositional phrases	on the left, at the top, at the bottom, in the background, through the forest, along the river
Conjunctions, linking words	and, or, but, because, so, therefore, that's why, although, etc.
Forms of the verb (infinitive, gerund and participles)	I don't know how to get there. I like reading. Let me see.
Auxiliaries / Modal verbs	I am singing. He has left. Where do you live? You should ask her. I can swim. May I open the window? He could swim at the age of two. Did you manage to pass the exam? I must read it. You needn't come. Do we have to be there? Children mustn't smoke.
Present Simple	I don't drink milk. When do you get up?
Present Simple Passive	This car is made in Britain.
Present Continuous	I am watching television at the moment. Why is she crying?
Present Perfect Simple	I've lived here for 10 years. Have you finished?

KÖZÉPSZINTEN SZÁMONKÉRHETŐ NYELVTANI TUDNIVALÓK

Present Perfect Passive	The letters have been sent.
Present Perfect Continuous	I have been learning French for 10 years.
Past Simple	Where did you go yesterday?
Past Simple Passive	When was this house built?
Past Continuous	What were you doing at five yesterday?
Past Perfect	He realised what he had done.
Future with will	He'll be 18 next month. OK. I'll take the dog for a walk. I don't think I'll pass the exam.
Passive Future	The exhibition will be closed on Monday.
Going to	Look at the sky, it is going to rain. What are you going to do on Sunday?
Reported Speech (with the reporting verb in the present)	Tell him to stop it. I don't know where he lives.
Reported Speech (with the reporting verb in the past)	She said she was tired. I asked him if we had met before. He told me he was very tired.
Conditional Clauses 1 st 2 nd	We'll stay at home if it rains. If I had time, I would go to the Zoo.
Conditional Clauses 3 rd	If you had come, we would have had a good time.
Relative clauses defining	The book I am reading at the moment is very good.
Relative clauses non-defining	Shakespeare, who was a famous playwright, was born in Stratford.
Time clauses with future meaning	When Dad comes home, he'll be angry with you.
Clauses of purpose	I helped him so that he could pass his exam.
Wish	I wish I had a dog.
Question-tags	He is a teacher, isn't he? I am a good girl, aren't I? They went to the cinema, didn't they?

A NÉGY VIZSGARÉSZ FELADATTÍPUSAI ÉS SZÖVEGFAJTÁI

1. Olvasott szöveg értése

A vizsgarészben előforduló feladattípusok:

- feleletválasztás,
- hiányos szöveg kiegészítése (szavak, kifejezések pótlása előre megadott listából vagy anélkül),
- rövid választ igénylő, nyitott kérdések,
- a szövegből kiemelt mellékmondat, mondat, bekezdés helyének azonosítása a szövegben,
- képek, események, összekevert bekezdések sorrendbe rakása,
- egymáshoz rendelés, pl.:
 - cím, kép, összegző mondat szöveg(rész)hez, bekezdéshez rendelése,
 - szavak, kifejezések, definíciók, szinonimák egymáshoz rendelése a szövegösszefüggés alapján,
 - vélemények, kijelentések, események személyekhez kapcsolása,
 - csoportosítás megadott kategóriák szerint.

A tesztben bármelyik felsorolt feladattípus szerepelhet. A feladatsor 3-4 szövegből és 3-4 feladatból áll. Egy feladaton belül egy hosszabb szöveg helyett előfordulhat több rövidebb szöveg is (pl. apróhirdetések). A feladatokhoz felhasznált szövegek együttes terjedelme körülbelül 1100-1300 szó. A feladatsor 25-30 itemből áll.

Az egységes megfogalmazású feladatmeghatározások angol nyelvűek, nyelvi szintjük azonban alacsonyabb a feladatok megoldásához szükséges nyelvi szintnél. A feladatok megoldásához szótár nem használható.

A vizsgarészben használt szöveg:

- autentikus, esetleg kismértékben szerkesztett,
- tartalma, szerkezete, nyelve világos,
- tematikusan megfelel a korosztály élettapasztalatának és általános érdeklődésének,
- megértéséhez nincs szükség az érettségi vizsga általános műveltségi szintjét meghaladó ismeretekre,
- kiválasztásakor a *Témakörök* című rész az irányadó,
- autentikus jellegéből adódóan tartalmazhat olyan szavakat, kifejezéseket, szerkezeteket, amelyek ismerete nem követelmény az adott vizsgaszinten; ezek megértése azonban nem szükséges az adott feladat sikeres megoldásához.

A vizsgarészben előforduló szövegfajták:

- utasítások (pl. feliratok, használati utasítások),
- tájékoztató szövegek (pl. hirdetés, menetrend, prospektus, műsorfüzet),
- levelek,
- újságcikkek (pl. hír, beszámoló, riport),
- ismeretterjesztő szövegek,
- egyszerű elbeszélő szövegek.

2. Nyelvhelyesség

A vizsgarészben előforduló feladattípusok:

- hiányos szöveg kiegészítése feleletválasztással (négy válaszlehetőség közül az egy helyes kiválasztása),
- hiányos szöveg kiegészítése önállóan vagy előre megadott szókészletből,
- megadott szavak megfelelően képzett alakjainak beillesztése a szövegbe,
- mondatátalakítás (az új mondat eleje vagy eleje és vége megadva),

A NÉGY VIZSGARÉSZ FELADATTÍPUSAI ÉS SZÖVEGFAJTÁI

A tesztben bármelyik felsorolt feladattípus szerepelhet. A feladatsor 3-4 feladatból, összesen körülbelül 25–30 íteimből áll. A feladatokhoz felhasznált szövegek együttes terjedelme körülbelül 500-700 szó.

A feladatok egy mondat szintű feladat kivételével szövegekre épülnek. Az egységes megfogalmazású feladatmeghatározások angol nyelvűek, nyelvi szintjük azonban alacsonyabb a feladatok megoldásához szükséges nyelvi szintnél. A feladatok megoldásához szótár nem használható.

A vizsgarészben használt szöveg vagy szövegrészlet:

- nehézségi foka alacsonyabb, mint az olvasott szöveg megértését mérő feladatokban,
- autentikus, esetleg szerkesztett,
- tartalma, szerkezete, nyelve világos,
- tematikusan megfelel a korosztály életpasztalának és általános érdeklődésének,
- megértéséhez nincs szükség az érettségi vizsga általános műveltségi szintjét meghaladó ismeretekre,
- kiválasztásakor a *Témakörök* című rész az irányadó,
- autentikus jellegéből adódóan tartalmazhat olyan szavakat, kifejezéseket, szerkezeteket, amelyek ismerete nem követelmény az adott vizsgaszinten; ezek megértése azonban nem szükséges az adott feladat sikeres megoldásához.

3. Hallott szöveg értése

A vizsgarészben előforduló feladattípusok:

- feleletválasztás,
- egymáshoz rendelés (pl. személy és kijelentés, képek kiválasztása szöveghez),
- események sorrendjének megállapítása,
- nyomtatványok, űrlapok kitöltése,
- táblázat kitöltése,
- hiányos mondatok kiegészítése,
- rövid választ igénylő nyitott kérdések,
- ténybeli hibák azonosítása, javítása.

A tesztben bármelyik felsorolt feladattípus szerepelhet. A feladatsor 3 szövegből és 3 feladatból áll. Egy feladaton belül egy hosszabb szöveg helyett előfordulhat több rövidebb szöveg is (pl. hirdetések). A feladatokhoz felhasznált szövegek együttes időtartama kb. 5-8 perc. A feladatsor kb. 20-25 íteimből áll.

A vizsgázó minden szöveget kétszer hallgat meg. Az egységes megfogalmazású feladatmeghatározások angol nyelvűek, nyelvi szintjük azonban alacsonyabb a feladatok megoldásához szükséges nyelvi szintnél.

A hangfelvétel tartalmazza a feladatmeghatározást, a szövegeket kétszer, valamint a feladatok elolvasásához és megoldásához szükséges szüneteket is. A hangfelvételen hallható és a feladatlapra olvasható feladatmeghatározások szó szerint megegyeznek. A feladatok megoldásához szótár nem használható.

A vizsgarészben használt szöveg:

- autentikus vagy autentikus hangzású (stúdiófelvétel),
- tematikusan megfelel a korosztály életpasztalának és általános érdeklődésének,
- megértéséhez nincs szükség az érettségi vizsga általános műveltségi szintjét meghaladó ismeretekre,
- kiválasztásakor a *Témakörök* című rész az irányadó,
- anyanyelvi beszélők közvetítésével hangzik el,
- egy vagy több beszélő közvetítésével hangzik el,

A NÉGY VIZSGARÉSZ FELADATTÍPUSAI ÉS SZÖVEGFAJTÁI

- akusztikai minősége kifogástalan,
- hossza és tartalma nem terheli meg feleslegesen a vizsgázó memóriáját,
- autentikus jellegéből adódóan tartalmazhat olyan szavakat, kifejezéseket, szerkezeteket, amelyek ismerete nem követelmény az adott vizsgaszinten; ezek megértése azonban nem szükséges az adott feladat sikeres megoldásához.

A vizsgarészben előforduló szövegfajták:

- közérdekű bejelentések, közlemények (pl. pályaudvaron, repülőtéren, áruházban),
- rögzített telefonos szövegek (pl. üzenetrögzítő, információs szolgálatok: útinformáció, nyitva tartás, menetrend),
- utasítások (pl. utcán, repülőtéren, pályaudvaron),
- médiaközlemények (pl. időjárás-jelentés, reklám, programismertetés, rövid hír),
- beszélgetések, telefonbeszélgetések,
- műsorrészletek,
- riportok, interjúk,
- beszámolók.

4. Íráskészség

A feladatok a következő feladattípusok egy vagy több elemét tartalmazhatják:

- meghatározott szituációban megadott szempontok alapján történő szövegalkotás,
- verbális segédanyagok (pl. személyes feljegyzések, üzenetek, levelek, cikkek, felhívások, hirdetések, szórólapok stb.) alapján történő szövegalkotás és/vagy azokra való reagálás,
- vizuális segédanyagok (pl. ábrák, képek, képsorok, grafikonok, táblázatok stb.) alapján történő szövegalkotás.

A vizsgarész két feladatból áll. Az *első feladat* egy rövidebb, interakciós és tranzakciós szöveg, a *második feladat* egy hosszabb, véleménykifejtő szöveg létrehozása megadott szempontok alapján. A vizsgázónak az első feladatban 80-100 szót, a második feladatban 100-120 szót kell írnia.

Az íráskészség mérése során meghatározott kommunikációs helyzetet teremtünk, azaz megadjuk a szituációt, amelyben az írásmű keletkezik, az ehhez illeszkedő szövegfajtát, továbbá meghatározzuk az írásmű célját, témáját és címzettjét, valamint a szöveg írója és olvasója közötti kapcsolat jellegét. Mindezek meghatározzák a szöveg stílusát és hangnemét.

A feladatmeghatározás és a segédanyagok angol nyelvűek, nyelvi szintjük azonban alacsonyabb a receptív készségeket mérő vizsgarészek nyelvi szintjénél. A feladatok megoldásához nyomtatott szótár használható.

A vizsgázónak olyan szövegeket kell létrehoznia, amelyek

- meghatározott kommunikációs szándékkal jönnek létre,
- az olvasó számára világosak, érthetőek és alkalmasak a kommunikációs cél elérésére,
- szövegfajtája meghatározott,
- tematikusan megfelelnek ezen korosztály élettapasztalatának és általános érdeklődésének,
- megírásához nincs szükség az érettségi vizsga általános műveltségi szintjét meghaladó ismeretekre.

A vizsgarészben az alábbi szövegfajtákat kell létrehozni:

- rövid személyes jellegű közlés,
- magánjellegű vagy intézménynek szóló levél.

READING I

I/1

In this interview every question has been removed. Match the questions from the list below with the answers, and put the letters in the boxes at the bottom of the page. There are three extra questions that you do not need. There is an example (0) for you.

Lars Ulrich of Metallica has been playing drums for more than two decades. *Newsweek*’s Charles Ferro talked to 41-year-old Ulrich.

- (0) – _____
– In my hometown, Copenhagen.
- (1) – _____
– I’m Danish, so I like being naked.
- (2) – _____
– Home is where family is, and that can be anywhere.
- (3) – _____
– When you are over 40, you start to think about what your kids mean, what the future means.
- (4) – _____
– My eyes are more open than they used to be. I’m learning to be more aware.

(*Newsweek*, 28 June 2004)

- A Where is home – Denmark or America?
- B What else has changed?
- C Where does the band start its European tour?
- D You are married with two kids. How has this changed you?
- E Are you satisfied with the band?
- F You bare your souls in the new documentary called *Metallica: Some Kind of Monster*. Don’t you feel a bit naked?
- G What has been your biggest success?
- H What are you passionate about at work?

0	1	2	3	4
C				

READING I

I/2

In this interview every question has been removed. Match the questions from the list below with the answers, and put the letters in the boxes at the bottom of the page. There are three extra questions that you do not need. There is an example (0) for you.

Angelina Jolie is a single mother to her baby, Maddox, she tours the world as a United Nations representative and she has just finished a new movie, yet Angelina found time to talk with *Newsweek's* Nicki Gostin.

- (0) – _____
– An FBI profiler.
- (1) – _____
– Yes, I am. I’ve got a kid. I know what I would kill for.
- (2) – _____
– Yes, I want to adopt some more.
- (3) – _____
– My dream is to have one from every country, every religion, every background and every culture.
- (4) – _____
– Well, not every single culture, but many different ones so I can put them together and watch them share.
- (5) – _____
– My focus is just to be a perfect parent.

(Newsweek, 29 March 2004)

- A What is the most important thing for you in your life?
- B What do you play in *Taking Lives*?
- C How did you discover your talent?
- D Are you really a good actress?
- E Do you want more children?
- F How many kids do you want to adopt?
- G Are you really a strong woman?
- H From every culture?
- I What do you enjoy the most about acting?

0	1	2	3	4	5
B					

READING I

I/3

In this interview every question has been removed. Match the questions from the list below with the answers, and put the letters in the boxes at the bottom of the page. There are three extra questions that you do not need. There is an example (0) for you.

Isabella Rossellini was born to Swedish actress Ingrid Bergman and Italian director Roberto Rossellini. She married Martin Scorsese, and had two kids. She spoke with *Newsweek*'s Nicki Gostin.

- (0) – _____
– The New York play *The Stendahl Syndrome*.
- (1) – _____
– Probably *Stromboli*.
- (2) – _____
– Italian.
- (3) – _____
– Always. She is so clever.
- (4) – _____
– Oh, I encourage her. It's so great. It's all about clothes and fun stuff.
- (5) – _____
– Yes, I do. Let's stop now.

(Newsweek, 16 February 2004)

- A Your twin sister is a professor at Columbia University. Do you ever feel stupid compared to her?
- B What are your professional goals for the future?
- C Your daughter is a model. Did you encourage or discourage her?
- D What are you starring now?
- E What's your favourite movie your parents made?
- F Do you get tired of talking about your life?
- G How often do you think of your father?
- H What are some myths about acting?
- I Do you prefer Swedish or Italian cuisine?

0	1	2	3	4	5
D					

READING I

I/4

In this interview every question has been removed. Match the questions from the list below with the answers, and put the letters in the boxes at the bottom of the page. There are three extra questions that you do not need. There is an example (0) for you.

Alanis Morissette is back with her new album *So-Called Chaos*. She talked to *Newsweek's* Lorraine Ali.

- (0) – I'm a lot more comfortable now.
- (1) – Yeah, honey, fur and diamonds.
- (2) – I swear a lot. It shows an enormous lack of vocabulary.
- (3) – I have a low tolerance for pain. If I had a high tolerance, I probably wouldn't be writing the songs I'm writing.
- (4) – I recently hosted a comedy night in L. A.
- (5) – I don't want people to come in and point – Hey, it's her!

(Newsweek, 21 June 2004)

- A Have you been doing comedy?
- B Do you like swearing?
- C Do you wear more girl clothes nowadays?
- D Tell me something about your dreams.
- E Why do you make painful and personal songs?
- F Why did you cut your hair off?
- G Why don't you publicise it?
- H What don't you like to talk about?
- I What is your motto?

0	1	2	3	4	5
F					

READING I

I/5

In this interview every question has been removed. Match the questions from the list below with the answers, and put the letters in the boxes at the bottom of the page. There are three extra questions that you do not need. There is an example (0) for you.

New mom Kate Hudson plays the mother to three orphaned kids in the upcoming movie *Raising Helen*. She talked to *Newsweek*'s Jac Chebatoris.

- (0) – Yes, I'm making my first movie since giving birth to Ryder.
- (1) – It's so much fun. It's really great.
- (2) – I had a baby. I was eating all day every day. I put on some weight.
- (3) – Nothing, we're used to it.
- (4) – No. If a situation becomes complicated I get more focused.

(Newsweek, 7 June 2004)

- A What about your dramatic weight loss?
- B You fly your own planes. Ever get frightened?
- C Do you like answering questions?
- D Are you already working?
- E Are you filming a thriller? How is that going?
- F What do you say when people notice that you and your mother (Goldie Hawn) look so much alike?
- G What is the best advice you received from your mom?
- H What is your favourite thing to do when you aren't playing?

0	1	2	3	4
D				

READING II

II/1

Read the information on four hotels. Match each of the statements 1–10 below with one of the advertisements. Put the letter of the hotel on the dotted line after the statement. An example (0) has been given for you.

SWEET DREAMS

A Hotel Rome

Hotel Rome is in the heart of downtown. Free parking. Everything is within easy reach: sidewalk cafés, night clubs, bars, boutiques and shopping centres. Rooms are cheap. Dine in our excellent restaurant. You receive delicious breakfast, lunch and dinner within your time expectations.

B Hotel Versailles

If you stay at Hotel Versailles you will be pleasantly surrounded by comfort: air conditioning, cable TV, Finnish sauna, steam bath, exercise room, adventure pool, indoor and outdoor pools with pool-side bar. Clients will appreciate our fax, PC hook-up and meeting rooms. We'll look after you.

C Hotel Casablanca

RURAL ... ROMANTIC ... RELAXING.
A short bus-ride from the delightful town centre. A memorable stay on the shores of the St. Lawrence River. Lovers of gardens will be charmed by the terrace overlooking the river and the peace and serenity of the grounds. The hotel offers you a non-smoking environment.

D Hotel Paris

Our hotel is situated close to a subway station and a bus terminal. Our friendly multilingual staff will be delighted to provide tourist info and make reservations for restaurants. We arrange off-site services (excursions, sporting activities, and so on) for guests.

(Montreal Official Tourist Guide)

This would be a good hotel to choose if you ...

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| (0) liked luxury. | <i>B</i> |
| (1) wanted to have a rest in a quiet environment. | ..... |
| (2) wanted to enjoy nightlife. | ..... |
| (3) didn't want to spend much on accommodation. | ..... |
| (4) don't speak English. | ..... |
| (5) wanted to stay at the hotel with the best facilities. | ..... |
| (6) wanted to surf the Internet. | ..... |
| (7) didn't want to pay for parking at all. | ..... |
| (8) can't stand smoke. | ..... |
| (9) needed help to organise programs. | ..... |
| (10) were looking for a wide selection of health treatments. | ..... |

READING II

II/2

Read three university students' opinions about Michael Jackson. Match each of the statements 1–10 below with one of the opinions. Put the letter of the text on the dotted line after the opinion. An example (0) has been given for you.

IS MICHAEL JACKSON STILL THE KING OF POP?

A Grace (20)

Once I saw him. He seems strange, making his kids wear masks in the street and straightening their hair. He is not one of the top stars in the world any more. I don't like Michael Jackson's songs.

B Olivia (21)

He is still the King of Pop. I mean, he is so talented. He said he only had two operations. It's clearly a lie. I know all his songs but my favourite is "Scream".

C Miranda (20)

I am a big fan. It is tough to pick just one favourite song of his. The top three are – not in any order: "Man in the Mirror", "I'll Be There", and "Billie Jean". My favourite video is "Scream" – the duet with his sister. I think Michael's relationship with Lisa Marie Presley was kind of unusual. Unfortunately, I couldn't be present at the marriage ceremony of the King of Pop and the King of Rock and Roll's daughter.

(Columbia Daily Spectator, 5 March 2003)

- (0) *She says that Michael Jackson is not a pop star any longer.* ^A.....
- (1) She can remember the day when she saw Michael Jackson.
- (2) She would have liked to see Michael's wedding.
- (3) She thinks that Michael Jackson is still the best pop singer.
- (4) She can't imagine why Michael's kids are brought up that way.
- (5) One of her favourite videos is the one in which his sister appears.
- (6) Her favourite song is "Scream".
- (7) She says that Michael Jackson didn't tell the truth about his plastic surgery.
- (8) She finds Michael's relationship with his wife strange.
- (9) She knows every song Michael Jackson has done so far.
- (10) She can't decide which her favourite Michael Jackson song is.

READING II

II/3

Read this information on two clock towers. Match each of the statements 1–10 below with one of the texts. Put the letter of the tower on the dotted line after the statement. An example (0) has been given for you.

LANDMARKS OF THEIR CITIES

A Clock Tower and Big Ben (London, England)

The name Big Ben actually refers not to the Clock Tower itself, but to the 13-ton bell hanging within. The minute hand of the clock is 14 feet long and the numbers are 2 feet high.

The BBC first broadcast its melody on 31 December 1923 to the nation and around the world. Its sound is well known to all British people. In 1941 a bomb destroyed a part of the Houses of Parliament, but the clock tower remained undamaged and Big Ben continued to tell the time and strike away the hours.

There are cells within the clock tower where Members of Parliament can be imprisoned; the last recorded case was in 1880. The tower is not open to the general public.

B Sailors' Memorial Clock Tower (Montreal, Canada)

It was completed in 1922. Equipped with a modern lighting system, the Tower served as a lighthouse. Navigators often set their chronometers by its clock. Today, the Clock Tower remains an important landmark to ships navigating along the St. Lawrence River. The Clock Tower also serves as a symbol for Montreal's port, one of the largest inland ports in the world. While visiting the Old Port, one must climb the 192 stairs to fully enjoy the amazing view of the river, port and city. Along the way, it is possible to stop at any one of the three observation points.

(<http://www.aboutbritain.com/BigBen.htm>)

(The Clock Tower brochure)

- (0) *This tower is not open to the general public.* **A**
- (1) It can be found in Great Britain.
- (2) You can find a bell in it.
- (3) The tower marks the entrance to the port.
- (4) Everybody (in its country) can identify its sounds.
- (5) It is the symbol of the city's pier.
- (6) It has several functions; among others it's an observation point.
- (7) A huge clock is still visible on it.
- (8) It can be found in North America.
- (9) Inside this tower people used to be locked.
- (10) To get to the top you must climb almost 200 stairs.

READING II

II/4

Read these four short texts describing Central European cities. Match each of the statements 1–10 below with one of the cities. Put the letter of the text on the dotted line after the statement. An example (0) has been given for you.

WHERE TO GO IN EASTERN EUROPE?

A Budapest, Hungary

Two cities in one – Buda, the old Turkish capital, and Pest, the commercial side across the Danube. Go up Castle Hill to Royal Palace. 80 thermal springs supply 12 spas. Get a massage at the Turkish-style Gellért thermal bath. The Music Academy has acquired international fame.

B Vilnius, Lithuania

With its vibrant student life, Vilnius is more like a campus than a capital. Be sure to catch a basketball game – Lithuania is the European Champion. Folklore is embodied in ceramics, wood carving and textiles.

C Warsaw, Poland

Visit the Jewish Historical Society in the Old Ghetto. Stop at the Warsaw Historical Museum to see how the city was largely destroyed in World War II and then rebuilt. The ruins of some medieval strongholds have been restored.

D Ljubjana, Slovenia

The country is predominantly mountainous with numerous rivers. More Italian than Slavic. A place where people feel alive. Its restaurants serve pasta and salads. It is the art centre of Eastern Europe, so visit the Museum of Modern Art and don't miss work by local artist Marjetica Potrc.

(Newsweek, 23 February 2004)

Which city would you recommend to a person who ...

- (0) *wants to see some Turkish buildings.* **A**
- (1) *wants to experience mediterranean atmosphere.*
- (2) *is interested in ball games.*
- (3) *would like to get a health treatment.*
- (4) *wants to learn about the disasters of the 20th century.*
- (5) *is interested in painting.*
- (6) *likes powerful and exciting city life.*
- (7) *likes romantic landscapes.*
- (8) *is interested in the Middle Ages.*
- (9) *likes handicrafts.*
- (10) *is keen on classical music.*

READING II

II/5

Read this information on three language schools. Match each of the statements 1–10 below with one of the schools. Put the letter of the school on the dotted line after the statement. An example (0) has been given for you.

WHICH LANGUAGE SCHOOL TO CHOOSE?

A ABC Language School

- Courses for health professionals.
- Own room with shower.
- Self-catering.
- Bed linen provided.
- No free books.
- No Wi-Fi.
- Sightseeing tours.
- Leisure programmes including beach volleyball, football, table-tennis, visits to swimming pools.

B Big Ben Language School

- Courses for foreign students.
- Shared room, bathroom and kitchen.
- Breakfast only.
- Bed linen and towel provided.
- Free books and magazines.
- Fully accessible Wi-Fi.
- Evening programmes including theatre and cinema visits.

C Queen Language School

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| – Courses for foreign students. | – Free books. |
| – Stay with native host families. | – No Wi-Fi. |
| – Own room with shower and toilet. | – Optional programmes including treasure hunts, barbecues, karaoke parties, welcome parties. |
| – Full board. | |
| – Bed linen and towel provided. | |

(Booklet of Norwich Institution for Language Education)

(Booklet of Sels College)

This language school ...

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (0) offers courses for doctors and nurses. | A |
| (1) offers accommodation with native English speakers. | ..... |
| (2) arranges cultural programmes. | ..... |
| (3) greets students with parties after their arrival. | ..... |
| (4) gives books only for money. | ..... |
| (5) organises parties for students. | ..... |
| (6) offers sport programs. | ..... |
| (7) provides free Wi-Fi. | ..... |
| (8) provides no food. | ..... |
| (9) gives costless magazines. | ..... |
| (10) provides special courses. | ..... |

READING III

III/1

Read this article about interactive mapping programs, then read the questions that follow it. Your task is to choose the answers that are nearest in meaning to what the article says. Write the letters in the boxes as in the example (0).

3-D WORLD

The sky over San Francisco is blue as you begin to go down into the city from 2,000 feet. As you pass over the hills, the skyline of the city rises into view, skyscrapers form an urban canyon around you; you can even see the trolley tracks running down the valley. You are actually staring at your PC screen, not out of an airplane window.

Virtual Earth 3D, the online service shown last week by Microsoft, is both incomplete (only 15 cities are depicted in 3-D) and imperfect (you need a powerful PC running Windows XP or the new Vista to use it). But it is also the start of something potentially big: the 3-D Web. Traditionally Web pages give us text, photos and video. Now interactive mapping programs like Google Earth let us zoom around the globe on our PCs. Both Google Earth and Microsoft's Virtual Earth are hugely popular and have been downloaded more than 100 million times each.

The Virtual Earth 3D lets you use your mouse to navigate up, down and through America's cities, and to see real-time traffic data and the occasional billboard ad. But if Microsoft continues to add new cities and improves an already expensive project, the 3-D Web could become a copy of the real world and a powerful new advertising platform.

Engineers at Microsoft understood that creating a navigable copy of the planet might give users a more intuitive way to surf and search the Internet. Need to get driving directions? Instead of following lines and written directions on a map, Virtual Earth might, one day, show you where you'll make turns. That will be cool, but it won't be cheap. Building out Virtual Earth 3D will cost hundreds of millions of dollars, analysts say.

Google has the more popular and easier-to-use Google Earth. At Google experts believe that giving content like photographs, weather and traffic information is just as important as adding a 3rd dimension. Google is improving another way as well. This week the company will announce that it is adding 16 historic maps of six cities, including New York, London and Tokyo. Users exploring those cities will be able to click on a link and be transported more than 100 years into the past.

In other words, while Microsoft is stretching out in the 3rd dimension, Google is jumping ahead into the 4th (time).

(Newsweek, 27 November 2006)

READING III

(0) The writer describes the Virtual Earth 3D service as imperfect because

- A) the program gives us a picture of few cities.
- B) you can run it only on a fast PC.
- C) it is not interactive.
- D) it only gives texts, photos and videos about most cities.

0	B
---	---

(1) In the future the 3-D Web

- A) will become more popular than Google Earth.
- B) will depict all the major cities in the world.
- C) will not be improved because it would be too expensive.
- D) may become a new place where advertisers can promote their products.

1	
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(2) Virtual Earth will perhaps

- A) show the way from one place to another.
- B) give you written driving directions.
- C) become cheaper in the future.
- D) go in a different direction.

2	
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(3) The advantage of Google Earth is that

- A) major companies advertise on this website.
- B) it is more user-friendly.
- C) this project was cheaper than Virtual Earth.
- D) it is free for the users, while Virtual Earth is not.

3	
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(4) With the help of the historic maps of some cities

- A) people can turn back time.
- B) people will be able to explore 16 cities as they were in the past.
- C) people will be able to see the 3D picture of New York 100 years ago.
- D) Microsoft will transport people more than 100 years into the past.

4	
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(5) Microsoft and Google are

- A) working on the same programs.
- B) working together on the historic maps of new cities.
- C) going in different directions.
- D) both improving their 3D websites.

5	
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READING III

III/2

Read this article about vitamin D then read the questions that follow it. Your task is to choose the answers that are nearest in meaning to what the article says. Write the letters in the boxes as in the example (0).

VITAMIN D IN THE SPOTLIGHT

For many years vitamin D was boring – even to doctors. Because it was considered good for bones and not much else, vitamins A, B and E dominated the press. Scientists now think vitamin D may affect everything from diabetes to cancer. They're also finding that many people don't have enough of it.

When vitamin D was discovered a century ago, it solved a major public-health problem: rickets, a disease caused by vitamin D shortage in which bone development is delayed and deformed.

For most of the 20th century, scientists defined a person's daily requirement – called the recommended dietary allowance, or RDA – of vitamin D, as the level needed to prevent rickets. Nearly everyone in the developed world was thought to be taking in a healthy amount.

But new research suggests that the RDA may not be sufficient to protect people against several diseases other than rickets. A level higher than the RDA offers older adults protection against fractures.

Many people living in Europe have low levels of vitamin D. Unlike most other vitamins, vitamin D is found in only a few foods. Instead, we get most of it from the action of sunlight on our skin.

Almost every aspect of modern life seems designed to lower our ability to produce vitamin D. Compared with our ancestors, we spend a lot more time indoors, wear more clothes and use sunscreen. Age reduces the amount of vitamin D we produce. A 70-year-old can produce only about a quarter of the vitamin D of a 20-year-old.

No matter what your age, the amount of sun exposure, the season and geography all affect how much vitamin D you produce. The closer it is to noon, the more vitamin D your skin makes. One study found that among white girls in Maine, 48 percent had low vitamin D blood levels at the end of the winter, while only 17 percent were deficient at the end of the summer.

There is growing agreement among experts that a daily vitamin D supplement makes good sense. Even though we need it, too much can be toxic. So stay tuned: there is much more to be learned about how this once "boring" vitamin can protect our health.

(Newsweek, 11 December 2006)

READING III

(0) *In the past vitamin D*

- A) *was considered good for many things from diabetes to cancer.*
B) *was only approved by doctors.*
C) *was mentioned in the press less frequently than vitamins A, B and vitamin E.*
D) *was most frequently talked about in the newspapers.*

0	C
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(1) RDA is

- A) the daily amount of vitamin needed.
B) the recommended vitamin D allowance.
C) the daily amount of vitamin D needed to prevent diseases.
D) the amount of any food substance that you need daily.

1	
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(2) A higher level of vitamin D

- A) offers adults protection only against rickets.
B) may not be enough to protect you against other diseases besides rickets.
C) can delay the aging process.
D) can help to prevent several diseases.

2	
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(3) You can get vitamin D

- A) mostly from food and less from sunshine.
B) mostly from sunshine and less from food.
C) from food and sunshine equally.
D) in much the same way as you get other vitamins.

3	
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(4) As people get older

- A) they produce less and less vitamin D.
B) they spend more time indoors, therefore they produce less vitamin D.
C) they produce about 25% less vitamin D than earlier.
D) the amount of vitamin D in their body increases.

4	
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(5) The level of vitamin D depends

- A) on your age.
B) on the original colour of your skin.
C) not only on your age but also for example on how long time you spend in the sun.
D) only on the season and on the amount of sunny hours.

5	
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READING III

III/3

Read this article about prefabricated houses, then read the questions that follow it. Your task is to choose the answers that are nearest in meaning to what the article says. Write the letters in the boxes as in the example (0).

THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE

Cars and computers have improved dramatically in recent decades; they have become more sophisticated at lower cost. Homes are just the opposite; they have changed only a little.

“The house of the future should be like a computer or a car, built mostly in a factory, and with parts that are easy to repair or replace,” says architect Kent Larson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. “You should design your own home online, just as you can today a Honda minivan.”

You can buy virtually any printer or mouse on the market, and it will work with the computer you already have. Now imagine a building industry that worked the same way. Every new house would have a structural frame that lasts 200 years. The roofs, the floor, the walls, the toilet, cables and lights could be chosen.

Larson has teamed up with homebuilder Tedd Benson to construct four prototype houses. The first was completed in July. It is to test the concept, and is intended to demonstrate how a house can be adapted to the needs of its owners.

The builders prefabricated the house from 40 sections. All the walls and the wires were built in at the factory. “You take it off the truck and stick it to the frame,” says Reid, the company’s marketing manager. Building the house took less than a month. Normally, building a home this size would take 10 months.

Three more prototype homes are planned, one every 18 months. The next prototype will be focused on movable walls. “You can move all the pieces around like Lego,” Benson says. “We are trying to make a system that is variable.”

“We have got an opportunity to create new systems and maybe radically transform the whole industry,” says Larson. Just as IKEA sells furniture components at low cost, other manufacturers could offer finished windows and walls in all shapes and size. “This is an opportunity to improve the quality of buildings in North America,” Benson says.

(Popular Science, November 2006)

READING III

- (0) *The future technology would give people the chance*
A) *to design their homes online.*
B) *to transform a Honda minivan into a home.*
C) *to be able to repair their own homes.*
D) *to live in houses which look like a computer or a car.*
- (1) The structural frame
A) would be constructed with the help of a computer.
B) would include the roofs, the floor, the walls, the toilet, cables and lights.
C) has been the part of every new house in the last 200 years.
D) would be the only part of the house that is not variable.
- (2) Larson and Benson constructed the first prototype house
A) to demonstrate the needs of the owners.
B) to test it.
C) to test the needs of the owners.
D) to adapt to the needs of the owners.
- (3) All the walls
A) contained built-in wires.
B) were made up of altogether 40 parts.
C) were made in a factory.
D) were put together on a truck first, then the complete structure was fixed to the frame.
- (4) Building the prototype house took
A) 18 times less than building a traditional home.
B) a bit more than a month.
C) a month less than building a traditional house.
D) 10 times less time than building a traditional home.
- (5) Kent Larson wants to
A) cut the price and improve the quality of future buildings.
B) furnish his houses with IKEA furniture at low cost.
C) change the furniture industry radically.
D) persuade IKEA to sell windows and walls in all shapes and size.

READING III

III/4

Read this article about Caribbean tourism destinations, then read the questions that follow it. Your task is to choose the answers that are nearest in meaning to what the article says. Write the letters in the boxes as in the example (0).

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

There is no doubt this tiny nation – admired for its carnival and music – knows how to party. But the country's ethnic diversity is less well-known. You will find a mix of features, from African to Caucasian, from Latin American to Asian.

Where else in the world does a country celebrate the festivals of all its ethnicities, from Emancipation to Chinese New Year? It's not hard to imagine how warm the reception will be for visiting teams and their fans when Trinidad and Tobago host the Cricket World Cup next year. "Cricket is a way of life for us," says the Minister of Sport and Youth Affairs. "It's our heritage."

New facilities are being prepared for the event. The new Brian Lara stadium is already a first-class building in the north of the island, which will have an emphasis on teaching and developing present and future cricketers.

"We ask sportsmen like Brian Lara or footballer Dwight Yorke to attend competitions where they talk and give autographs and inspire the people. That is what we use sport for: peace and harmony. We want to develop a training academy in the south so that people can come here to train with some of the best sportsmen in the world," says the Minister.

Besides sporting facilities, Trinidad and Tobago are building new and better hotel accommodation. The two islands offer very different attractions. Trinidad's lively capital (Port of Spain) draws mainly business tourism and conferences. The smaller island of Tobago attracts holidaymakers with its atmosphere, beaches, green forests and excellent dive sites, which explains why Tobago has won the World Travel Award for best eco-tourism destination three times.

The main objective is to ensure the island remains clean and green. Visitors from the UK and Germany appreciate the island's natural charms, and the absence of mass-tourism. There are about 5,000 rooms on Tobago, and small hotels and villas. If Trinidad and Tobago are not among the best-known tourism destinations in the Caribbean, that's because they want it that way.

(National Geographic, November 2006)

READING III

- (0) *It is not a well-know fact about Trinidad & Tobago that*
A) *this tiny nation admires carnivals and music.*
B) *this tiny nation knows all about parties.*
C) *it celebrates all ethnicities of the world.*
D) *it is absolutely multicultural.*
- (1) Trinidad & Tobago
A) will be the host of the next Cricket World Cup.
B) will win the next Cricket World Cup.
C) will participate in the next Cricket World Cup.
D) want to host the next Cricket World Cup.
- (2) Cricket is
A) a way of life for the Minister of Sport and Youth Affairs.
B) originally a Trinidadian and Tobagonian sport.
C) a part of the culture of the country.
D) a way of life for the minister and his family.
- (3) They want to build a training academy
A) where people can meet Brian Lara or Dwight Yorke.
B) where people can train with Brian Lara or Dwight Yorke.
C) where superstars give autographs and inspire the people.
D) where people can train with some leading figures in sport.
- (4) Tobago
A) has already been chosen as the best eco-tourism destination.
B) is a centre of business tourism.
C) is a place of mass-tourism.
D) attracts holidaymakers with its new hotel accommodation.
- (5) Trinidad and Tobago are not among the best-known tourism destinations
A) because of the small number of rooms.
B) because the islands are very small.
C) because the countries want it like this.
D) because only people from the UK and Germany travel there.

READING III

III/5

Read this article about James Bond then read the questions that follow it. Your task is to choose the answers that are nearest in meaning to what the article says. Write the letters in the boxes as in the example (0).

JAMES BOND

James Bond, codename 007, a fictional British secret agent created in 1952 by the English writer Ian Fleming, appeared in novels and short stories until 1960. However, James Bond is best known from the film series, twenty-one of which have already been made. From 1962 through 2006, six actors have portrayed James Bond: Sir Sean Connery, George Lazenby, Sir Roger Moore, Timothy Dalton, Pierce Brosnan and Daniel Craig. The stories are known for the exciting action and beautiful women.

Commander James Bond is an agent of the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS). Ian Fleming wanted the easiest name he could find and “James Bond” was much better than something more interesting. Exotic, unusual and exciting things happen to and around him, but he remains a calm figure.

Researchers agree that James Bond is a romanticised version of Ian Fleming. Both Fleming and Bond attended the same schools, preferred the same foods (scrambled eggs, coffee), maintained the same habits (drinking, smoking, wearing short-sleeved shirts), liked similar women (in terms of looks and style), and had similar naval careers. They also shared similar height and eye colour.

James Bond remains a huge influence within the spy genre. The *Austin Powers* series and other parodies are testaments to Bond’s fame in popular culture. George Lucas has said on various occasions that Sean Connery’s portrayal of Bond was one of the primary inspirations for the Indiana Jones character, a reason Connery was chosen for the role of Indiana’s father in the third film of that series.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Bond)

READING III

(0) *James Bond*

A) *is the best agent of the British Secret Intelligence Service.*

B) *is an imaginary agent.*

C) *is a real British agent.*

D) *was an agent in Britain from 1962 to 2006.*

0	B
---	---

(1) James Bond first appeared

A) in 1952 in novels and short stories.

B) in 1960 in novels and short stories.

C) in 1960 in films.

D) in 1962 in films.

1	
---	--

(2) Ian Fleming

A) chose the shortest name for his agent.

B) couldn't find a better name than James Bond for his agent.

C) chose the simplest name for his agent.

D) chose the most interesting name for his agent.

2	
---	--

(3) Ian Fleming

A) had the same career as James Bond.

B) took after James Bond.

C) was a classmate of James Bond; what's more, they were similar in height and eye colour.

D) based James Bond's character on himself.

3	
---	--

(4) The James Bond series

A) has influenced several spy films.

B) didn't influence the *Austin Powers* series.

C) was influenced by the *Austin Powers* series.

D) didn't influence George Lucas.

4	
---	--

(5) George Lucas chose Sean Connery for the role of

A) Johnny English.

B) Indiana Jones's father.

C) James Bond.

D) Indiana Jones.

5	
---	--

READING IV

IV/1

Read this article about African football. Some words have been left out from the text. Choose the right words from the list below to fill the gaps. There are three extra words you do not need. An example (0) has been given for you.

THE PROBLEMS OF AFRICAN FOOTBALL

The Demba Diop Stadium in Dakar was beginning to fill up. Thousands of Senegalese (0) wearing green, red and yellow national football (1) waited patiently, while a band played West African tunes and groups of young boys sold bags of drinking water in the heat. Less than two hours later, after enjoying their country's 6-1 (2) over Liberia, the happy fans poured out of the (3) After all, their team seemed headed to another World Cup final. That was March 2005. And like many other teams, Senegal failed to (4) for Germany.

Every four years an African team (5) the traditional football powers – Cameron in 1990, Nigeria in 1994, Senegal in 2002. The African continent is said to be the (6) of football: South Africa will host the next World Cup, the continent's first, in 2010.

The problems that (7) African football are the problems of Africa. Corruption is widespread, and despite new investment, football infrastructure remains underdeveloped. European managers take away players before they have had a(n) (8) to establish themselves in Africa. More and more players like Ghana's Michael Essien and the Ivory Coast's Didier Drogba are now important members of European groups.

Due to this lack of stability at home, Africa simply hasn't been able to (9) national teams capable of consistent play from one tournament to the next. In 1977, Pele confidently (10) that an African nation would win the World Cup by the end of the millennium. When that didn't happen, he pushed the deadline forward to 2010.

(Newsweek, 8 May 2006)

- A qualify

B victory

C declared

D chance
- E produce

F plan

G fans

H face
- I shirts

J future

K will

L surprises
- M stadium

N defeat

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

READING IV

IV/2

Read this article about the European economy. Some words have been left out from the text. Choose the right words from the list below to fill the gaps. There are three extra words you do not need. An example (0) has been given for you.

A REASON TO SMILE IN EUROPE?

Take a drive around Munich or Frankfurt, fly into any German airport or cruise the Rhine, and you will see the same thing – new buildings. Germans are building everything from (0) houses to factories.

The economy of the euro (1) grew 1.5 percent last year, and it will likely grow about 3.5 percent this year. What’s more, Europe –especially Germany– is now (2) new jobs at a fast rate. Since Germany is every European country’s biggest export market, this is good (3) for everyone.

On the other hand, the United States is threatened by (4) inflation and slower growth. Now that the U.S. is slowing (5), Europe is outperforming the U.S. for the first (6) in recent history.

European consumers – not just companies – are helping growth. Thanks to falling (7) Europeans are spending their (8) People are less afraid to lose their (9) than they were two years ago, and so they are less willing to save.

Of course, the big (10) is, “Will it last?” 2007 will be a challenging year for Europe as well. Much depends on the interest rates, on the strong euro, on whether Europe can continue to reform. The signs are mixed.

(Newsweek, 4 September 2006)

- A private

B decreasing

C economy

D time
- E news

F money

G down

H unemployment
- I rising

J question

K creating

L zone
- M jobs

N employment

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

READING IV

IV/3

Read this article about selling cars in the U.S. Some words have been left out from the text. Choose the right words from the list below to fill the gaps. There are three extra words you do not need. An example (0) has been given for you.

THE “DETROIT THREE” IN TROUBLE

Bob Wiley has always driven Detroit (0) So when he decided to (1) his old car for a more comfortable one, he tested Ford and Buick sedans. His son suggested that he try a Japanese car. “Wow, this thing is a(n) (2),” Bob said as he raced to 75 mph in 7 seconds. “And it’s so quiet.”

The “Detroit Three” might have a hard time. Despite all factory closings and job cuts, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler are still losing money on every car they (3) in America.

What’s the matter with Detroit cars? Car buyers simply don’t find them as (4) as foreign cars. More and more car buyers think that Detroit’s (5) are too big and too gas-thirsty.

For now, Detroit has only a quarter of the growing small-car market, while nearly two thirds of its models are trucks and minivans. “No automaker can suddenly triple its (6) of small cars,” says a GM manager. But dealers want Detroit to move faster. The Japanese remake their models every five years, while American (7) take seven or eight. Like the Japanese, Detroit needs to make multiple models from the same base. They need to simplify how they engineer them, so that they are easier to (8), have better quality and make more money.

However, (9) Japanese cars is a bad strategy. Detroit has to bring back real American cars for real American (10), the folks who watch NASCAR and shop at Wal-Mart.

(Newsweek, 6 November 2006)

- A sell

B rocket

C number

D cars
- E buy

F automakers

G products

H copying
- I change

J people

K build

L attractive
- M factory

N engine

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

READING IV

IV/4

Read this article about television show characters. Some words have been left out from the text. Choose the right words from the list below to fill the gaps. There are three extra words you do not need. An example (0) has been given for you.

SYMPATHY FOR THE DEVIL

Dexter Morgan is charming, great with kids and sweet to his (0)..... . He is a police (1) in Miami who, in his spare time, kills murderers who have somehow escaped (2) If it sounds dark, that’s because it is. It’s also, surprisingly enough, funny, and joins an ever-growing list of US television shows whose central (3) don’t care about moral boundaries.

U.S. TV (4) have long focused on darker characters. Still, Michael C. Hall, who plays Dexter, (5) before he accepted the offer. “I took about two weeks to consider whether this was something I wanted to do,” he says.

In a sense, Dexter is making the world a better (6), and if he has to kill someone, better that it’s the bad guys, right? Questions like this are left for the (7) to answer.

But when a viewer could as easily watch a heroic, likeable, traditionally moral character, why invest in the bad character? According to Jenji Kohan, the creator of other morally ambiguous series, it’s because heroes show us (8) we would like to be, while antiheroes show us how we actually are.

The producers admit that Dexter isn’t for (9)..... . “If you are not looking to be provoked, this is probably not the show for you,” they say. If audiences don’t stay loyal to Dexter, it may not be because he is so (10) from them, but too uncomfortably similar.

(Newsweek, 27 November 2006)

- A channels

B how

C place

D officer
- E different

F characters

G everyone

H justice
- I audience

J this

K girlfriend

L decided
- M station

N hesitated

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

READING IV

IV/5

Read this article about population trends. Some words have been left out from the text. Choose the right words from the list below to fill the gaps. There are three extra words you do not need. An example (0) has been given for you.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE BABIES GONE?

The population of the world reached 6.5 (0) last year, but in several countries it is actually falling. The reduction of the population has already hit Scotland, Latvia and Slovakia. Within five (1) Ukraine’s population will be down by a half, Russia’s by a fifth. Britain is in (2) shape now, but has only another 40 years before starting to worry. Europe will soon start to empty.

The alarm bells are (3) in Brussels. The European Commission has published a(n) (4) looking at population trends to 2050. The population fall, it says, will lead to a drop in working-age population that will cause financing (5) for social welfare systems. Today, four workers support each pensioner, this will soon be two.

The (6) of children per woman stands in England at 1.75, in Scotland at 1.6, and in Italy at 1.2. In the developed world, there is one (7)..... . Women in the United States today are having babies at the highest rate since the end of the Second World War. The trend is not universal – there are more pet dogs in San Francisco than children. In Hispanic areas, however, there are more than three (8) per woman.

In the rich world, the declining birth rate is (9) not by fertility problems but by a lifestyle choice. Abortion is widespread in the (10) countries, an option that does not exist for the developing world. Globally, large families are for the poor.

(The Spectator, 4 March 2006)

- A exception

B billion

C developed

D report
- E ringing

F better

G shopping

H caused
- I number

J decades

K problems

L kids
- M majority

N average

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

READING V

V/1

You are going to read an article. Some words are missing from it. Write the missing words on the dotted lines after the text. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

GOLD RUSH

Do you know who won the \$1 million prize in the final of the game show *Gold Rush* last week? (0) it Michael, who holds a world record for graduating from university at the age of 10? Or was it David, the unemployed single dad (1) Ohio?

If you didn't see the final of *Gold Rush* (2) any of your 500 cable channels, that's because it wasn't there. It was on the Internet.

Gold Rush was an interactive online game, a treasure hunt organised by AOL, the global Internet services company. Each week, the AOL web site asked (3) and puzzles and to solve them users had to look for (4) on other AOL-owned sites. In each round, the three people who answered correctly and the fastest played for a \$100,000 prize. Last week the (5) of all the former rounds competed for the final \$1 million prize.

For AOL the (6) is a major triumph. Last year the company suffered a collapse in advertising, and lost millions of subscribers. In August, AOL decided to transform itself into a free portal, (7) Yahoo, that provides online music and videos. "We wanted to attract new people from outside the network," says a top AOL executive.

The huge success of *Gold Rush* shows that the free-portal strategy has been successful. The show was (8) by almost 11 million people. More important, visitors (9) at the site an average of 17 to 20 minutes and more than half of the viewers were newcomers to AOL.

(Newsweek, 20 November 2006)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| (0) <i>Was</i> | (5) |
| (1) | (6) |
| (2) | (7) |
| (3) | (8) |
| (4) | (9) |

READING V

V/2

You are going to read an article. Some words are missing from it. Write the missing words on the dotted lines after the text. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

HOT WHEELS

In 1991, Bill Wiemann sold his collection of classic automobiles. He (0) \$200,000 for the 12 collector cars. However, he missed his cars terribly, so he bought them back, one by one, at auctions. Last year he (1) \$2.16 million just for one of them (it cost \$5,200 new in 1970). It is now with his other cars in a garage with a glass door, so that he can (2) them from his bedroom. "Some people love art and think nothing of giving \$20 million for a painting," says Wiemann. "For me it's classic cars."

In the last 12 months as many as 400,000 collector cars, worth about \$14 billion, were (3) in the US thanks mainly to television auctions.

"What's driving this market are those (4) owned the cars when they were kids or were always dreaming of having a special car they couldn't afford," says a market analyst.

In July, Mercedes-Benz opened a collector-car store and service centre. The Classic Centre sells only Mercedeses older (5) 20 years. The asking price for a 1934 Cabriolet is \$1.2 million.

Ferrari is developing its own classics business as well. For example, the 308 model Tom Selleck (6) in *Magnum, P.I.* is from \$30,000 to \$40,000. (The average price of a new car today is \$28,000.)

Market observers say these cars could continue to be sold for record (7) until a new generation focuses its attention on cars (8) during their youth in the 1980s. "Twenty years ago you couldn't sell them," Wiemann says. "Now, when I drive, everyone's head turns."

(Newsweek, 25 September 2006)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| (0) <i>got</i> | (5) |
| (1) | (6) |
| (2) | (7) |
| (3) | (8) |
| (4) | |

READING V

V/3

You are going to read an article. Some words are missing from it. Write the missing words on the dotted lines after the text. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

THE GREAT WAL-MART OF CHINA

For Wal-Mart China is the biggest challenge (0) it conquered America. In the USA, virtually every American (1) within 25 miles of a Wal-Mart and the company will build 370 new stores this year. In the Chinese (2), however, they had to learn business again.

At the beginning Wal-Mart tried to sell dead fish and packed meat to Chinese customers which offended and put off the customers. So Wal-Mart began to keep meat uncovered, put up fish tanks and began (3) live tortoises for turtle soup. Sales rose. “Between the fish and the turtles,” (4) analyst Bill Dreher, “it feels like you have walked into the pet department.”

After a decade of adopting Chinese customs and culture, Wal-Mart is changing from a small chain with just 3.1 percent of the market (5) a dominant one. Over the (6) three years, Wal-Mart will have 200 (7) in China, making about \$2.6 billions in annual sales.

As it did at home, Wal-Mart is growing up with China’s middle class, which is expected to be 200 million by 2015. “China will be as big and as successful a market for Wal-Mart (8) the United States,” says Dreher.

(Newsweek, 30 October 2006)

- (0) *since*

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)
- (5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

READING V

V/4

You are going to read an article. Some words are missing from it. Write the missing words on the dotted lines after the text. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

GIANT PANDAS

He’s got round cheeks. He sleeps a lot. He eats with his (0) He lives with his mother. Tai Shan is a giant panda cub. He was born on 9 July 2005, at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. There are only eight (1) pandas in the US: two at Zoo Atlanta in Georgia, two at the Memphis Zoo in Tennessee, and four at San Diego Zoo in California, where there have been three healthy cubs in the past seven years.

Keeping giant pandas (2) each zoo an average of 2.6 million dollars a year, and that’s if there are no babies. Add a cub, and the budget tops 3 million dollars. Add two cubs and the cost is 4 million dollars. With “save the panda” membership campaigns, T-shirts and toys, no zoo has collected enough (3) to balance panda costs.

Why are pandas so expensive? These animals (4) the best of everything: fresh bamboo, carrots, juice, water, and vitamin-packed biscuits. Keepers give pandas plastic tubes, balls, and other toys to (5) with.

What makes pandas so special? Giant pandas have charisma that movie stars dream of. The National Zoo’s Internet panda cameras, which follow the daily activities of Tai Shan and his mom, draw an average of two million online (6) a month.

Giant pandas are rare. Even other endangered mammals – tigers, gorillas, black rhinos – outnumber them, both in the wild and in (7) China’s most recent national giant panda survey reported that 1,590 of the black-and-white pandas survived in the hills of Sichuan. In zoos, there were only 188 pandas worldwide at the end of 2005: the 11 U.S. residents, a handful of others in Mexico, Japan, Thailand, Germany, and Austria, and all the (8) in research centres in China. The Chinese are the world’s biggest panda fans and China announced plans to invest a billion dollars a year over 30 years to expand protected areas.

(National Geographic, July 2006)

- (0) *paws*

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)
- (5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

READING V

V/5

You are going to read an article. Some words are missing from it. Write the missing words on the dotted lines after the text. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

LONDON ENTERTAINS

London is a truly 24-hour (0) with an excellent menu of late night bars, pubs, restaurants and department stores.

Bars and pubs offer a wide variety of evenings out across the capital. Many of them (1) live bands or DJs playing the latest songs until late. Drink cocktail and champagne mixes or (2) to the latest songs with fantastic audio systems.

With almost 250 places to choose from, the London club scene is more exciting than it has ever been with every taste and style. Every major band’s world tour stops in London. Check out Wembley Arena for A-list megastars. Brixton Academy hosts rock and pop (3) every night of the week.

With over 7000 restaurants serving cuisine from more than 70 (4), London is a food lovers’ paradise. Whether you want a plate of fish and chips, an authentic-tasting curry or modern European cuisine, London really has the world on plate. Fine dining is something of a tradition here. (5) about some good British classics? Many pubs serve an excellent full traditional roast dinner on Sundays.

When it comes to shopping, you’ll find everything under one (6) in London’s world-famous department stores. No trip to London would be complete without a visit to Harrods. With over 300 departments there is (7)..... that you could possibly want from international designer collections to food.

Last (8) not least you will find legendary musicals, Shakespearean classics, grand classical music festivals, world-famous opera, ballet and contemporary dance.

Whatever your pleasure, you will (9) it in London.

(London Map & Guide)

- (0)city.....

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)
- (5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

READING VI

VI/1

Read this article about an unusual course and then read the sentences (1-8) following it. Your task is to decide whether the sentences are true or not.

Mark a sentence A if it is true according to the article.

Mark it B if it is false.

Mark it C if there is not enough information in the text to decide if the sentence is true or not.

Write your answers in the white boxes next to the numbers as in the example.

A=TRUE

B=NOT TRUE

C=CANNOT BE DECIDED

MCCARRON'S STAND-UP COMEDY COURSE

The atmosphere in the Laughing Horse comedy club is extreme. A hundred or so excited students are waiting. They are here for a night of comedy delivered by students of Roehampton University.

The quality of the comedy is, to be honest, variable: it ranges from the offensive and totally unfunny to the charming. Some want to offend as many people as they can, but many try too hard to make people laugh. Woody Allen said that the biggest mistake is to think that everything depends on what you say. A great attitude is the most important thing. If the audience likes you, you don't need great material.

McCarron is not the average academic. He was born in New Zealand, left school with few qualifications and came to Britain to play in a rock band. Then he decided to go to university. But McCarron, who is 54, always kept a foot in the performing arts: he has been involved in stand-up comedy since 1979 and now runs the Laughing Horse club in London and acts outside London. "After watching so many comedians, I thought certain parts of this can be taught," he says.

His stand-up comedy seminar at Roehampton University is growing in popularity. There are now 35 students taking a course that lasts a 12-week semester and covers the history, theory and performance of stand-up.

Students have the option of writing and performing a five-minute performance for 50 per cent of their course marks, or they can write an essay. The performance is marked on its originality rather than the confidence of the performer. McCarron asked the help of professional comedians to tell the students not to be afraid to put themselves into their performances.

(The Times Education Supplement, 23 February 2007)

READING VI

(0) <i>The students of Roehampton University perform comedy in the Laughing Horse club.</i>	0	A
(1) There are different ways to be funny.	1	
(2) Some students are not able to make the patrons laugh.	2	
(3) In Woody Allen’s opinion what you say is the most important thing on stage.	3	
(4) McCarron has been dealing with stand-up comedy since his school years.	4	
(5) McCarron doesn’t think that every element of stand-up comedy can be taught.	5	
(6) This is the last semester when students can choose this course at the Roehampton University.	6	
(7) Students have to write and perform their own comedy at the end of the semester.	7	
(8) Besides McCarron some trained comedians help the students to learn how to perform.	8	

READING VI

VI/2

Read this text about higher education and then read the sentences (1-8) following it.

Your task is to decide whether the sentences are true or not.

Mark a sentence A if it is true according to the text.

Mark it B if it is false.

Mark it C if there is not enough information in the text to decide if the sentence is true or not.

Write your answers in the white boxes next to the numbers as in the example.

A=TRUE

B=NOT TRUE

C=CANNOT BE DECIDED

WHY SHOULD SOME GET AN EASIER RIDE THAN OTHERS?

It is socially and politically unacceptable that participation in higher education is still too determined by class, family income and race. Having attended my local comprehensive school and having been the first person in my family to go to university, I feel very strongly about this.

Fifty years ago, higher education was reserved largely for the elite. In the 1990s, children whose parents had the highest incomes were about five times more likely to go to university than those whose parents were in the bottom 20 percent.

This clearly does not reflect ability. There is a social gap in attainment that grows at each stage of the education system. This is just not fair.

If we want to remain globally competitive, we must raise the skills of our workforce. Twelve million job vacancies are expected to open up between 2004 and 2014, 5 million of them for graduates.

Thankfully, things have developed. Since 1997, funding for higher education has risen by £2 billion. Since the late 1990s, there have been some improvements in the social mix of undergraduates. Our programmes to widen participation are beginning to have a positive effect, but we must move faster.

As a result of our Aimhigher programme, more young people say they intend to participate in higher education. However, my department recognised the need to focus Aimhigher more tightly to promote social justice.

Our new booklet, which was also published yesterday, includes our plans for the development of ten new partnerships between universities, colleges and schools, to work with talented young people from the poorest backgrounds.

It is very clear to me that although we are making progress there is much more to do. The government is committed to increasing and widening participation in higher education. A degree is still the best route to a comfortable life. I want that for many more people.

(The Times Higher Education Supplement, 1 December 2006)

READING VI

(0) <i>Participation in higher education mainly depends on class, family income and race.</i>	0	A
(1) In the past children of rich parents had less chance to go to university than children of poor parents.	1	
(2) Participation in higher education often doesn't depend on the student's ability.	2	
(3) The writer thinks that the education system is unfair.	3	
(4) Between 2004 and 2014 most of the job vacancies will be for graduates.	4	
(5) Since the late 1990s, more and more females have been graduating.	5	
(6) More young people want to participate in higher education as a result of the Aimhigher programme.	6	
(7) There are already some partnerships between universities and schools for poor but talented young people.	7	
(8) The writer of the article wants many more people to participate in higher education.	8	

READING VI

VI/3

Read this article about a comedian and then read the sentences (1-8) following it.

Your task is to decide whether the sentences are true or not.

Mark a sentence A if it is true according to the article.

Mark it B if it is false.

Mark it C if there is not enough information in the text to decide if the sentence is true or not.

Write your answers in the white boxes next to the numbers as in the example.

A=TRUE

B=NOT TRUE

C=CANNOT BE DECIDED

TOO FUNNY – OR TOO FAR?

Borat is the most strongly debated comedy in ages. It has the power to offend anyone of any age, and to attract those who like *Jackass* and *Dumb and Dumber*.

Sacha Baron Cohen – the invisible man who plays Borat – is exactly where comedy should be now. Comedy is there to make you face the things you don't want to face, and the easiest way to face them is through humour. Borat breaks the next barrier down.

Borat is a sexist and homophobic fictional journalist from Kazakhstan. In the film, he travels to America to make a documentary film. It soon becomes clear that the joke is not on Borat, but on American society. With its cavalcade of drunken boys, well-mannered racists and a gun dealer, Borat paints a portrait of us.

Baron Cohen's comedy mixes high and low humour. A comedy like *Borat* couldn't have been made in any other era, not just because of its content, but because everyone wants to appear in front of a camera. In our age of *Survival* and celebrity culture, getting filmed is the most important thing.

Baron Cohen's character speaks rudely to power, acting out everything we are not allowed to say or do. That's what makes Borat a cult figure to college kids.

Paul Provenza, the director of the film says: "It's very important to understand that Sacha Baron Cohen doesn't feel that way that Borat feels, and that's why it's a comedy. Borat, the outsider, holds up a mirror to American culture that's sometimes silly and not always fair."

"I think it's funny that people are saying he shines a negative light on American culture," says stand-up comic Kathy Griffin. "Because you know what? Sometimes America has a negative light. That's why it's funny. A positive light is not funny."

This is a comedy from the danger zone, and it will offend some nations. Fans should be warned as well: *Borat* can make you laugh so hard it hurts.

(Newsweek, 13 November 2006)

READING VI

(0) *Those people will find Borat funny who like Jackass and Dumb and Dumber.*

(1) Comedy shouldn't deal with social taboos.

(2) Sacha Baron Cohen is from Kazakhstan.

(3) Sooner or later we realise that we don't laugh at Borat, but at the American society.

(4) American stars and celebrities wanted to appear in the film.

(5) Many college students adore Borat because he does everything they are not allowed to.

(6) Baron Cohan didn't grow up wealthy.

(7) Sacha Baron Cohen is said to concentrate on the negative side of American culture.

(8) Anyone over 35 won't find Borat funny.

0	A
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

READING VI

VI/4

Read this text about hurricanes and then read the sentences (1-8) following it.
Your task is to decide whether the sentences are true or not.
Mark a sentence A if it is true according to the text.
Mark it B if it is false.
Mark it C if there is not enough information in the text to decide if the sentence is true or not.
Write your answers in the white boxes next to the numbers as in the example.
A=TRUE B=NOT TRUE C=CANNOT BE DECIDED

SUPER STORMS

“Wilma” hit South Florida in October, 2005 and it broke the record set up by “Katrina”. At the end of August “Katrina” killed more than a thousand people and left much of New Orleans and the coast in ruins. The damage exceeded a hundred billion dollars. One thing was clear: conditions were ideal for making hurricanes. From June through November warnings streamed from the National Hurricane Centre in Miami.

Sharan Majumdar, hurricane researcher at the University of Miami, tries to understand nature’s most powerful storms and predict them. The solution, he says, is to improve forecasting through better science. “That’s the only way to get people to trust the warnings.”

Forecasters also need to understand a hurricane’s internal workings. “Katrina”, for example, grew from Category 3 to Category 5 in just 12 hours. If “Katrina” had been moving a little faster, it could have hit New Orleans as a Category 5 horror.

The full impact of a giant hurricane can’t be measured in categories and wind speeds, in damage to homes and ecosystems, or even in lives lost. Those who live through one are never the same afterward.

During the past three decades the storms have grown almost twice as destructive. The strongest storms – Category 4 to 5 – have become nearly twice as common over 35 years.

While the research goes on, populations will continue to grow along coasts in the U.S., Asia, and the Caribbean. In the south-eastern U.S., for example, coastal populations grew more than 50 percent from 1980 to 2003. This trend isn’t expected to end for a decade or more.

(National Geographic, August 2006)

READING VI

- (0) *Hurricanes almost always have female names.*
- (1) “Katrina” was much stronger than “Wilma”.
- (2) The National Hurricane Centre warned citizens many times over several months.
- (3) In Sharan Majumdar’s opinion, serious scientific research can help make storm forecasts credible.
- (4) “Katrina” hit New Orleans as a Category 5 storm.
- (5) Hurricanes are divided into categories according to their strength.
- (6) The lives of survivors of hurricanes change forever.
- (7) 2003 was the year of the Hurricane.
- (8) As storms become more common, the size of coastal populations decreases along coasts in the U.S.

0	c
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

READING VI

VI/5

Read this article about Eastern European countries in the EU and then read the sentences (1-8) following it.

Your task is to decide whether the sentences are true or not.

Mark a sentence A if it is true according to the article.

Mark it B if it is false.

Mark it C if there is not enough information in the text to decide if the sentence is true or not.

Write your answers in the white boxes next to the numbers as in the example.

A=TRUE

B=NOT TRUE

C=CANNOT BE DECIDED

EASTERN DISILLUSION

Judging by the numbers, Latvians should be smiling. Two years after joining the European Union, the tiny Baltic republic has emerged as the bloc's economic front runner. Trade is flourishing, foreign investment has more than doubled in three years, and tens of thousands of young Latvians have found work in the bars and building sites of Britain and Ireland.

Economic growth rates in Eastern European countries have accelerated since they joined the EU. Last year the 15 older members managed a rate of only 1.5 percent, compared with nearly 10 percent for Estonia or 6 percent for the Czech Republic. The new members benefited hugely from integration with the larger economies of Western Europe. But support for EU membership in the 10 new states averages just 40 percent. The latest figures reveal the Latvians are the continent's leading Euro-sceptics.

Where does the disillusionment come from? "Joining the EU was a dream come true," says Hungarian political analyst Krisztian Szabolcs. "We had always wanted Western living standards; the day after we joined we woke up and found nothing had really changed." (Back in 2003 more than 80 percent of Hungarians voted to join the Union; today, only 44 percent believe membership is positive.)

The reality, of course, is that economic revolutions do not happen overnight. It takes years to turn the money from Brussels into new roads and airports – not to mention Western European incomes and living standards.

Some sectors have their own complaints. Farmers must now learn to deal with higher standards and cheap competition. Before their admission to the bloc applicants closed their eyes to the drawbacks. No longer.

(Newsweek, 26 June 2006)

READING VI

(0) <i>The Latvian economy is stronger than the economy of any other countries in the bloc.</i>	0	A
(1) The new members of the European Union managed slower growth than the old members.	1	
(2) Support for European Union membership in the new Eastern European states is less than 50 percent.	2	
(3) More than half of the citizens of the new member states think that it is worth being a member of the European Union.	3	
(4) Most Eastern European people are disillusioned with the European Union.	4	
(5) EU newcomers want to belong to the euro-zone.	5	
(6) Eastern European citizens have always wanted to have as high living standards as people in Western Europe have.	6	
(7) The biggest change is an increase in prices.	7	
(8) The development is as quick as citizens of newcomers expected.	8	

READING VII

VII/1

You are going to read a text about Brazilian rain forests. All the paragraphs are jumbled up. Your task will be to put them into the correct order. Write the letters in the table at the bottom of this page.

LAST OF THE AMAZON

- A** The destruction of the forests always starts with a road. Except for some state highways – including the east-west Trans-Amazon Highway – nearly every road in the Amazon is illegal. There are more than 105,000 miles of these roads, most made illegally by woodcutters to reach mahogany woods for export.
- B** In the time you read this article, an area of Brazil’s rain forest larger than 200 football fields will have been destroyed. During the past 40 years, close to 20 percent of the Amazon rain forests has been cut down – more than in all the previous 450 years since European colonisation began. Scientists fear that another 20 percent of the trees will be lost over the next two decades.
- C** The Brazilian government started a serious attack against *grilagem* in 2005, after gunmen murdered Sister Dorothy Stang, an American-born nun and environmental activist. Though poor settlers also damage the forest, Stang believed they could learn to preserve the land, cultivate it in harmony with the forest and resist violent ranchers and speculators.
- D** Once the trees are cut out and the woodcutters have moved on, the roads serve as a channel for unlawful residents, speculators, ranchers and hired gunmen. They follow the roads deep into the forest, then make illegal clearings to make it look as if they own the area. Land thievery is so widespread that Brazilians have a name for it: *grilagem*.
- E** “The death of the forest is the end of our lives,” she told her followers. Her last mission, to save a remote part of the jungle, ended on the morning of February 12 2005, when two gunmen attacked the 73-year-old lady.

(National Geographic, January 2007)

1	2	3	4	5

READING VII

VII/2

You are going to read a text about online parent guides. All the paragraphs are jumbled up. Your task will be to put them into the correct order. Write the letters in the table at the bottom of this page.

PARENT GUIDES TO TEENAGERS' BEHAVIOUR

- A** When searching for information online be open-minded. While reading articles on how to manage children use common sense. If something doesn't seem right, change articles and explore other ideas and methods. Discover a few different approaches when dealing with a certain subject.
- B** There is another web page designed to explain to the parent why things happen the way they do. Located at <http://www.troubledteen101.com>, this website gives insight to what is going on in the teenage mind. This site asks questions and gives reasonable answers. Through the helpful tips, parents may feel more at ease with what their children are trying to achieve by their actions. And never forget: a parent is for guidance not control.
- C** When parents don't know where to seek the answer they need, there are online resources they can turn to. It is not possible to keep an eye on children every single minute of the day. However, with free online tools, information can be provided to give parents an idea on what may be going on with their children.
- D** Teenagers are hard to understand at times. Even though every parent was once a teenager as well, times change. There are several issues and problems that parents may not understand. Teenagers are trying to explore new options and become an individual person. Sometimes parents may find it difficult to judge whether how their child is acting is right or wrong.
- E** The website <http://parenting.ivillage.com/teen/tbehavior> deals with certain problems in a teenager's life. Here you can find various articles on dating, sex, drugs and safety. However, this web site should only be used as a guide. If serious issues trouble your child turn to a specialist. Nevertheless, this may be an excellent site to start on.

(<http://www.freestuffhunter.com>)

1	2	3	4	5

READING VII

VII/3

You are going to read a text about Dubai. All the paragraphs are jumbled up. Your task will be to put them into the correct order. Write the letters in the table at the bottom of this page.

THE SHEIKH'S DREAM

- A** And in the end he built it. His son now rules Dubai, and has built dreams of his own, transforming the vision of his father into a fantasy world. With its Manhattan-style skyline, world-class port, and duty-free shops, Dubai attracts people from all around the world. You can find many different nationalities in Dubai, it's a truly multicultural city.
- B** There once was a sheikh who dreamed big. In the 1950s, he borrowed many millions of dollars from his oil rich neighbour, Kuwait because he wanted to build a bustling cosmopolitan metropolis with warehouses, roads, schools and homes in the desert.
- C** The people of 150 nations have moved here to live and work. There are more tourists than the whole of India and even man-made islands have been built – some in the shape of palm trees – to accommodate the richest of them. Dubai is the kind of place where millions of people fly just to go shopping. The city has more foreign capital than many European countries, and its economic growth rate, 16 percent, is nearly double that of China.
- D** Some thought he was mad, but he believed in his dreams. Sometimes at dawn, with his young son, Mohammed, he walked the empty area and painted his future town in the air with gestures.
- E** What is this incredible growth due to? Dubai has created one of the most dynamic business environments in the world. With the laws, the regulations, the banking system, the liberal social environment, no taxes, Dubai embodies its founder's motto: "What's good for the merchants is good for Dubai." Dubai is a rare success story in the Middle East. It is like no other place on Earth. The sheikh's vision has become the world capital of living large.

(National Geographic, January 2007)

1	2	3	4	5

READING VII

VII/4

You are going to read a text about online social networking. All the paragraphs are jumbled up. Your task will be to put them into the correct order. Write the letters in the table at the bottom of this page.

NETTING OLD FRIENDS

- A** Bebo with 29 million users is watching the average age of its users climb every month. *MySpace*, the world's leading networking site with 125 million registered members, is welcoming more and more older people every day. Six million people over the age of 55 now visit *MySpace* every month. Japan's most popular social-networking site, *Mixi*, which has 7 million users, said last month that it wanted to expand its target age beyond 35.
- B** Online social networking isn't just for youngsters anymore. Of course, only 1 million of the 215 million social networkers are older than 50. But by the end of the year that number could grow to 20 million. The trend is happening from Tallinn to Tokyo. German media group Bertelsmann is in the early stages of transforming its music and film clubs, which have 35 million members, into an online-networking scene for a mature audience.
- C** What created this networking storm? For one thing, people who just hit 60 last year are retiring. That means they have time to spend on networking sites. Unlike their parents, they aren't looking for a quiet retirement. They want to stay active, connected during a retirement in which they are likely to live to more than 80.
- D** Like millions of teenagers around the world, Sue Bloom spends several hours socialising online every day. She posts pictures, meets new friends, and runs a popular online photography group with almost 500 members. The only thing is, Bloom isn't a teenager or a college student – she's a 58-year old art historian. And the brand-new site is for people born during the 1950s and older only.
- E** This new trend has something to do with the fact that the teenage market cannot grow any more. In Ireland, for instance, 90 percent of teenagers already actively use Bebo, the most popular networking site in Britain, Ireland and New Zealand. In the United States, it's hard to find a college student without a MySpace page. Networking sites must shift their focus to old users. "Future growth has to come from older people," says Michael Birch, founder of Bebo. "There is no choice."

(Newsweek, 15 January 2007)

1	2	3	4	5

READING VII

VII/5

You are going to read a text about making cars. All the paragraphs are jumbled up. Your task will be to put them into the correct order. Write the letters in the table at the bottom of this page.

HOW A DREAM BECOMES REALITY

- A** But one car wasn't enough for the ambitious fanatic. The plans of a new car with the name Attack were drawn and presented at the Mecca of all cars – the American Carlisle Exhibition in 2001. The car immediately fascinated everyone. Several producers showed interest in supplying *K-1 Styling & Tuning* with engines, but according to Dick, Ford offered the best conditions and the best engine. "With it, Attack will run as well as a Lotus, and even better," says the owner, who loves fast driving.
- B** In the past aeroplane and car construction sets were very fashionable in Slovakia. There were few boys in the 70s or 80s, who wouldn't have built such sets. Dick Kvetnansky was born into a Slovak family living in the United States, and spent his childhood alternating between there and Slovakia.
- C** He later found the right skilled people who could help him to make his dream come true. At the beginning of the 1990s, he founded a company which today has the name *K-1 Styling & Tuning*, and with a bunch of fans constructed his first car.
- D** In California, he saw a lot of unusual cars, re-made models of cars, attracting attention everywhere they appeared. Their adult owners wanted to demonstrate their individuality and attract others with the unique looks of their beloved toys. An idea to build his own car was born in Dick's head.
- E** In a Californian store, he saw an advertisement – a picture of a Ferrari for \$20,000. He knew it had to be a copy as the original car was sold for \$300,000. This aroused his interest. He found the company and got a job there. As he became involved in the production of car copies, he realised that the same might be possible in Slovakia. Perhaps people from Central Europe would be excited about the idea.

(SkyBlue Inflight Magazine, 2004/2)

1	2	3	4	5

USE OF ENGLISH I

I/1

Read this text about the Tower of London. Choose the right words from the list (A-L) below to complete the sentences. Write the letters in the boxes. There are three extra words that you do not need. There is an example (0) for you.

THE TOWER OF LONDON

The Tower (0) built by William the Conqueror. He beat Harold, his brother-in-law at Hastings in 1066 and (1) a number of forts around England to protect the kingdom. In 1078, he destroyed the fort and began to build a huge (2) on the north bank of the Thames. The tower took 20 (3) to build and has walls up to 15 feet (ft) thick (nearly 5 metres). It is 100 ft high, and is protected by a wide ditch, a wall and of course, the river. The tower was intended to (4) prisoners and also to (5) power and strength.

The tower has been home to many monarchs (6) the years. It was King Henry III who first improved the tower in 1240 when he (7) it into a palace, and placed lions near the drawbridge to impress his guests. Henry VII lived in the tower from 1485 after killing Richard III. He formed a personal bodyguard called the Yeomen warders, who still (8) the tower to this day. In 1603, the tower began to house the royal jewels where they are still displayed for (9)

The relatively modern Tower Bridge is directly in front of the tower, and most (10) visitors do not know that there is also a beach next to it.

(<http://www.london33.com>)

- A show

B fortress

C over

D protect

E summer

F decades

G converted
- H built

I hold

J of

K visitors

L was

M rebuilt

N years

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

I/2

Read this text about a crocodile hunter. Choose the right words from the list (A-L) below to complete the sentences. Write the letters in the boxes. There are three extra words that you do not need. There is an example (0) for you.

THE CROCODILE HUNTER’S DIARY

The early years of the Queensland Reptile and Fauna Park (now Australia Zoo) (0) total wildlife experiences. All of the (1) in the park were caught by Dad and me, and together we spent all of our spare time on trips observing and (2) Australian creatures.

Before I was ten, Dad was spending more and more time teaching me (3) to deal with deadly snakes without causing them (4) and without being bitten.

Today Australia Zoo is (5) to 750 animals on over 50 acres and is internationally well-known.

Our (6) at the park is to create an (7) and educational family adventure for all our (8)

Our team and volunteers all hope that you (9) finding out more about the animals at Australia Zoo and about this wonderful country of ours. Learning more about our (10) will help conserve them in the wild.

(<http://www.crocodilehunter.com>)

- A enjoy

B home

C enough

D hunter

E wildlife

F stress

G how
- H aim

I guests

J animals

K exciting

L were

M studying

N can

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

I/3

Read this text about Queen Elizabeth II. Choose the right words from the list (A-L) below to complete the sentences. Write the letters in the boxes. There are three extra words that you do not need. There is an example (0) for you.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

The Queen (0) born in London on 21 April 1926, as the first child of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Her father succeeded to the (1) in 1936. On 6 February 1952, while on a royal tour of Kenya, she heard the news of her father's (2) The Coronation took (3) on 2 June 1953 (4) Westminster Abbey. It was attended (5) representatives of the House of Commons, the leaders of the Commonwealth countries and leading citizens of foreign states. The ceremony was broadcast by radio throughout the (6) and also on television.

Her Majesty married Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten (7) 20 November 1947 in Westminster Abbey, and in 1997 they celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary. The Royal couple (8) four children, and six grandchildren.

In 2002, The Queen celebrated 50 years since her accession to the throne. This (9) milestone has only been achieved by four earlier British (10)..... – King Henry III, King Edward III, King George III and Queen Victoria.

(<http://na.visitlondon.com>)

- A place

B has

C by

D historic

E kings

F death

G world
- H monarchs

I in

J on

K for

L was

M throne

N of

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

I/4

Read this text about the rhinoceros beetle. Choose the right words from the list (A-L) below to complete the sentences. Write the letters in the boxes. There are three extra words that you do not need. There is an example (0) for you.

WHAT IS THE STRONGEST CREATURE?

Do you think the strongest (0) on earth is the elephant? An African elephant can carry a lot more weight (1) a rhinoceros beetle (any of the scarabaeid beetles), but can only carry up to 25% of its own (2) The rhinoceros beetle can carry 850 (3) its own weight. That would be like an elephant carrying 850 elephants on its back.

Male rhinoceros beetles have horns on their heads. The females have no horns. Surprisingly, the horn of the male is not (4) for protection but rather for battle with other males. They can also use their horns to dig themselves underground, escaping (5)

Adult rhino beetles eat rotting fruit; in spite (6) their size, they don't eat very (7) The larvae, on the other (8) , eat compost in which they live. They are all totally (9) , they cannot bite or hurt you with their horns. During the day, they hide under logs.

Rhino beetles are important (10) recycling plant material back into the ecosystem.

(<http://www.extremescience.com>)

- A more

B weight

C of

D harmless

E from

F times

G in
- H used

I hand

J than

K much

L creature

M danger

N good

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

I/5

Read this text about the heaviest person in the world. Choose the right words from the list (A-L) below to complete the sentences. Write the letters in the boxes. There are three extra words that you do not need. There is an example (0) for you.

THE HEAVIEST PERSON IN MEDICAL HISTORY

The heaviest person in medical history (0) Jon Brower Minnoch (USA, 1941–83), who had been overweight since (1) He was 185 cm tall and (2) 178 kg in 1963, 317 kg in 1966 and 442 kg in September 1976.

In March 1978, Minnoch was (3) to University Hospital, Seattle, where doctors calculated that Minnoch must have weighed (4) than 635 kg.

In order to get Minnoch to University Hospital, it took a dozen firemen to move him (5) his home to a(n) (6) When he arrived at the hospital, (7) from heart failure, he was put in two beds. It took 13 people just to roll him over.

After nearly two years on a diet, doctors let him go home from the hospital at 216 kg the greatest weight loss for a human being. In October 1981, he was (8) to hospital (9) more after putting on over 89 kg. When he (10) on 10 September 1983, he weighed more than 362 kg.

(<http://www.guinnessworldrecords.com>)

- A more

B examined

C died

D ferryboat

E childhood

F into

G once
- H sent

I suffering

J weighed

K from

L was

M out

N taken

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

I/6

Read this text about David Beckham. Choose the right words from the list (A-L) below to complete the sentences. Write the letters in the boxes. There are three extra words that you do not need. There is an example (0) for you.

HERO WHO FELL TO EARTH

Like many women, I have never been interested (0) football, but I have the highest regard (1) David Beckham. He is handsome, talented and a devoted family man. Most of us think he is Mr Wonderful. I admire him because he (2) to be an example of all that could be good in the opposite sex. He allows us to believe in the fantasy of love. He is (3), strong, disciplined and faithful to his children and wife.

What I (4) hard to understand is his wife, Victoria, leaving Beckham on (5) own in Madrid. Beckham had no family or friends around him there, he didn't speak Spanish. I have never (6) Victoria and although she is unattractive Becks appears to love and honour her. Becks (7) patient, tolerant and always ready to defend her. Posh has a strange way of showing that she (8) Beckham back.

Everybody makes (9) Becks is not a bad guy. If he lost his honesty because of Rebecca Loos, he should be forgiven. We have to (10) Victoria too for not moving to Madrid.

(The Times, 29 June 2004)

- A hard-working

B find

C for

D mistakes

E met

F seems

G loves
- H couldn't

I is

J with

K his

L in

M of

N forgive

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

USE OF ENGLISH II

II/1

Read this text about a jazz festival. Choose the most appropriate word from the options (a-d) for each gap (1-9) in the text. Write the letter of the appropriate word in the box below. An example (0) has been given for you.

JAZZ IN THE STREETS

This exciting festival is in (0) fifth year. This eight-day festival in the streets of central London starts on 25 July and runs (1) 1 August. The aim of it is to make the performances as spontaneous as (2), all within easy walking distance. It will provide an intimate, relaxed atmosphere (3) you are having your lunch, taking a break from shopping or visiting one of London's (4) The (5) venues are Soho Square, Golden Square, Carnaby Street and Kingly Court.

Over 35 (6) will play throughout the festival, at least 15 of them are new to the audience. Performances run daily (7) midday to late evening. Highlights (8) the Paul Stevens Quartet, Balcanatics, Holly Penfield plus many more. All (9) are free and everyone is invited to these truly unique performances.

(<http://na.visitlondon.com>)

- (0)

a) it

b) their

c) it's

d) its
- (1)

a) out

b) in

c) until

d) from
- (2)

a) soon

b) possible

c) well

d) practical
- (3)

a) either

b) whether

c) neither

d) or
- (4)

a) attractiveness

b) sighs

c) signs

d) attractions
- (5)

a) main

b) eminent

c) reputable

d) huge
- (6)

a) gangs

b) cliques

c) sets

d) bands
- (7)

a) out

b) from

c) at

d) on
- (8)

a) contain

b) comprise

c) include

d) invest
- (9)

a) competitions

b) evenings

c) races

d) events

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D									

II/2

Read this text about the Hollywood Sign. Choose the most appropriate word from the options (a-d) for each gap (1-9) in the text. Write the letter of the appropriate word in the box below. An example (0) has been given for you.

THE HOLLYWOOD SIGN

The famous Hollywood Sign that says “Hollywood” to the world was (0) in 1923. The sign is 450 feet long, it’s (1) from all parts of Hollywood. The sign originally read “Hollywoodland.” The last four letters were (2) in 1945, after Hollywood had become the world’s movie capital.

The original (3) contained thousands of light-bulbs which were changed daily by a caretaker who lived in a small house (4) one of the giant “L’s.”

Unfortunately, there is no easy (5) to reach the sign, which is located on the top of a hill, far (6) roads. And if you manage to reach the area, you (7) that the sign has been fenced in to keep out people, and a new alarm (8) was installed last year.

The best way to see the Hollywood sign is to drive up Beachwood Drive. If you don’t want to drive up Beachwood, there are other places where you can easily (9) the Hollywood Sign on a clear day.

(<http://www.seeing-stars.com>)

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| (0) | a) erected | b) fabricated | c) destroyed | d) constructed |
| (1) | a) obscure | b) visible | c) plain | d) clear |
| (2) | a) removed | b) dismissed | c) eliminated | d) expelled |
| (3) | a) device | b) hallmark | c) symbol | d) sign |
| (4) | a) behind | b) on | c) outside | d) out |
| (5) | a) street | b) road | c) way | d) mode |
| (6) | a) of | b) from | c) off | d) out |
| (7) | a) discover | b) detect | c) determine | d) locate |
| (8) | a) procedure | b) mode | c) method | d) system |
| (9) | a) point | b) spot | c) regard | d) witness |

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A									

USE OF ENGLISH II

II/3

Read this text about clown doctors. Choose the most appropriate word from the options (a-d) for each gap (1-9) in the text. Write the letter of the appropriate word in the box below. An example (0) has been given for you.

CLOWN DOCTORS

Hospital can be (0) for kids. This is where Clown Doctors can help. Even when kids are very sick they are still kids. Clown doctors can help them (1) they are sick for a moment. Clown doctors (2) children in their beds, or stay with them during their treatment. Families, kids, doctors and nurses are included in the (3) Clown Doctors wear (4) coats, their pockets are stuffed with gadgets. They have red noses, and colourful stethoscopes around their necks. They do funny medical procedures such as bone checks, giving their patients fun and laughter instead of (5)!

Clown Doctors are specially selected, highly (6), professional performers. Some are also skilled (7) magic, music or mime. Some have studied drama (8) university, and others have studied clowning. They also need to be (9) and caring. When children laugh or smile, they feel better.

(<http://www.homorfoundation.com>)

- (0)

a) fun

b) boring

c) lucky

d) exciting
- (1)

a) forget

b) overlook

c) omit

d) neglect
- (2)

a) visit

b) call

c) watch

d) view
- (3)

a) delight

b) joy

c) pleasure

d) fun
- (4)

a) painted

b) decorated

c) decorative

d) vivid
- (5)

a) ointment

b) narcotic

c) medicine

d) drops
- (6)

a) skilled

b) expert

c) skilful

d) training
- (7)

a) at

b) on

c) for

d) in
- (8)

a) on

b) in

c) at

d) during
- (9)

a) sensed

b) sensitive

c) sensual

d) sensational

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B									

USE OF ENGLISH II

II/4

Read this text about Florida State Parks. Choose the most appropriate word from the options (a-d) for each gap (1-9) in the text. Write the letter of the appropriate word in the box below. An example (0) has been given for you.

DISCOVER FLORIDA STATE PARKS

Visitors to Florida’s (0) 100 state parks can swim, surf, or sail at some of the best beaches in America. Or, they can choose to canoe and fish in rivers and freshwater lakes, swim and dive (1) clear springs where water (2) warm all year long.

Florida state parks also (3) visitors to experience the richness of Florida’s dynamic and (4) history. Plantation ruins, forts, battlefields and early cow camps (5) life as it was in Florida.

Many state parks (6) regular and seasonal programs including walks, tours, campfire programs and living history.

Most of Florida’s state parks are accessible (7) the disabled visitor. Parks open at 8 a.m. and close at sunset throughout the year. Museum hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Museums may be closed (8) Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

The Florida Park Service invites you to (9) the Real Florida.

(Official Transportation Map of Florida)

- (0)

a) more

b) overall

c) over

d) all
- (1)

a) on

b) in

c) at

d) into
- (2)

a) stays

b) keeps

c) continues

d) lasts
- (3)

a) follow

b) allow

c) authorise

d) permit
- (4)

a) coloured

b) multi-coloured

c) colourful

d) colourfast
- (5)

a) point

b) manifest

c) explain

d) show
- (6)

a) bid

b) offer

c) order

d) tender
- (7)

a) of

b) in

c) at

d) for
- (8)

a) on

b) at

c) in

d) for
- (9)

a) meet

b) realise

c) experience

d) face

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C									

II/5

Read this text about iPods. Choose the most appropriate word from the options (a-d) for each gap (1-9) in the text. Write the letter of the appropriate word in the box below. An example (0) has been given for you.

THE POWER OF IPOD

The iPod arrived in October 2001. But no one expected that it would become the symbolic (0) of the new century, selling more than 60 million units in its first five years.

(1) his response to the question “What’s on your iPod?” we learn that Aaron Brown’s (CNN newsman) iPod includes everything that Paul Simon has ever (2) The conductor of the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra has loaded his with Alice Cooper. Dick Cheney’s iPod features the Carpenters. No (3) on what’s on Queen Elizabeth’s music player, but we know that the Pope’s (4) has Beethoven and Chopin.

Fifty years (5) the “single” (a record with only one short song) created an entire culture based on the three-minute playing time. In the 1960s came the plate-sized LP (long-playing record). In the 1990s, the CD arrived and suddenly artists had a full hour to (6) In 1979, the breakthrough device in personal audio was Sony’s Walkman. The iPod takes this a huge step further, because it (7) much more music and it is more compact. Then came the fifth-generation iPod with video. iTunes stores offer ad-free episodes of TV shows, including *Lost* and *Desperate Housewives*, for \$1.99. They are no longer (8) broken up by advertisements. You can download them any time and (9) them wherever you are using your iPod.

(Newsweek, 23 October 2006)

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| (0) | a) thing | b) machine | c) object | d) stuff |
| (1) | a) to | b) on | c) in | d) with |
| (2) | a) done | b) made | c) finished | d) prepared |
| (3) | a) saying | b) information | c) knowing | d) hearing |
| (4) | a) object | b) thing | c) unit | d) item |
| (5) | a) past | b) since | c) before | d) ago |
| (6) | a) keep | b) fill | c) pack | d) cram |
| (7) | a) possesses | b) holds | c) carries | d) supports |
| (8) | a) creations | b) constructions | c) inventions | d) productions |
| (9) | a) view | b) observe | c) note | d) watch |

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C									

Read this text about the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Choose the most appropriate word from the options (a-d) for each gap (1-9) in the text. Write the letter of the appropriate word in the box below. An example (0) has been given for you.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park’s 814 square miles stretch across the Tennessee–North Carolina (0) Whoever (1) this poetic phrase, “Great Smoky Mountain”, his identity, or hers, is lost (2) history. Visitors will find no glaciers there, no geysers, no heart-stopping canyons. Instead, these eroded mountains are covered by a living carpet of green. Since 1997, scientists, naturalists and citizens have identified and categorised every species (3) in the park.

Six hundred of the (4) were previously unknown to science, including snails, beetles, and new types of algae. Scientists believe that the Smokies’ species total (5) reach ten times the current count.

The Smokies are one of the most visited national parks in the country. For anyone who grew up (6) in the United States, walking in these woods is like experiencing familiar landscapes. This part of the Appalachia was the (7) of the Cherokee.

Great Smoky suffers (8) some of the worst air pollution of any national park in the country, thanks not just to cars but also to factories throughout the eastern United States. Not surprisingly, many trees are dead or dying, although the dirty air only weakens them. The (9) killers are exotic insects. “What will the forests look like 20 years from now? Probably very different,” said manager George Minnigh.

(National Geographic, August 2006)

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| (0) | a) limit | b) border | c) frame | d) margin |
| (1) | a) invented | b) produced | c) composed | d) discovered |
| (2) | a) to | b) out | c) at | d) into |
| (3) | a) created | b) recovered | c) lost | d) found |
| (4) | a) spices | b) species | c) pieces | d) Pisces |
| (5) | a) mustn’t | b) should | c) may | d) ought to |
| (6) | a) something | b) somewhere | c) someone | d) somebody |
| (7) | a) habitat | b) household | c) residence | d) home |
| (8) | a) from | b) of | c) in | d) on |
| (9) | a) authentic | b) genuine | c) actual | d) valid |

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B									

USE OF ENGLISH III

III/1

You are going to read a text about ghosts. Some words are missing from the text. Write the missing words on the dotted lines after the text. Use only one word for each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

GHOSTS IN OUR HOUSE

Our house (0) about 270 years old and is in a small town in Connecticut. It was once a schoolhouse. We also know that it used to be one level, but an upstairs was built later. We moved into this house right after I was born, so I've lived here my whole (1) – 16 years. My parents didn't know the house (2) inhabited by ghosts when they bought it, but strange things started happening. Once, my aunt came to stay with us when she was having problems with (3) husband. She was sleeping, but woke up when she (4) the song *Someday, My Prince Will Come*. Before that, she was afraid (5) our house. Now she says she knows the ghosts are good, and they wanted her to be happy.

The ghosts visit me the most. My mother thinks it might be (6) I'm the youngest. My dad doesn't like thinking about them. And he refuses to be in the (7) alone. He's not the only one.

People ask (8) we don't call a paranormal expert. But since the ghosts don't hurt us, we don't (9) to hurt them. Besides, we don't want the ghosts to think we want to get rid of them. As my mom says, "They (10) here too."

(<http://www.teenmag.com>)

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| (0) <i>is</i> | (6) |
| (1) | (7) |
| (2) | (8) |
| (3) | (9) |
| (4) | (10) |
| (5) | |

III/2

You are going to read a text about post-it notes. Some words are missing from the text. Write the missing words on the dotted lines after the text. Use only one word for each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

POST-IT NOTES

The 3M Company encourages creativity. The company (0) its employees to spend 15 percent of their time on (1) project. This attitude has brought fantastic benefits not only to the employees but also to the 3M Company itself.

Some years (2), a scientist in 3M's commercial office took advantage of this 15 percent creative time. Art Fry sang in the church choir (3) Sundays. He marked some pages in the hymn-book (4) small pieces of paper, but the small pieces fell out on to the floor. Fry had an (5) He remembered that a colleague had developed a (6) of glue that everyone thought was a failure (7) it didn't stick very well. Fry found that paper with this glue on one side was not (8) a good bookmark, but it was great (9) writing notes.

Fry hit the jackpot. The resulting product was (10) Post-it! It stays in place as long as you want it to, and then you can remove it without damage. It has become one of 3M's most successful office products.

(<http://www.liraz.com>)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| (0) <i>allows</i> | (6) |
| (1) | (7) |
| (2) | (8) |
| (3) | (9) |
| (4) | (10) |
| (5) | |

USE OF ENGLISH III

III/3

You are going to read a text about an animated classic. Some words are missing from the text. Write the missing words on the dotted lines after the text. Use only one word for each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

MEET THE FLINTSTONES

The Flintstones was the perfect (0) of satire and distinct personalities in the first animated series – produced by William Hanna and Joseph Barbera. The original (1) of the series was *The Flagstones*. It was changed to *Gladstones* and actually turned up on a number of sketches (2) the final change to *Flintstones*. *The Flintstones* first appeared on the screen on 30 September 1960. It was aired on Friday nights on ABC at 7:30. Hanna and Barbera produced 30-minute (3) for six seasons (1960-1966), and then the series was rebroadcast on NBC (4) several seasons.

With his faithful friend Barney, Fred Flintstone created a national phenomenon. They entertained television audiences week after week. Living in the Stone Age didn't keep the Flintstones from enjoying the benefits of modern conveniences. The (5) showed today's gadgets with a Stone Age twist.

Critics nominated the series for an Emmy in 1961 for Outstanding Program Achievement (6) the Field of Humor. Today, the cartoon (7) remembered for its great characterization and ability to show the bright side (8) marriage. *The Flintstones* is (9) of the most popular shows in cartoon history, it is an animated classic. The show was a model for many other animated TV series. (10) cartoons, even today, show obvious influences from *The Flintstones*.

(<http://www.topthat.net>)
(<http://i-flintstones.tripod.com>)

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| (0) <i>mix</i> | (6) |
| (1) | (7) |
| (2) | (8) |
| (3) | (9) |
| (4) | (10) |
| (5) | |

USE OF ENGLISH III

III/4

You are going to read a text about grey wolves. Some words are missing from the text. Write the missing words on the dotted lines after the text. Use only one word for each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

UNDER PROTECTION

Grey wolves once (0) from Mexico to Canada and Alaska, now they are classified as endangered in some American (1) Wolves were poisoned, shot and trapped, until they came (2) protection in 1973.

A social animal, the grey wolf lives in packs (3) 2 to 15. The strongest male is dominant over the others.

Grey wolves mate for life. Their home is in an enlarged cave with several entrances, its tunnel is about 1.2–5.2 m (4) All members of the group (5) care of the young.

The grey wolf travels very often and for great distances. A large pack's territory covers 260–675 square km. If food is suitable, a pack may use the same area for many generations. The pack works (6) on a hunt. Wolves usually do not attempt long chases, although occasionally they may run for several miles (7) speeds of more than 50 kph.

Humans are the wolf's only important predators, having killed the animal unnecessarily over the years, (8) there have been only three documented attacks by wolves on humans in North America (9) far.

(<http://www.enature.com>)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| (0) <i>ranged</i> | (6) |
| (1) | (7) |
| (2) | (8) |
| (3) | (9) |
| (4) | |
| (5) | |

USE OF ENGLISH III

III/5

You are going to read a text about iPods. Some words are missing from the text. Write the missing words on the dotted lines after the text. Use only one word for each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

MY LANGUAGE TEACHER

My Japanese language teacher is white, weighs less than a kilo and fits nicely (0) my jacket pocket. You may know it as the multifunctional music player, the iPod.

Before (1) wife and I travelled to Japan for the summer, we glued ourselves to our iPods and to the free language-training podcast, JapanesePod101, available (2) iTunes stores. We also took traditional classes at a language (3), and the differences were obvious. In the classroom, we learned the polite and informal (4) for various family members, how to describe our pastimes and how to make small talk about the weather. On the entertaining iPod there (5) lessons around functional tips for navigating Japanese society – like what to do (6) you miss the last subway at night. Guess which lessons proved (7) useful in Japan?

Unlike most traditional classes, podcast (8) training is typically fun and informal, with an emphasis on practical tips. Podcasting brings the (9) to the student. One talented teacher can now reach many students.

What language podcasters still lack, of course, is the ability to talk one to one with students. Ken Carroll, long-time language instructor, is moving quickly (10) solve that problem. He recently created an online course for teachers and has begun to connect them with his listeners for individual study.

(Newsweek, 25 September 2006)

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| (0) <i>in</i> | (6) |
| (1) | (7) |
| (2) | (8) |
| (3) | (9) |
| (4) | (10) |
| (5) | |

USE OF ENGLISH III

III/6

You are going to read a love story. Some words are missing from the text. Write the missing words on the dotted lines after the text. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

A LOVE STORY

It was an early morning in August. I got ready (0) the long journey. My sister Sarah was picking me up along with my mother. I (1) never flown before, and this was such a major step for me to take. Flying half way across the world, (2) my own to meet someone I had never met before. Clayton and I met via the Internet. I was taking a big risk. I just knew everything would (3) OK.

After a 2-hour drive with my mother and sister we got to Birmingham Airport. With mixed emotions I checked my luggage in. And from that moment I knew this wasn't a dream, I was actually going to be boarding my first flight (4) 45 minutes. A tear started to roll down my cheek. It's a chance of a life time to go to the States. Finally my flight was called. I handed my passport and ticket, and I walked onto my plane.

10 hours later I boarded a Transit Train, which took me (5) collect my luggage. I walked a little to the escalator and I saw a familiar face, Clayton was standing right (6) the top. I smiled and tried to speak but I couldn't, my mouth (7) so dry and I was so tired. He handed me a single red rose and I smiled, as I smelled the flower. We collected my luggage and walked back to his car, the atmosphere between us was amazing. All my fears I had at the very beginning had disappeared.

The whole two weeks were the best (8) my life every day was perfect. I know Clayton is the one I want to be with and share my life with.

(<http://www.lovestory.com>)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| (0) <i>for</i> | (5) |
| (1) | (6) |
| (2) | (7) |
| (3) | (8) |
| (4) | |

USE OF ENGLISH IV

IV/1

Read this text about the biggest snake in the world. Complete the text by putting the words in brackets into the correct form. An example (0) has been given for you.

THE BIGGEST SNAKE

Anacondas in the wild spend most of their time (0) *hunting* (hunt) for prey. They habitually live alone and not many of them are (1) (easy) seen. They are well hidden in the wet ground. There (2) (be) some historical reports of early European explorers of the South American jungles seeing giant anacondas up to 100 feet long. Some native peoples of the South American jungle have reported (3) (see) anacondas up to 50 feet long. Nobody (4) (catch) and measured an anaconda near that size yet. It is difficult to estimate the (5) (long) of a swimming snake. The anaconda is able to remain (6) (part) hidden in the water.

Anacondas kill their prey by (7) (wind) their bodies around their victims. Then the snakes swallow the prey. Although they are big and strong enough (8) (eat) people, they seldom (9) (do) so. Anacondas are much more likely to eat other snakes, jaguars and aquatic (10) (create), such as fish.

(<http://www.extremescience.com>)

USE OF ENGLISH IV

IV/2

Read this text about a Scottish castle. Complete the text by putting the words in brackets into the correct form. An example (0) has been given for you.

CASTLE TIORAM

On my first trip to Scotland in 1997 Castle Tioram captured my (0)*imagination*.....
(**imagine**). When I (1) (**visit**) it again in 1998 it was high on my list of castles
(2) (**visit**). The word *tioram* (3) (**mean**) dry and refers to the
very small island which can be reached across a sandy path. The castle consists of a 14th century
curtain wall, (4) (**surround**) an irregularly shaped courtyard. There are no
windows in the walls and only two entrances.

The castle is in a (5) (**fair**) isolated part of the country. I actually
thought I was on the wrong road when suddenly I (6) (**discover**) the castle
on its lovely island. The walk across to the castle (7) (**be**) an experience in
itself, it is really as if you are stepping back in time as you make the journey. It was easy
(8) (**imagine**) what life must have been like when the castle was a lively home.
The views from the island were just as (9) (**impress**) as the castle; you can
(10) (**see**) for miles in all directions.

(<http://libby.withnall.com>)

USE OF ENGLISH IV

IV/3

Read this text about English pubs. Complete the text by putting the words in brackets into the correct form. An example (0) has been given for you.

THE ENGLISH PUB

The term “pub” (0) *was* (be) invented by the Victorians, an abbreviation of “public house”. It was the Romans who (1) (give) England its first pubs almost two thousand years ago.

The pub (2) (be) more than just a shop where you can (3) (buy) drinks. For centuries it (4) (be) a place where friends meet, people play games or seek quiet relaxation, colleagues talk, business people negotiate deals. Due to changes in the law, the pub (5) (become) a place for families now. It is re-establishing itself as a place (6) (eat), a tradition that disappeared after the last war. Many provide accommodation, (7) (particular) in rural areas. In remote communities pubs often (8) (serve) another role, such as church or post office. The Rovers Return, the Queen Vic, the Bull and the Woolpack are all well-known English pubs, but you can’t have a drink in any of them. That’s because they (9) (find) only in soap-operas. They (10) (illustrate) how the pub is at the heart of the community, in villages, towns and cities, all over England.

(<http://www.pubs.com/history.htm>)

USE OF ENGLISH IV

IV/4

Read this text about tea. Complete the text by putting the words in brackets into the correct form. An example (0) has been given for you.

AFTERNOON TEA

Tea (0) *has been* (be) an important drink in Great Britain for hundreds of years. The “afternoon tea” associated with the English really (1) (begin) in 1840. The Duchess of Bedford came up with the idea of a late afternoon meal of tea, thin sandwiches, and small cakes.

The British have invented two kinds of afternoon teas: “low tea” and “high tea.” These labels can be (2) (confuse) to Americans. The “high” in high tea does not mean that expensive foods (3) (serve). It actually (4) (refer) to afternoon tea served on a dining room table (a high table) as opposed to afternoon tea served on a “tea table” (a low table). High tea is a fairly substantial meal (5) (include) a hot dish, sandwiches, heavy cakes, biscuits and tea. Afternoon tea is (6) (tradition) served around 4:00 p.m. This is a lighter meal that (7) (include) thin sandwiches, biscuits, and assorted cakes.

Tea (8) (become) more and more popular in the United States nowadays. There are many e-businesses that offer top-grade teas via the Internet.

(9) (make) proper tea is easy. You need some tea, a teapot, and (10) (boil) hot water. You can serve almost anything at afternoon tea, including cookies and small cakes.

(<http://www.pippahunnechurch.com/tea.htm>)

USE OF ENGLISH IV

IV/5

Read this text about the Woodstock Festival. Complete the text by putting the words in brackets into the correct form. An example (0) has been given for you.

THE WOODSTOCK FESTIVAL

The Woodstock Music and Art Fair in 1969 (0) *drew* (draw) more than 450,000 people. It (1) (become) part of the cultural lexicon.

In 1967, John Roberts and Joel Rosenman were trying to figure out what they should (2) (do) with the rest of their lives. At the same time Michael Lang and Artie Kornfeld had the idea of organising the (3) (large) music festival ever held. They wanted (4) (find) money for the festival. Their lawyer recommended (5) (talk) to Roberts and Rosenman. The four men met in February 1969. By the end of their third (6) (meet), the little party in Woodstock had snowballed into a concert for 50,000 people. They (7) (form) a corporation in March, the company (8) (call) Woodstock Ventures Inc. They (9) (decide) that Woodstock really should be a rock concert.

Woodstock Ventures managed (10) (book) the biggest rock'n'roll bands in America (Jefferson Airplane, Creedence Clearwater Revival, The Who). For four days minds were open, drugs were legal and love was free.

(<http://www.woodstock69.com/wsrpnt1.htm>)

IV/6

Read this text about Louis Armstrong. Complete the text by putting the words in brackets into the correct form. An example (0) has been given for you.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST JAZZ MUSICIAN

Louis Armstrong (0)*was*..... (be) the greatest of all Jazz musicians. His amazing technical abilities and spontaneity still dominate Jazz to this day. Like almost all early Jazz

(1) (music), Louis was from New Orleans. He was from a very poor family and

(2) (send) to reform school after (3) (fire) a gun in the air on New Year's Eve. At the school he learned to play the cornet (an instrument of the trumpet family). After being released at the age of fourteen, he worked (4) (sell) papers. He didn't have an instrument, but listened to bands at clubs.

Joe "King" Oliver was his favourite. The older man (5) (act) as a father to Louis, even giving him his first real cornet. In 1919 Louis left New Orleans for the first time to join Fate Marable's band in St. Louis. Before 1925 Louis played in many groups in Chicago, New Orleans, and New York. In 1925 Armstrong recorded his first Hot Five records. Now they (6) (consider) to be absolute jazz classics. Armstrong went on to play in Carrol Dickenson's Orchestra. By 1929 Louis had become a very big star. For years Armstrong was almost always on the road, and he (7) (become) one of the most (8) (fame) musicians in America. In the 1940s Be Bop wanted to challenge the status quo in the Jazz world. The Louis Armstrong Orchestra was beginning to look tired and record sales (9) (decline). In 1963 and 1968 Armstrong (10) (record) two number one hits ("Hello Dolly", "What A Wonderful World"). He continued playing and recording. On 6th July 1971 the world's greatest Jazz musician died in his sleep in New York.

(<http://www.redhotjazz.com/louie.html>)

LISTENING I

I/1

- In this section you are going to hear a short text about a cartoon figure, called Modesh.
- Your task will be to circle the letter(s) of the correct answer(s) in the boxes on the right. Please note that in this task both answers may be correct. However, there is always at least one correct answer. This means you might have to circle one or two letters.
- First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
- Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
- The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
- At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
- An example (✓) has been given for you.

(✓) *Modesh can be seen in many places ...*

(A) *in the Middle East.*

(B) *in Dubai.*

<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
------------------------------------	-------------------------

(1) Modesh is the ...

(A) rival of Mickey Mouse in the Middle East.

(B) symbol of Dubai.

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(2) At the Dubai Summer Surprises festival you can ...

(A) find various entertainments.

(B) buy goods for less money.

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(3) The cheerful colours of Modesh are supposed to ...

(A) attract people.

(B) symbolise the treasures of the city.

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(4) Modesh looks friendly because of ...

(A) his smile.

(B) the colour of his hair.

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(5) The mission of Modesh is to be a bridge between ...

(A) different cultures.

(B) parents and children.

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(6) Modesh is popular with parents because...

(A) he always smiles.

(B) he is like a model child.

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(7) The figure of Modesh is present in Dubai...

(A) all year round.

(B) only in the summer.

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

LISTENING I

I/2

- In this section you are going to hear a description of the climates of two American cities.
- Your task will be to circle the letter(s) of the correct answer(s) in the boxes on the right. Please note that in this task both answers may be correct. However, there is always at least one correct answer. This means you might have to circle one or two letters.
- First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
- Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
- The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
- At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
- An example (✓) has been given for you.

- (✓) *Chicago is ...*
(A) *a city with extreme weather conditions all year long.*
(B) *a large city beside the Great Lakes.*

A

 B
- (1) In Chicago the winter ...
(A) is mild; the average temperature is 3 degrees.
(B) is typically cold and snowy. A B
- (2) Those who have no experience of the winter in Chicago ...
(A) should prepare for any kind of weather.
(B) will see what kind of weather the winter season brings. A B
- (3) In spring the temperature drops because of ...
(A) Lake Michigan.
(B) the cold wind. A B
- (4) In summer Chicago ...
(A) can be very wet.
(B) can be very hot. A B
- (5) If you travel to Chicago in summer take ...
(A) sun cream with you.
(B) sunglasses. A B
- (6) In the summer in Los Angeles ...
(A) it is typically hot and dry.
(B) there is an average daytime temperature of 32 degrees. A B
- (7) In winter in Los Angeles ...
(A) the lowest temperature is around 10 degrees.
(B) the highest temperature is around 30 degrees. A B

LISTENING I

I/3

- In this section you are going to hear a report about two celebrities of Hungarian origin.
- Your task will be to circle the letter(s) of the correct answer(s) in the boxes on the right. Please note that in this task both answers may be correct. However, there is always at least one correct answer. This means you might have to circle one or two letters.
- First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
- Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
- The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
- At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
- An example (✓) has been given for you.

- (✓) Tony Curtis's father was ...

<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
------------------------------------	-------------------------

(A) an Oscar-nominated actor.
(B) a poor Hungarian immigrant.
- (1) During World War II Tony...

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(A) served in the armed forces.
(B) studied acting.
- (2) It was after the war that he became a popular ...

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(A) film star.
(B) stage actor.
- (3) Tony Curtis is not only an actor but also ...

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(A) an acknowledged painter.
(B) a famous director.
- (4) Drew Barrymore's father ...

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(A) came from a Hungarian family.
(B) and mother split up.
- (5) Drew got her first work ...

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(A) before she was one year old.
(B) in a TV commercial.
- (6) After her initial success Drew ...

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(A) had some really tough years.
(B) didn't make any films.
- (7) In 1997 Drew was chosen as ...

<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B
-------------------------	-------------------------

(A) the most beautiful person in the world.
(B) one of the most beautiful people in the world.

LISTENING II

II/1

- In this section you are going to hear about the famous Orange County Choppers.
 - Your task is to write the missing word into each gap in the script of the recording.
 - First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
 - Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
 - The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
 - At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
 - An example (✓) has been given for you.
-

ORANGE COUNTY CHOPPERS

Paul Teutul's love of riding and fabricating motorcycles (✓) *dates* back to the 1970's. He has been running his steel manufacturing (1) for more than 30 years now. In the late 1990's he began fabricating motorcycles and in 1999 founded *Orange County Choppers*. The company's first Chopper *True Blue* was built in Paul's basement. Since then, Teutul has (2) his small steel manufacturing enterprise into a highly profitable and world famous company producing Choppers of all kinds.

The company has designed and built a wide (3) of motorbikes for many huge corporations, organizations, among them the United States Air Force, and also for athletes. Their motorbikes are famous for their (4), style and incredible design. One of their most popular bikes is the *Fire Bike*, that was designed to commemorate the (5) who lost their lives on 11 September. The fame of the Choppers has spread like wildfire; you can often see them on the (6) of various magazines worldwide. The Teutul family and the company are also featured on *American Chopper*, a reality television (7) on the Discovery channel.

Today Paul's three sons all work in (8) the steel factory or in the shop. Danny, the eldest son, is the general manager of the company, Paul, the middle one, is the chief fabricator. From the age of 12, he spent his summers in his father's (9) learning all the skills of fabrication that he would later use building motorcycles. Mikey, the youngest brother, answers phones, orders parts and (10) out the waste.

LISTENING II

II/2

- In this section you are going to hear about a hotel chain.
 - Your task is to write the missing word into each gap in the script of the recording.
 - First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
 - Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
 - The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
 - At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
 - An example (✓) has been given for you.
-

OBEROI HOTELS

Oberoi Hotels are the (✓)*symbol*..... of luxury and hospitality.

The hotel chain, that was (1) in 1934, owns and manages 32 award-winning luxury hotels and yachts in five countries: in India, Egypt, Indonesia, Mauritius and Saudi Arabia.

In the Oberoi Hotels fine interiors, perfect (2), excellent cuisine and contemporary technology come together to create a unique experience for the guests. No (3) that the majority of them keep coming back and that Oberoi Hotels have acquired (4) fame in the hospitality industry.

A distinctive feature of the chain's hotels is their highly (5) and well-trained staff that provides the kind of attentive and sensitive service that is rare today. The leaders of the hotel chain (6) the importance of quality training early on, so in 1966 they founded the company's own catering school in New Delhi. Today, this institution is considered among the best in Asia with (7) 100 students graduating each year.

In furnishing, equipping and (8) the hotels, special care is taken to employ the best environmental and ecological materials and methods. The company also (9) humanitarian activities that range from education to assistance for mentally and physically ill people. The Oberoi Group is also a keen supporter of the conservation of (10) and of the cultural heritage.

LISTENING II

II/3

- In this section you are going to hear an interview with a career adviser.
 - Your task is to write the missing word into each gap in the script of the recording.
 - First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
 - Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
 - The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
 - At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
 - An example (✓) has been given for you.
-

HOW TO FIND A JOB AFTER GRADUATION

I'll graduate this summer and I don't know yet what job to choose. What shall I do?

Well, that's the case I strongly (✓) ...*recommend* that you consult a career adviser. They will help you to find the field that best suits you.

Suppose I've chosen the field I'd like to work in, what next?

What you should do is to study it thoroughly so (1) know you understand it. Research the field's major participants by reading publications, visiting Web sites, participating in professional organisations and (2) their conferences and seminars.

Do I need previous work experience to get a job?

Employers look for (3) that you've experience in your field through part- or full-time jobs, or even volunteering. If you haven't picked up this type of experience try to get it now or after you (4)

What role does your CV play in finding a job?

You may be the best candidate the world has ever seen but if you don't sell (5) effectively in your CV and cover letter, no one will ever know. So make your CV the best it can be. Watch out for the most (6) mistakes you can make, and be sure the document looks good. Learn how to do it properly.

What happens at an interview?

Employers meet all kinds of candidates, (7) some who lie about their achievements. It's natural for employers to be a bit sceptical. That's why you have to put together and (8) all your past achievements.

Is the world of work very much different from that of school?

Well, at times, the real world can be a very strange place because of people's personalities and work styles. For example, decisions are sometimes based on office (9) And your success on the job will depend as much on your skills as your technical abilities. The postgraduate world can be stressful and (10) at the same time.

LISTENING III

III/1

- In this section you are going to hear a text about robot assistants.
 - Your task will be to write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes on the right.
 - First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
 - Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
 - The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
 - At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
 - An example (✓) has been given for you.
-

(✓) *By making robot helpers scientists ...*

(A) *want to help old people.*

(B) *want to help every human being.*

(C) *want to help development.*

A

(1) In the developed countries the population ...

(A) is growing quickly.

(B) is getting smaller and smaller.

(C) is getting older and older.

(2) Researchers think ...

(A) all people need support in their old age.

(B) robots can help old and lonely people.

(C) robots are like living creatures.

(3) Asimo ...

(A) can walk.

(B) talks like a human being.

(C) can make tea.

(4) Paro is ...

(A) similar to the other two robots.

(B) like a furry animal.

(C) not able to show emotions.

(5) People find that human- and animal-like robots ...

(A) are exciting to live with.

(B) can be trained to communicate.

(C) seem easier to interact with.

LISTENING III

III/2

- In this section you are going to hear a report about double-deckers.
- Your task will be to write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes on the right.
- First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
- Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
- The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
- At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
- An example (✓) has been given for you.

(✓) *All the double-decker buses of National Express ...*

C

(A) *were in service last night.*

(B) *crashed last night.*

(C) *were taken back to be checked.*

(D) *were involved in accidents.*

(1) In 2003 the same ...

(A) bus driver had an accident.

(B) type of coach had an accident.

(C) coach had an accident.

(D) accident happened near Lyons.

(2) A report suggested that ...

(A) new drivers should get special training.

(B) coach drivers should get special training.

(C) every driver should get special training.

(D) drivers of high coaches should get special training.

(3) National Express ...

(A) could say that all its drivers received special training on double-deckers.

(B) couldn't say whether its drivers had any special training on double-deckers.

(C) said that some of its drivers received special training on double-deckers.

(D) could say that its drivers didn't receive special training on double-deckers.

(4) The coach driver ...

(A) died in the accident.

(B) escaped from the police.

(C) was caught by the police.

(D) is known to have caused the death of 28 people by dangerous driving.

(5) Since September ...

(A) people over the age of 13 have had to wear seatbelts on coaches.

(B) people of all ages have had to wear seatbelts on coaches.

(C) passengers under 14 have had to wear seatbelts on coaches.

(D) it has been a legal requirement for coach drivers to wear seatbelts.

LISTENING III

III/3

- In this section you are going to hear an interview about a program in American Language Studies.
 - Your task will be to write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes on the right.
 - First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
 - Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
 - The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
 - At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
 - An example (✓) has been given for you.
-

(✓) *Rutgers University can be found in ...*

(A) *New Jersey.*

(B) *New York.*

A

(1) Rutgers offers the program for students ...

(A) from all over America.

(B) from all over the world.

☐

(2) Students are allowed to enter the program ...

(A) only at the beginning of the first session.

(B) in any of the five sessions.

☐

(3) Students may use the different laboratories ...

(A) when they want to practise alone.

(B) only during the classes.

☐

(4) The university helps foreign students. ...

(A) to reach the city center easily.

(B) to find accommodation in town.

☐

(5) The Students Center provides ...

(A) various types of leisure time activities.

(B) academic help for international students.

☐

(6) The price of an academic year includes ...

(A) the total cost of learning and living.

(B) only the tuition fee.

☐

LISTENING IV

IV/1

- In this section you are going to hear a dialogue with a young girl about the anxieties teenage girls have about their appearance.
 - Your task will be to complete the statements with one or two words. Write the words on the lines. The number of the lines shows you the number of the missing words.
 - First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
 - Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
 - The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
 - At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
 - An example (✓) has been given for you.
-

- (✓) None of Lisa's girlfriends is *satisfied* with her physical appearance.
- (1) Lisa thinks there is not only one way to be
- (2) The thing Lisa doesn't like about herself is her
- (3) While watching old videos Lisa couldn't how confident she was at the age of five.
- (4) Her confidence didn't come from her
- (5) The women of today still themselves in much the same the way as their grandmothers did.
- (6) Lisa doesn't want to be similar to
- (7) Although Lisa isn't fully satisfied with her personal appearance, she wouldn't the way she looks.

LISTENING IV

IV/2

- In this section you are going to hear a text about how Valentine's Day is celebrated in various countries.
 - Your task will be to complete the statements with one or two words. Write the words on the lines. The number of lines shows you the number of missing words.
 - First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
 - Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
 - The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
 - At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
 - An example (✓) has been given for you.
-

(✓) In Japan and Korea on Valentine's Day women give small presents to people*they*.....
.....*like*.....

- (1) On "White Day" it is men's turn to to the women
that earlier presented them with chocolate.
- (2) In the beginning, on 14 March men gave their girlfriends only
chocolate.
- (3) In Korea men who got nothing for Valentine's Day
to have a traditional meal.
- (4) "Pepero Day" is celebrated in
- (5) In Brazil on "Boyfriend's or Girlfriend's Day" couples usually give each other a
.....
- (6) In Slovenia the in the fields traditionally started on
4 February.
- (7) According to tradition, the day is celebrated on 12
March in Slovenia.

LISTENING IV

IV/3

- In this section you are going to hear a text about Rihanna, the talented young singer.
 - Your task will be to complete the statements with one or two words. Write the words on the lines. The number of the lines shows you the number of the missing words.
 - First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
 - Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
 - The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
 - At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
 - An example (✓) has been given for you.
-

(✓) Rihanna was born in*Barbados*.....

(1) As a , she often sang to her family and friends.

(2) A friend of hers decided to Rihanna to a producer.

(3) Her first demo contained 11

(4) One of the record companies made it possible for her to her first record.

(5) Rihanna is not only a singer, she can write too.

(6) Rihanna's favourite are Beyonce and Mariah Carey.

(7) Rihanna should find her own in the future in order to be really successful.

LISTENING V

V/1

- In this section you are going to hear two people talking about giving up smoking.
 - Your task will be to decide if the statements are TRUE (A), FALSE (B) or THE TEXT DOES NOT SAY (C) according to what the text says. Your task will be to write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes on the right.
 - First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
 - Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
 - The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
 - At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
 - An example (✓) has been given for you.
-

- (✓) It is difficult to give up smoking because the organism of smokers requires a certain amount of nicotine.
- (1) Withdrawal from nicotine causes physical side-effects for minimum six months.
- (2) All the people giving up smoking have withdrawal symptoms.
- (3) Not only you but the people around you will benefit if you give up smoking.
- (4) It helps you if you share your decision with people who are close to you.
- (5) Smokers don't think about the money they spend on cigarettes.
- (6) There are two types of vitamin (A and B) that help you in the stressful period.

LISTENING V

V/2

- In this section you are going to hear a teenager talking about her relationship with her parents.
 - Your task will be to decide if the statements are TRUE (A), FALSE (B) or NOT STATED (C) according to what the text says. Your task will be to write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes on the right.
 - First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
 - Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
 - The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
 - At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
 - An example (✓) has been given for you.
-

(✓) Emily thinks not everyone sees what she is like in reality.

A

(1) Emily's mother hopes Emily will find a husband who can support her.

(2) For Emily's mother career is more important than family.

(3) Emily isn't satisfied with her school results.

(4) There are some important topics Emily and her mother never talk about.

(5) Emily and her mother understand each other completely.

(6) Emily's father can't see her very often.

(7) Emily would be happier if her father didn't treat her like a child.

LISTENING V

V/3

- In this section you are going to hear an expert giving tips to students on how to make a career.
 - Your task will be to decide if the statements are TRUE (A), FALSE (B) or NOT STATED (C) according to what the text says. Your task will be to write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes on the right.
 - First, you will have some time to study the task, and then you'll hear the recording in one piece.
 - Then, after a short pause, listen to the recording again in three shorter sections.
 - The end of each section is marked with a signal. When you hear this signal, stop the CD for 30 seconds and write down your answers.
 - At the end, you will have some time to check your answers.
 - An example (✓) has been given for you.
-

(✓) All college students who follow the checklist will find a job.

(1) In order to build your carrier you have to know what you can do well.

(2) You can get a lot of information about your possibilities from newsletters.

(3) People who work in the field you are interested in can help you to find a part-time job.

(4) A volunteer position is not a good choice, it doesn't really help you to get experience.

(5) At job fairs you can get to know what requirements employers have.

(6) You need to practise interview techniques, which you can do best with the help of a counsellor.

WRITING • TASK 1

1/1


You would like to improve your English. You have decided to go to a language school. In the Budapest Sun you have found this advertisement.

Chance Language School
(London)

INTENSIVE ENGLISH COURSES

5 to 7 students per group
Homestay (one student per family)

Information:
chancelang@yahoo.uk



Write an email of 80-100 words and ask for more information about:

- the level of the courses,
- the number of classes per day,
- the price.

Begin your email like this:

Dear Sir or Madam,

You have found this advertisement in The Star. The offer is so attractive that your family have decided to spend a week in the summer on Hawaii.

Enjoy your vacation on HAWAII

Best hotels! Best prices!

- Hospitality and fine dining.
- Golf, tennis, spa, horseback riding.
- All-inclusive package.
- Children 5 & under stay free.
- No hotel transfer.

Stay 9 Nights – Earn 3 Free Nights

What an island! What a life!

Start packing! Space is limited!

Reservations: reservation@leis.com

A stylized illustration of two palm trees. The tree on the right is taller and has several coconuts hanging from its fronds. The tree on the left is shorter and also has coconuts. Both trees have long, curved trunks and large, feathery fronds. The illustration is in a simple, graphic style with a limited color palette.

In an email of 80-100 words ask for some more information about:

- the all-inclusive package,
- the price,
- the free nights.

Begin your email like this:

Dear Sir or Madam,

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

1/3

You are spending a semester in Liverpool and are looking for a small flat to rent. You have seen the following advertisement on the Internet.

Fully furnished, top floor apartment
to rent in the heart of the city centre.
Close to Liverpool's universities.
For further information email:
info.liverpool@topapartment.com

Write an email of 80-100 words to the owner in which you

- say why you are interested in the flat,
- ask about the location, size and rooms of the flat,
- ask about the availability of the flat for a longer period of time.

Begin your letter like this:

Dear Sir or Madam,

[illegible]

1/4



HISTORY TEACHER
WANTED!

The successful candidate will have a degree. She/he will have excellent communication skills, good administration ability. Experience of using a personal computer is advantageous. Salary £26,000 with 6 weeks holiday.

Call Sandra Pitt (Bristol) on 0800 987 1212
or email: sandrap@gmail.com.

The successful candidate will have a degree. She/he will have excellent communication skills, good administration ability. Experience of using a personal computer is advantageous. Salary £26,000 with 6 weeks holiday.

Call Sandra Pitt (Bristol) on 0800 987 1212
or email: sandrap@gmail.com.


- why you think she is the right person for this job (qualifications, skills, experience),
- why she shouldn't miss this offer,
- the advantages of being a teacher.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

WRITING • TASK 1

1/5

You are looking for accommodation in London. You have found this advertisement in the *Today Magazine*.

C H I N A T O W N	34 Stone Ave	No money down	L O N D O N
	— 2 levels, fully renovated,		
	— great light,		
	— laundry,		
	— full kitchen & full bath,		
— big open space,			
— luxury house.			
Please write to Madeline Williams. P. O. Box 63824			

Write a letter of 80-100 words to the owner. Ask for more information concerning:

- the price,
- the furniture,
- when you can see the house.

Begin your letter like this:

Dear Ms Williams,

WRITING • TASK 1

1/6

You have received the following invitation from you Scottish friend, Clare.

Dear Friend,
I've got great news. I'm getting married this summer!
The wedding ceremony and the party that follows will take place on 7th of August in our home.
I would be delighted if you could join us to share our joy and celebrate the beginning of our new life together.
Let me know if we can count on you.

Hugs,
Clare

Write an email of 80-100 words to Clare in which you thank her for the invitation and

- express your happiness about the news,
- politely refuse her invitation,
- explain why you can't go to the wedding.

Begin your email like this:

Dear Clare,

WRITING • TASK 1

1/7

You are helping your form teacher to organise a trip for your class to Exeter. You have found this advertisement on the internet.

HOTEL CHARLESTON

IDEAL FOR STUDENTS

Located in the heart of Exeter.

30 rooms (ranging from 1 to 3 people),
fine food,
cable TV,
central heating,
bathroom and elevator.

Reservations: reservation@hotel.com

Write an email of 80-100 words to the hotel in which you

- tell them about your arrival and departure dates,
- inform them about the number of people in your group,
- ask how comfortable the rooms are.

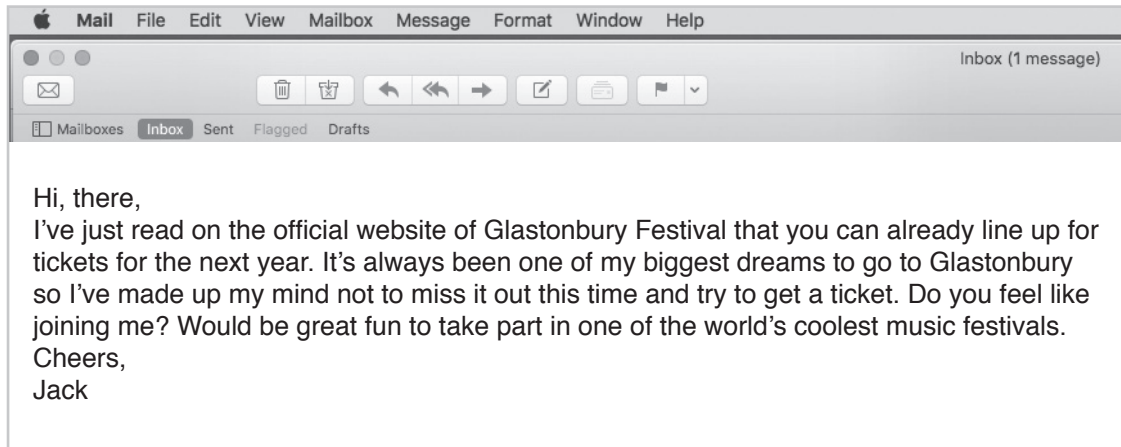
Begin your email like this:

Dear Sir or Madam,

TASK 1

1/8

You have received the following email from your English friend, Jack.



Write an email of 80-100 words to Jack in which you

- tell him how you feel about summer music festivals in general,
- ask for more information about this particular festival,
- ask him where he thinks you could stay during the festival and suggest a possible form of accommodation.

Begin your email like this:

Dear Jack,

1/9

Study in Scotland!

University of Aberdeen
Diploma in Law
96-98 Don Street, Aberdeen AB24 1WU
Tel: 01224 987112

Diploma in Law

96-98 Don Street, Aberdeen AB24 1WU

Tel: 01224 987112

96-98 Don Street, Aberdeen AB24 1WU
Tel: 01224 987112

90-98 Doll Street, Aberdeen AB24 1WU
Tel: 01224 987112

Write a letter of 80-100 words in which you include the following points:

- how long you have been studying law,
- how the scholarship will help you in the future,
- why you want to study there.

Begin the letter like this:

Dear Sir or Madam,

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

WRITING • TASK 2

2/2

You have found the following post on an Internet forum.



I can't make up my mind. Should I move out or stay at home with my parents?
I'm 22. I'm a full-time student and will graduate in May. I still live with my parents. I have some savings and I don't have any student loans. So my dilemma is this: continue living at home and save more money even though I'm 22 and feel like I am too old to live with my parents or move out. What do you guys think?
Susan

Write a comment of 100-120 words to Susan in which you

- express your understanding for her,
- list the advantages of moving out of home,
- list the advantages of staying at home,
- tell her what you would do in her place.

Begin your comment like this:

Dear Susan,

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

2/4

Write an email of 100-120 words to your English friend, Pete in which you tell him

- why you chose New York for your holiday,
- how your flight was,
- what type of accommodation you have,
- what you have done and seen so far.

Begin your email like this:

Hi Pete,

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface. The overall appearance is that of a clean, unused piece of stationery.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Who is the best singer of the year 2019?

- Taylor Swift
- Lady Gaga
- Ariana Grande
- Ed Sheeran
- Enrique Iglesias

You can introduce any other singer from your country.

- You can introduce any other singer from your country.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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MEGOLDÁSI KULCS

Reading I/1

0	1	2	3	4
	F	A	D	B

Reading I/2

0	1	2	3	4	5
	G	E	F	H	A

Reading I/3

0	1	2	3	4	5
	E	I	A	C	F

Reading I/4

0	1	2	3	4	5
	C	B	E	A	G

Reading I/5

0	1	2	3	4
	E	A	F	B

Reading II/1 (Sweet Dreams)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C	A	A	D	B	B	A	C	D	B

Reading II/2 (Is Michael Jackson still the King of Pop?)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A	C	B	A	C	B	B	C	B	C

Reading II/3 (Landmarks of Their Cities)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A	A	B	A	B	B	A	B	A	B

Reading II/4 (Where to Go in Eastern Europe?)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	D	B	A	C	D	B	D	C	B	A

Reading II/5 (Which Language School to Choose?)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C	B	C	A	C	A	B	A	B	A

Reading III/1 (3-D World)

0	1	2	3	4	5
	D	A	B	B	C

Reading III/2 (Vitamin D in the Spotlight)

0	1	2	3	4	5
	A	D	B	A	C

MEGOLDÁSI KULCS

Reading III/3 (The House of the Future)

0	1	2	3	4	5
	D	B	C	D	A

Reading III/4 (Trinidad & Tobago)

0	1	2	3	4	5
	A	C	D	A	C

Reading III/5 (James Bond)

0	1	2	3	4	5
	A	C	D	A	B

Reading IV/1 (The Problems of African Football)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I	B	M	A	L	J	H	D	E	C

Reading IV/2 (A Reason to Smile in Europe?)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	L	K	E	I	G	D	H	F	M	J

Reading IV/3 (The "Detroit Three" in Trouble)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I	B	A	L	G	C	F	K	H	J

Reading IV/4 (Sympathy for the Devil)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	D	H	F	A	N	C	I	B	G	E

Reading IV/5 (Where Have All the Babies Gone?)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	J	F	E	D	K	I	A	L	H	C

Reading V/1 (Gold Rush)

1-from, 2-on, 3-questions, 4-answers, 5-winners, 6-show/game/programme, 7-like, 8-watched, 9-spent

Reading V/2 (Hot Wheels)

1-paid/gave, 2-see, 3-sold/traded, 4-who, 5-than, 6-had/drove, 7-prices, 8-popular/famous/produced

Reading V/3 (The Great Wal-Mart of China)

1-lives, 2-market, 3-selling, 4-says, 5-into, 6-next, 7-stores, 8-as

Reading V/4 (Giant Pandas)

1-other, 2-costs, 3-money, 4-get/need, 5-play, 6-visitors/visits, 7-zoos, 8-rest

Reading V/5 (London Entertains)

1-have/employ, 2-listen, 3-concerts/bands/groups/singers/stars, 4-countries, 5-What, 6-roof, 7-everything, 8-but, 9-find

MEGOLDÁSI KULCS

Reading VI/1 (McCarron's Stand-up Comedy Course)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A	C	B	B	A	C	B	A

Reading VI/2 (Why Should Some Get an Easier Ride Than Others?)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	B	A	A	B	C	A	A	A

Reading VI/3 (Too Funny – or Too Far?)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	B	B	A	B	A	C	A	C

Reading VI/4 (Super Storms)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	B	A	A	B	A	A	C	B

Reading VI/5 (Eastern Disillusion)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	B	A	B	A	C	A	C	B

Reading VII/1 (Last of the Amazon)

1	2	3	4	5
B	A	D	C	E

Reading VII/2 (Parent Guides to Teenagers' Behaviour)

1	2	3	4	5
D	C	A	E	B

Reading VII/3 (The Sheikh's Dream)

1	2	3	4	5
B	D	A	C	E

Reading VII/4 (Netting Old Friends)

1	2	3	4	5
D	B	E	A	C

Reading VII/5 (How a Dream Becomes Reality)

1	2	3	4	5
B	D	E	C	A

Use of English I/1 (The Tower of London)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	H	B	N	I	A	C	G	D	K	E

Use of English I/2 (The Crocodile Hunter's Diary)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	J	M	G	F	B	H	K	I	A	E

MEGOLDÁSI KULCS

Use of English I/3 (Queen Elizabeth II)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	M	F	A	I	C	G	J	B	D	H

Use of English I/4 (What is the Strongest Creature?)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	J	B	F	H	M	C	K	I	D	G

Use of English I/5 (The Heaviest Person in Medical History)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	E	J	N	A	K	D	I	H	G	C

Use of English I/6 (Hero Who Fell to Earth)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C	F	A	B	K	E	I	G	D	N

Use of English II/1 (Jazz in the Streets)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	C	B	B	D	A	D	B	C	D

Use of English II/2 (The Hollywood Sign)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B	A	D	A	C	B	A	D	B

Use of English II/3 (Clown Doctors)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A	A	D	B	C	A	D	C	B

Use of English II/4 (Discover Florida State Parks)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B	A	B	C	D	B	D	A	C

Use of English II/5 (The Power of iPod)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	C	A	B	C	D	B	B	D	D

Use of English II/6 (Great Smoky Mountains National Park)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A	A	D	B	C	B	D	A	C

Use of English III/1 (Ghosts in our House)

1-life, 2-was, 3-her, 4-heard, 5-of/in, 6-because, 7-house/place, 8-why, 9-want/intend, 10-live/belong

Use of English III/2 (Post-it Notes)

1-any, 2-ago/back, 3-on, 4-with/using, 5-idea, 6-kind/type/sort, 7-because/as, 8-only, 9-for, 10-called

Use of English III/3 (Meet the Flintstones)

1-name/title, 2-before, 3-episodes/films, 4-for, 5-series, 6-in, 7-is, 8-of, 9-one, 10-many

MEGOLDÁSI KULCS

Use of English III/4 (Under Protection)

1-states, 2-under, 3-of, 4-long, 5-help/take, 6-together, 7-at, 8-although, 9-so

Use of English III/5 (My Language Teacher)

1-my, 2-at/in, 3-school, 4-names, 5-are, 6-when/if, 7-more/most, 8-language, 9-teacher/language, 10-to

Use of English III/6 (A Love Story)

1-had, 2-on, 3-be, 4-in, 5-to, 6-at, 7-was, 8-of

Use of English IV/1 (The Biggest Snake)

1-easily, 2-are/have been, 3-seeing, 4-has caught, 5-length, 6-partly, 7-winding, 8-to eat, 9-do, 10-creatures

Use of English IV/2 (Castle Tioram)

1-visited, 2-to visit, 3-means, 4-surrounding, 5-fairly, 6-discovered, 7-is, 8-to imagine, 9-impressive, 10-see

Use of English IV/3 (The English Pub)

1-gave, 2-is, 3-buy, 4-has been, 5-has become, 6-to eat, 7-particularly, 8-serve, 9-are found, 10-illustrate

Use of English IV/4 (The Afternoon Tea)

1-began, 2-confusing, 3-are served, 4-refers, 5-including, 6-traditionally, 7-includes, 8-is becoming, 9-making/to make, 10-boiling

Use of English IV/5 (Woodstock Festival)

1-has become, 2-do, 3-largest, 4-to find, 5-talking, 6-meeting, 7-formed, 8-was called, 9-decided, 10-to book

Use of English IV/6 (The World's Greatest Jazz Musician)

1-musicians, 2-was sent, 3-firing, 4-selling, 5-acted, 6-are considered, 7-became, 8-famous, 9-were declining/declined, 10-recorded

Listening I/1 (Modesh, the Mickey Mouse of the Middle East)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	AB	B	A	A	B	B

Listening I/2 (Weather in Chicago and Los Angeles)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	A	B	B	A	A	AB

Listening I/3 (Famous Hungarians)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	A	A	B	AB	A	B

Listening II/1 (Orange County Choppers)

1-business, 2-developed, 3-range, 4-originality, 5-firefighters, 6-cover, 7-series, 8-either, 9-workshop, 10-takes

MEGOLDÁSI KULCS

Listening II/2 (Oberoi Hotels)

1-founded, 2-service, 3-wonder, 4-worldwide, 5-motivated, 6-recognised, 7-approximately, 8-operating, 9-supports, 10-nature

Listening II/3 (How to Find a Job after Graduation)

1-employers, 2-attending, 3-evidence, 4-graduate, 5-yourself, 6-common, 7-including, 8-support, 9-politics, 10-exciting

Listening III/1 (Our Friends the Robots)

1	2	3	4	5
C	B	B	B	C

Listening III/2 (Safety Fears Over Double-deckers)

1	2	3	4	5
B	D	B	C	A

Listening III/3 (The Program in American Language Studies at Rutgers University)

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	B	A	B	A	A

Listening IV/1 (Who Says You're Not Cool? Is It You?)

1-cool/beautiful, 2-hair, 3-believe, 4-appearance, 5-think about, 6-models/stars, 7- change

Listening IV/2 (Valentine's Day in Other Cultures)

1-give presents/gifts, 2-white, 3-gather together, 4-South Korea, 5-flower bouquet, 6-spring work, 7-of love

Listening IV/3 (Rihanna: a Fairy Tale Come True)

1-child, 2-take, 3-tracks, 4-make/record, 5-songs/music, 6-artists/singers, 7-way/style

Listening V/1 (Giving up Smoking)

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	B	A	A	C	B

Listening V/2 (Does Anyone Really See Me At All?)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	A	B	C	B	C	A

Listening V/3 (A Four-Year Career Checklist)

1	2	3	4	5	6
A	A	C	B	C	C

A HANGANYAG SZÖVEGÁTIRATA

Listening I/1

MODHESH, THE MICKEY MOUSE OF THE MIDDLE EAST

You can't drive a kilometer in Dubai these days without seeing Modhesh smiling at you. Everywhere you turn, there he is... Modhesh, the yellow cartoon figure with a wide smile on his face is one of the best loved and most popular symbols of Dubai.

Modhesh first appeared in 2000 and was originally created to invite people to the *Dubai Summer Surprises Festival*. During the 10-week event, Dubai's shopping malls get together to offer major reductions on a wide range of goods. Since 1998, the festival is the favourite summer destination for families and also a major tourist attraction. Live shows, various activities and competitions entertain the members of the family while the shopaholics shop.

Over the years, Modhesh has become much more than a simple marketing tool and is immensely popular with children and grown-ups alike. He provides amusing, enjoyable and educational activities for children, as well as shopping and leisure surprises for grown-ups.

His yellow body with the yellow and blue hair above his face, symbolises Dubai's sand, sea and sunshine. His welcoming smile has won him many friends and their number keeps on growing. Modhesh is a model for children who teaches them to accept everyone and be friendly with other kids regardless of their colour, origin and beliefs. In this way he helps to build respect and understanding between different cultures. Parents like him too, because he is like an ideal child: good-mannered, polite and eager to learn.

Each year, as summer approaches, children anxiously wait for their favourite character to return to the streets of Dubai.

(<http://www.modheseh.ae>)

(<http://archive.gulfnews.com>)

Listening I/2

THE WEATHER IN CHICAGO AND LOS ANGELES

Chicago

Chicago is a city where all four seasons are characterised by extreme weather conditions.

The winters are cold, windy and snowy. Snow storms sweep across the Great Lakes. The average temperature – during the winter season – ranges from –10 to 3 °C. Freezing rain is possible. If you are unfamiliar with the area, you should beware of the risks the winter season brings.

Springtime weather is pleasant, but can change quickly. When the wind sweeps from the Michigan Lake, the temperature drops.

During the summer months, the heat can be extreme, which can cause health problems. Don't forget to pack sun cream and a hat.

Los Angeles

Los Angeles has a Mediterranean climate.

The winters in this area are mild and wet, with daytime highs of about 30 degrees Centigrade. Lows can be observed around 10 degrees. Rain can be experienced during this season.

In spring mostly sunny skies with high afternoon temperatures and a few thunderstorms can be expected.

During the summer season, the weather tends to be hot and dry. The temperatures during this season can reach more than 32 degrees, with an average daytime high of 30 degrees. Throughout the year, the weather is typically warm and dry with 325 days of sunshine.

(<http://www.cnn.com>)

A HANGANYAG SZÖVEGÁTIRATA

Listening I/3

FAMOUS HUNGARIANS

Did you know that Tony Curtis, the Oscar-nominated actor and Hollywood legend is of Hungarian origin? His father was a poor Hungarian tailor and amateur actor who emigrated to the US. Tony was born in New York. In his childhood he was the member of a street gang with a very bad reputation. During World War II he served in the navy and got injured. After the war he returned to New York and started his acting career. He quickly became hugely popular and was called by critics "The World's Favourite Movie Actor." He starred in 106 films, including *Some Like it Hot* with Marilyn Monroe and *Spartacus*.

Besides being an actor, he has also won international fame as a talented painter. His works of art are exhibited in private collections and public museums all over the world.

Hollywood's sweetheart, Drew Barrymore is half Hungarian too from her mother's side. Drew's father was an actor and came from a famous Hollywood acting dynasty. Her parents separated soon after her birth and Drew was raised by her mother.

Before her first birthday, Drew had already appeared in her first TV commercial. At the age of 2 she made her first TV movie. At 7 she was starring in E.T.

However, Drew had to pay a high price for success. She dropped out of school, at the age of 9 started drinking and smoking and later started using drugs as well. It took her a while to overcome her problems but finally she managed to get clear from all her addictions and she settled down.

She appeared in hits like *Batman Forever* and *Charlie's Angels* and is a successful film producer. In 1997 she was chosen by *People* magazine as one of the 50 most beautiful people in the world.

(<http://www.traveltohungary.com>, www.netglimse.com, <http://movies.yahoo.com>)

Listening II/1

ORANGE COUNTY CHOPPERS

Paul Teutul's love of riding and fabricating motorcycles dates back to the 1970's.

He has been running his steel manufacturing business for more than 30 years now. In the late 1990's he began fabricating motorcycles and in 1999 founded *Orange County Choppers*. The company's first Chopper *True Blue* was built in Paul's basement. Since then, Teutul has developed his small steel manufacturing enterprise into a highly profitable and world famous company producing Choppers of all kinds.

The company has designed and built a wide range of motorbikes for many huge corporations, organizations, among them the United States Air force and also for athletes. Their motorbikes are famous for their originality, style and incredible design. One of their most popular bikes is the *Fire Bike*, that was designed to commemorate the fire-fighters who lost their lives on 11 September. The fame of the Choppers has spread like wildfire, you can often see them on the cover of various magazines worldwide. The Teutul family and the company are also featured on *American Chopper*, a reality television series on the Discovery channel.

Today Paul's three sons all work in either the steel factory or in the shop. Danny, the eldest son, is the general manager of the company, Paul, the middle one, is the chief fabricator. From the age of 12, he spent his summers in his father's workshop learning all the skills of fabrication that he would later use building motorcycles. Mikey, the youngest brother, answers phones, orders parts and takes out the waste.

(<http://www.bikermatchmaking.com>, <http://en.wikipedia.org>)

A HANGANYAG SZÖVEGÁTIRATA

Listening II/2

OBEROI HOTELS

Oberoi Hotels are the symbol of luxury and hospitality. The hotel chain that was founded in 1934, owns and manages 32 award winning luxury hotels and yachts in five countries: in India, Egypt, Indonesia, Mauritius and Saudi Arabia.

In the Oberoi Hotels fine interiors, perfect service, excellent cuisine and contemporary technology come together to create a unique experience for the guests. No wonder that the majority of them keep coming back and that Oberoi Hotels have acquired worldwide fame in the hospitality industry.

A distinctive feature of the chain's hotels is their highly motivated and well-trained staff that provides the kind of attentive and sensitive service that is rare today. The leaders of the hotel chain recognised the importance of quality training early on, so in 1966 they founded the company's own catering school in New Delhi. Today, this institution is considered among the best in Asia with approximately 100 students graduating each year.

In furnishing, equipping and operating the hotels, special care is taken to employ the best environmental and ecological materials and methods. The company also supports humanitarian activities that range from education to assistance for mentally and physically ill people. The Oberoi Group is also a keen supporter of the conservation of nature and of the cultural heritage.

(www.oberoihotels.com)

Listening II/3

HOW TO FIND A JOB AFTER GRADUATION

I'll graduate this summer and I don't know yet what job to choose. What shall I do?

Well, that's the case when I strongly recommend that you consult a career adviser. They will help you to find the field that best suits you.

Suppose, I've chosen the field I'd like to work in, what next?

What you should do is to study it thoroughly so employers know you understand it. Research the field's major participants by reading publications, visiting Web sites, participating in professional organisations and attending their conferences and seminars.

Do I need previous work experience to get a job?

Employers look for evidence that you've experience in your field through part- or full-time jobs, or even volunteering. If you haven't picked up this type of experience try to get it now or after you graduate.

What role does your CV play in finding a job?

You may be the best candidate the world has ever seen but if you don't sell yourself effectively in your CV and cover letter, no one will ever know. So make your CV the best it can be. Watch out for the most common mistakes you can make, and be sure the document looks good. Learn how to do it properly.

What happens at an Interview?

Employers meet all kinds of candidates, including some who lie about their achievements. It's natural for employers to be a bit sceptical. That's why you have to put together and prove your past achievements.

A HANGANYAG SZÖVEGÁTIRATA

Is the world of work very much different from that of school?

Well, at times, the real world can be a very strange place because of people's personalities and work styles. For example, decisions are sometimes based on office politics. And your success on the job will depend as much on your skills as your technical abilities. The postgraduate world can be stressful and exciting at the same time.

Listening III/1

Our Friends the Robots

Since the population of the developed countries is ageing rapidly, scientists are trying to find new ways to help elderly people. So, if you are worried about being alone in your old age, a robot helper could be the solution.

Asimo is one such robot. It is the size of a small adult and it looks like a human being. It can walk, run, climb stairs, grasp objects and react to simple voice instructions. Asimo can help a person who is confined to bed or a wheelchair, for example by collecting a newspaper or delivering the tea.

Pearl, the mechanical maid was specifically designed to help old people. It is about 1 meter tall, has a video-screen and a smiling, human-like face to encourage the elderly to interact.

Some years ago, Japanese designers came out with Paro. In contrast with Asimo and Pearl, it doesn't have a humanoid form, it is like a baby seal covered by white fur. It responds to petting by moving its tail and opening and closing its eyes and it can show emotions. Paro is like a pet, it can provide old and ill people with company.

Robots such as Pearl, Asimo and Paro could have many uses for ageing populations. Researchers hope that the human- and animal-like robots will make users feel comfortable enough to establish a relationship with them without any training.

(<http://asimo.hondacom>, <http://www.primidi.com>, www.eech.umich.edu,
The Times Higher Education Supplement, 16 February 2007)

Listening III/2

SAFETY FEARS OVER DOUBLE-DECKERS

The National Express company withdrew all its double-deckers from service last night for safety checks after a crash that killed two people and injured dozens.

The same model of coach was involved in a previous disaster that prompted an official warning. A report by French investigators into a crash in which 28 people died near Lyons in 2003 recommended that drivers of double-decker coaches should receive special training because of the vehicles' relative instability. A second study found that high coaches were much more likely to overturn in crashes than ordinary coaches.

National Express, the operator of the coach that crashed near Heathrow on Wednesday night, was unable to say whether its drivers received any special training on the stability of double-deckers.

The 40-year-old driver was arrested yesterday on the suspicion of causing death by dangerous driving. Police were studying the coach's speed. The crash happened on a downhill section of the road where the speed limit had been reduced to 40 mph.

Since September it has been a legal requirement for coach passengers aged 14 and over to wear seatbelts. The Department of Transport is considering how to extend the law to passengers under 14 and said yesterday that it would publish proposals soon.

(The Times, 5 January 2007)

A HANGANYAG SZÖVEGÁTIRATA

Listening III/3

THE PROGRAM IN AMERICAN LANGUAGE STUDIES AT RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

Could you say some words about your university?

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey was founded in 1766. It has more than 50,000 students and it's one of the major institutions of higher education in the US.

Who is the *Program in American Language Studies* for?

We prepare non-native speakers of English for academic and professional success in American English usage. The university admits students from over eighty different countries. The program offers five, 7-week sessions of both full-time and part-time intensive courses each year. Students can enter during any of the five sessions.

What classes do you offer?

Classes are offered at eight levels ranging from Beginner to Pre-professional. Classes integrate listening, speaking, reading, writing, vocabulary, and grammar. Students have access to the Fluency Laboratory, Language Laboratory and Computer Laboratories both for classroom instruction and individual practice.

Where can the students stay?

Dormitories are within walking distance to the offices, classrooms, dining hall, library and students center. For students wishing to live off campus, Rutgers provides lists of rental rooms and apartments.

What social activities are available?

Our Students Center provides social clubs and events, game rooms, fitness centers, recreation classes, dancing, basketball, volleyball, swimming pools, video rental, snooker tables and restaurants.

How much does an academic year cost?

For one academic year tuition, books, housing, living expenses and health insurance is \$13,500 for the standard academic program and \$15,500 for the *Intensive English as a Second Language Program*.

(<http://www.studyusa.com/factshts/rutgers.asp>)

Listening IV/1

WHO SAYS YOU'RE NOT COOL? IS IT YOU?

Lisa, are girls often dissatisfied with the way they look?

Always. The other day after gym class everyone was complaining about themselves. April said her nose is too big. Jan kept talking about her thighs being huge. Donna thinks that her legs are too short and that her ankles are too big. Megan wants to be taller; Phoebe thinks that she's too tall.

Do you agree with them?

No, they all look fine to me. Girls are cool in a lot of different ways. I admit, when I look at myself, I wish I could have long, beautiful, shiny hair. You know, that kind the shampoo commercials promise.

How come you started thinking about girls being unhappy about their looks?

A HANGANYAG SZÖVEGÁTIRATA

Last weekend we watched old family videos. I couldn't believe it. I was a nice five year old. I was definitely no young beauty but I thought that I was beautiful. The point is that I believed that I was wonderful and how I looked didn't matter. I believed in myself.

So where did that feeling go?

I've been thinking about that. Here's what I think. The way women think about themselves hasn't really changed since my grandmother's days. When my grandmother was young, if a girl didn't get married people thought that she was too ugly to get a man. If boys ask you out you know you are pretty. Not much of a change.

Tell the truth. Do you secretly wish you looked like certain actresses?

I don't want to look like the pictures of models in magazines or like the so-called stars.

What do you want to change about yourself?

How about wanting to be more honest, or more patient, or even able to learn something faster?

(http://www.girlzone.com/ilai/BeingCool_ilai.html)

Listening IV/2

VALENTINE'S DAY IN OTHER CULTURES

Valentine's Day has emerged in Japan and Korea as a day on which women give candy, chocolate or flowers to people they like. Those who work in offices end up giving chocolates to all their male co-workers. On 14 March, men are expected to return the favour to those who gave them chocolates on Valentine's Day. Many men, however, give only to their girlfriends. This day is called White Day because, originally, the return gift was always white chocolate.

In Korea, there is an additional "Black Day" on 14 April, when males who did not receive anything for Valentine's Day gather together to eat Chinese-style noodles. In South Korea, there is also "Pepero Day", celebrated on 11 November, during which young couples give each other romantic gifts.

In Brazil, there is no Valentine's Day. Instead, "Boyfriend's or Girlfriend's Day" is celebrated on 12 June, when couples exchange gifts such as chocolates, cards and usually a flower bouquet.

In Slovenia, a proverb says that "St Valentine brings the keys of roots," that is, it's on 14 February, that plants and flowers start to grow. St. Valentine's Day has been celebrated as the day when the first spring work in the fields begins. It is also said that birds propose to each other or marry on that day. Nevertheless, it has only recently been celebrated as the day of love. The day of love is traditionally 12 March, Saint Gregory's day.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valentines_day)

A HANGANYAG SZÖVEGÁTIRATA

Listening IV/3

RIHANNA: A FAIRY TALE COME TRUE

Rihanna is a young R&B singer who has become more famous than she has ever imagined. She was born on the beautiful island of Barbados in 1987. She was still a child when she started singing to her family and friends, just for plain entertainment.

One day, a friend of Rihanna took her to a producer. The producer asked her to sing any song she wanted and he was very surprised by Rihanna's talent. Immediately after that, they made a demo with more than 11 tracks. The copies of the demos were sent to several record companies, one of which gave Rihanna the chance to make her first record. Not only did Rihanna sing the notes, but she wrote several of them as well. Since then, her songs have been played by various radio stations.

Rihanna says that she is greatly inspired by artists like Beyonce Knowles and Mariah Carey. According to her manager, Rihanna has great looks and the ability to sing, but she needs to find her own way. She will never win true success by trying to copy someone else's style and image. She has to use her own experiences and create a style that will make her unique. If she manages to do that, she will get more famous, and more and more people will have the opportunity to hear her amazing voice.

(<http://rihannalive.net/rihannas-biography/2006/07/23>)

Listening V/1

GIVING UP SMOKING

Giving up smoking is not easy, but it is worth it. But why is it so difficult to give up smoking?

It is the nicotine in cigarettes that makes it hard to quit smoking. Nicotine creates addiction, so the body needs a certain level of nicotine at all times. Withdrawal from nicotine causes physical side-effects in most people, and may last up to six months.

What are these side-effects?

Withdrawal symptoms can be a headache, diarrhoea, fatigue, insomnia, depression, anxiety and nervousness, irritability and increased hunger.

Uhh, sounds frightening. Why is it still worth trying?

Your body will thank you for giving up smoking and so will the people around you. The health advantages of stopping smoking are numerous and range from increased energy to a decreased risk of cancer and heart attack.

What are the first steps?

It's a good idea to choose a specific day to stop smoking – at least a couple of weeks in advance and tell all your friends and family of your intention. They will be your support.

What things can help you to achieve your goal?

Remind yourself how good you will eventually feel with a healthy body and mind. Some people find it motivating to think about the amount of money they will save by not smoking.

A HANGANYAG SZÖVEGÁTIRATA

Could you give us some extra tips?

Smokers require extra vitamin C to compensate for its destruction by cigarette smoke. Vitamin B is important to support your nervous system through the stressful time of giving up smoking. But always remember, the benefits compensate by far the short-term side effects of withdrawal.

(<http://naturalhealth.ninemsn.com.au>)

Listening V/2

DOES ANYONE REALLY SEE ME AT ALL?

My name is Emily. I think that it's pretty easy for people to see who I am and what I am like. But some people look right at me and still don't see me at all. Like my mother. She really wants me to be smart and to get an education. She would be so happy if I became a lawyer or a doctor or anything that means I don't need a husband to take care of me. She thinks that it is fine to get married and have children, but she feels very strongly about having a career first. I don't mind that she is always telling me how smart I am; I usually do feel smart. I mean, I get good grades and my brain works just fine.

I wish we could talk about clothes and boys and hair and stuff without her always saying, "All this might be fun, but remember honey, education and independence are what's really important." Doesn't she see that I can be smart and still have fun? I know I don't tell my mom much about boys and clothes and my girlfriends, because I think she doesn't want me to care very much about those things. I talk mostly about schoolwork and present events. So she never gets to see the real me.

Then of course there is my dad. Yes, he is also glad that my grades are good. And he thinks that I am beautiful. He does anything that I ask him to, but he acts like I am still six years old. I'm glad that he is sweet to me, but I wish that he took me seriously. Can't he see that I am growing up?

(http://www.girlzone.com/ilai/SeeMe_ilai.html)

Listening V/3

A FOUR-YEAR CAREER CHECKLIST

Many college students feel confused by the career decisions they must make. Fortunately, there's a strategy you can use to make the whole process a little easier. Follow concrete career goals each year. The following checklist will help you make better sense of the career-development process.

1st Year: Know Yourself

Just start from the beginning, get to know yourself first. What does that mean? It means learning what you enjoy doing, what you're good at doing, and what's important to you in a future career.

2nd Year: Explore What's Out There

Once you reach the 2nd year, you can start investigating career possibilities. How? Learn about your school's majors by reading the academic newsletter and getting information about programs that sound interesting. Talk to people who are working in fields that attract you. Ask them how they prepared for their jobs.

A HANGANYAG SZÖVEGÁTIRATA

3rd Year: Get Experience

You will have to focus on getting experience in your fields of interest. You can get experience through a part-time job, a volunteer position or a student organization. Start researching companies or organizations you may like to work for someday. Attend campus job fairs to get a sense of what the job hunt is like.

4th Year: Search and Transition

You'll spend most of your last year focusing on your job hunt and your future in the real world after graduation. Practice interviewing with a campus career counsellor to become comfortable answering and asking employment-related questions.

(<http://content.monster.com/articles>)

ÉRTÉKELÉSI ÚTMUTATÓ • ÍRÁSKÉSZSÉG

1. feladat

I. Összefoglaló táblázat az értékelési szempontokról

Értékelési szempontok	Maximális pontszám
A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	5
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	3
Nyelvhelyesség helyesírás	3
Összesen	11

Amennyiben a dolgozat „A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága” értékelési szempont alapján 0 pont, akkor a többi szempont alapján nem értékelhető, az összpontszám 0 pont.

II. Az értékelési szempontok kifejtése

• A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága

Ezen a szemponton belül azt értékeljük, hogy a vizsgázó megvalósította-e a kommunikációs szándékot, azaz megfelelően dolgozta-e ki a témát; megfelelő hosszúságú szöveget hozott-e létre.

• Szókincs, kifejezésmód

Ezen a szemponton belül azt értékeljük, hogy a vizsgázó által használt szókincs megfelel-e a témának, a szituációnak és a közlési szándéknak; hogy a szóhasználat a középszintnek megfelelő változatosságot mutat-e.

• Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás

Ezen a szemponton belül azt értékeljük, hogy a vizsgázó által létrehozott szöveg megfelel-e a mondattan, az alaktan és a helyesírás normáinak; hogy az esetlegesen előforduló nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hibák mennyiben akadályozzák az olvasót abban, hogy a szöveget első olvasásra teljes egészében megértse.

III. Értékelési skála

1. A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága

5 pont	4–3 pont	2–1 pont	0 pont
A vizsgázó megvalósította a kommunikációs célt. Valamennyi irányító szempontot megfelelően dolgozta ki.	A vizsgázó nagyrészt megvalósította a kommunikációs célt. Az irányító szempontok közül kettőt megfelelően dolgozott ki, a harmadikat csak részben (4 pont), illetve egy irányító szempontot megfelelően, a többit csak részben (3 pont).	A vizsgázó részben valósította meg a kommunikációs célt; Az irányító szempontok közül egyet megfelelően dolgozott ki, ezen kívül még egyet részben, a harmadikat egyáltalán nem (2 pont), illetve két irányító szempontot csak részben, és egyet egyáltalán nem (1 pont).	A vizsgázó nem valósította meg a kommunikációs célt; – félreértette, illetve nem megfelelően dolgozta ki a feladatot.

Amennyiben a létrehozott szöveg terjedelme meghaladja a 150 szót, A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága szempont pontszámából 1 pontot le kell vonni.

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága szempont alapján adott pontszám 0 pont, ha a szöveg 40 szónál rövidebb.

ÉRTÉKELÉSI ÚTMUTATÓ • ÍRÁSKÉSZSÉG

2. Szókincs, kifejezésmód

3 pont	2 pont	1 pont	0 pont
A szöveget a B1 szintnek, témának és a közlési szándéknak megfelelő, változatos szókincs jellemzi.	A szöveget a B1 szintnek, a témának és a közlési szándéknak megfelelő szókincsre való törekvés jellemzi. A szókincs korlátai miatt előfordul ismétlés. Néhol nem megfelelő a szóhasználat, ez azonban nem befolyásolja a szöveg megértését.	A szöveget kevésbé változatos, a B1 szintnek nem teljesen megfelelő, helyenként leegyszerűsített, de még a téma és a közlési szándék szempontjából elfogadható szókincs jellemzi. Sok a szóismétlés. A nem megfelelő szóhasználat néhány helyen megnehezíti a szöveg megértését.	A szövegben felhasznált szókincs nem felel meg a B1 szinten elvárhatónak, leegyszerűsített, nem a témának és a közlési szándéknak megfelelő. A nem megfelelő szóhasználat több helyen jelentősen megnehezíti a szöveg megértését.

3. Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás

3 pont	2 pont	1 pont	0 pont
A szöveg a terjedelemhez képest kevés (4-5) nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hibát tartalmaz, amelyek azonban nem befolyásolják a megértést. (Kivéve, ha ezek szerepelnek a táblázat alatti megjegyzésben.)	A szöveg 6-8 (ismétlődő) nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hibát tartalmaz, amelyek azonban a megértést nem befolyásolják; VAGY csak 3-4 nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hibát tartalmaz, amelyek azonban kis mértékben nehezítik a szöveg megértését.	A szövegben 10-nél több olyan nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hiba van, amely a megértést nem befolyásolja, valamint 4-5, a megértést jelentősen nehezítő nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hiba is előfordul benne.	A szöveg a nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hibák miatt több helyen nem érthető.

Amennyiben az alábbi nyelvhelyességi hibák ismétlődően előfordulnak a dolgozatban, még ha nem nehezítik is a szöveg megértését, a Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás szempont alapján maximális pontszám nem adható:

- Az ezen a szinten elvárható igeidők (ld. Részletes követelményrendszer) alakjában vagy használatában elkövetett hibák
- A létige elhagyása azokban a mondatokban, amelyek magyarul ígétlen mondatok
- A kérdő és tagadó mondatokban elkövetett hibák (szórend, kettős tagadás stb.)
- A mondaton belüli egyeztetés hibái (szám, személy)

2. feladat

I. Összefoglaló táblázat az értékelési szempontokról

Értékelési szempontok	Maximális pontszám
A feladat teljesítése, a megadott szempontok követése	6
Hangnem, az olvasóban keltett benyomás	2
Szövegalkotás	4
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	5
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	5
Összesen	22

Amennyiben a dolgozat „A feladat teljesítése, a megadott szempontok követése” értékelési szempont alapján 0 pont, akkor a többi szempont alapján nem értékelhető, az összpontszám 0 pont.

ÉRTÉKELÉSI ÚTMUTATÓ • ÍRÁSKÉSZSÉG

II. Az értékelési szempontok kifejtése

• A feladat teljesítése, a megadott szempontok követése

Ezen a szemponton belül azt értékeljük, hogy a vizsgázó hogyan valósította meg a kommunikációs célt; hány irányító szempontra tért ki és megfelelő részletességgel tárgyalta-e őket; a szöveg hossza megfelel-e a megadott szószámnak.

• Hangnem, az olvasóban keltett benyomás

Ezen a szemponton belül azt értékeljük, hogy a vizsgázó által létrehozott szöveg hangneme és stílusa megfelel-e a közlési szándéknak valamint az írásmű szerzője és olvasója közötti viszonynak; hogy az olvasóban a szerző szándékának megfelelő benyomást kelti-e.

• Szövegalkotás

Ezen a szemponton belül azt értékeljük, hogy logikus-e az irányító szempontok elrendezése és a szöveg gondolatmenete, megfelelő-e a gondolati tagolás, azaz van-e bevezetés és befejezés, vannak-e bekezdések; hogy a vizsgázó hogyan alkalmazza a szövegösszefüggés tartalmi és nyelvi elemeit (előre- és visszautalás eszközei, névmások, kötőszók stb.).

• Szókincs, kifejezőmód

Ezen a szemponton belül azt értékeljük, hogy a vizsgázó által használt szókincs megfelel-e a témának, a szituációnak és a közlési szándéknak; hogy a szóhasználat a középszintnek megfelelő változatosságot mutat-e.

• Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás

Ezen a szemponton belül azt értékeljük, hogy a vizsgázó által létrehozott szöveg megfelel-e a mondatnak, az alaktan és a helyesírás normáinak; hogy az esetlegesen előforduló nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hibák mennyiben akadályozzák az olvasót abban, hogy a szöveget első olvasásra teljes egészében megértse.

III. Értékelési skála

1. A feladat teljesítése, a megadott szempontok követése

6-5 pont	4-3 pont	2-1 pont	0 pont
A vizsgázó megvalósította a kommunikációs célokat. Valamennyi irányító szempontot megfelelően dolgozta ki (6 pont). Egy irányító szempontot csak részben dolgozott ki, a többit maradéktalanul (5 pont).	A vizsgázó többnyire megvalósította a kommunikációs célokat. Az irányító szempontok közül legalább kettőt megfelelően dolgozott ki, a többit csak részben (4 pont), illetve egy irányító szempontot megfelelően, az összes többit csak részben (3 pont).	A vizsgázó részben valósította meg a kommunikációs célokat. Az irányító szempontok közül egyet megfelelően dolgozott ki, ezen kívül még egyet részben, a többit egyáltalán nem (2 pont), illetve valamennyi irányító szempontot csak részben, és van olyan is, amelyet egyáltalán nem (1 pont).	A vizsgázó nem valósította meg a kommunikációs célokat, mert: – félreértette a feladatot, – az irányító szempontok közül egyet sem dolgozott ki megfelelően, csak néhányat részben, és van olyan is, amelyet egyáltalán nem.

Amennyiben a létrehozott szöveg terjedelme **meghaladja a 180 szót**, *A feladat teljesítése, a megadott szempontok követése* szempont pontszámából **1 pontot le kell vonni**.

A feladat teljesítése, a megadott szempontok követése szempont alapján adott pontszám **0 pont**, ha a szöveg **50 szónál rövidebb**.

2. Hangnem, az olvasóban keltett benyomás

2 pont	1 pont	0 pont
A szöveg a szövegfajtának és a szerző és az olvasó közötti kapcsolatnak megfelelő hangnemben íródott, az olvasóban a szerző szándékának megfelelő benyomást kelt.	A szöveg hangneme következetlenséget mutat, az olvasóban nem mindig a szerző szándékának megfelelő benyomást kelt.	A szöveg hangneme nem megfelelő, az olvasóban nem a szerző szándékának megfelelő benyomást kelt.

ÉRTÉKELÉSI ÚTMUTATÓ • ÍRÁSKÉSZSÉG

3. Szövegalkotás

4 pont	3-2 pont	1 pont	0 pont
A szöveg felépítése, az irányító szempontok elrendezése logikus. A gondolati tagolás megfelelő, elkülönül a bevezetés és a befejezés. Bekezdéseket alkalmaz. A mondatok szervesen kapcsolódnak egymáshoz.	A szöveg felépítése, az irányító szempontok elrendezése a kisebb aránytalanságok ellenére logikus. A vizsgázó törekszik a gondolati tagolásra. Bekezdéseket alkalmaz. (3 pont) Külön bekezdésben elkülöníti legalább a bevezetést vagy a befejezést; VAGY a hibátlan gondolati tagolás vizuálisan nem jelenik meg, nem alkalmaz bekezdéseket. (2 pont). A mondatok általában szervesen kapcsolódnak egymáshoz.	A mondanivaló nem mindenütt logikus elrendezésű. A vizsgázó nem törekszik a gondolati tagolásra, hiányzik a bevezetés és a befejezés. Nem alkalmaz bekezdéseket. A mondatok több helyen nem kapcsolódnak egymáshoz.	A szöveg tagolatlan és áttekinthetetlen, összefüggéstelen mondatokból áll. A szöveg annyira rövid, hogy szöveggként nem értékelhető.

4. Szókincs, kifejezésmód

5 pont	4-3 pont	2-1 pont	0 pont
A szöveget a B1 szintnek, a témának és a közlési szándéknak megfelelő, változatos, viszonylag bő szókincs jellemzi.	A szöveget a szintnek, a témának és a közlési szándéknak megfelelő szókincs jellemzi. A szókincs korlátai miatt előfordul ismétlés. Néhol nem megfelelő a szóhasználat, ez azonban nem vagy csak kis mértékben nehezíti a szöveg megértését.	A szöveget kevésbé változatos, helyenként egyszerű, de még a téma és a közlési szándék szempontjából elfogadható szókincs jellemzi. Sok a szóismétlés (2 pont). A nem megfelelő szóhasználat néhány helyen jelentősen megnehezíti a mondanivaló megértését (1 pont).	A szövegben felhasznált szó-kincs nagyon egyszerű, nem a témának és a közlési szándéknak megfelelő. A nem megfelelő szóhasználat több helyen jelentősen megnehezíti a szöveg megértését.

5. Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás

5 pont	4-3 pont	2-1 pont	0 pont
A szöveg a terjedelemhez képest kevés (6-8) nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hibát tartalmaz, amelyek azonban nem befolyásolják a megértést. (Kivéve, ha ezek szerepelnek a táblázat alatti megjegyzésben.)	A szöveg több (ismétlődő) nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hibát tartalmaz, amelyek azonban a megértést nem befolyásolják (4 pont); csak néhány nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hibát tartalmaz, amelyek azonban nehezítik a szöveg megértését (3 pont).	A szöveg nyelvi szintje nem mindenhol felel meg a B1 szinten elvárhatónak (ld Részletes követelményrendszer); sok olyan nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hiba található benne, amely a megértést nem befolyásolja (2 pont); több, a megértést nehezítő nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hiba is előfordul benne (1 pont).	A szöveg nyelvi szintje alatta marad a B1 szinten elvárhatónak, és a gyakori (ismétlődő) nyelvi (mondattani, alaktani, helyesírási) hibák miatt több helyen nehezen, vagy egyáltalán nem érthető.

Amennyiben az alábbi nyelvhelyességi hibák ismétlődően előfordulnak a dolgozatban, még ha nem nehezítik is a szöveg megértését, a *Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás* szempont alapján maximális pontszám nem adható:

- Az ezen a szinten elvárható igeidők (ld. Részletes követelményrendszer) alakjában vagy használatában elkövetett hibák
- A létige elhagyása azokban a mondatokban, amelyek magyarul igétlen mondatok
- A kérdő és tagadó mondatokban elkövetett hibák (szórend, kettős tagadás stb.)
- A mondaton belüli egyeztetés hibái (szám, személy)

MINTALEVELEK

A dolgozatok javításához ajánlott jelölések:



whole structure inappropriate

WSI



serious grammatical error

SG



grammar mistake

G



vocabulary problem

V



word order

WO



something missing

M



not necessary

NN



spelling / punctuation mistake

Sp or *P*



style

St



meaning not clear

MNC

MINTALEVELEK

Writing 1/1

Dear Sir or Madam,

I would like to ask a few questions about the English courses you advertised.

I am now learning English in school but I would like to pass a language exam.

Is there a specific course for this? The courses are said to be intensive.

How many classes does that mean a day? My biggest concern is the cost of this.

Is there a cheaper option?

In addition, I can't go [√] a place where it's full of dust because of my allergy.

I am looking forward to your answer.

Yours faithfully,

XXXX

G, V

M, G

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	5	5
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	3	3
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	3	3
Összesen	11	11

MINTALEVELEK

Writing 1/2

Dear Sir or Madam,

I found your advertisement about a vacation on Hawaii [last week in The Star.]

WO

I am interested in this offer and I would like to ask for some more information.

First of all, could you tell me more about the all-inclusive package?

In addition, I would like to ask for some more information about prices.

We would go for a week preferably in the beginning of June.

G

There are four of us, 2 adults and 2 children. Could you tell me

how much [would that be?]

WO

Lastly, would you send me further information about the free nights?
.....

St

Thank you for your help in advance. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours faithfully,

XXXX

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	5	5
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	3	2
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	3	3
Összesen	11	10

MINTALEVELEK

Writing 1/6

Dear Clare,

I'm very happy that you wrote. I was very glad when I heard you are getting married this August.

I'm writing to thank you for inviting me to your wedding but I'm so sorry, I can't make it.

I found [✓]love of my love three months ago. We were having dinner in our favourite restaurant when he suddenly asked for my hand. Everything happened so fast. I was surprised but I said YES immediately. We are getting married on the same day as you. I promise, I will visit you soon.

I wish you lots of happiness.

Love,

XXXX

9

M

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	5	5
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	3	3
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	3	3
Összesen	11	11

MINTALEVELEK

Writing 1/8

Dear Jack,

Thanks for your invitation, I know I haven't write you for ages.

I want to go to this festival with you. I like summer festivals, we can meet
a lot of new people. Can you write to me what [is the basic concept of the festival]

Do you already know where we can stay during the festival? I have an idea
but maybe it will be very uncomfortable for you. What do you think about
the festival camping? Or would you like to stay at a hotel?

I'm looking forward to your answer.

Best wishes,

XXXX

SC, M
St
WO

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	5	5
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	3	3
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	3	2
Összesen	11	10

MINTALEVELEK

Writing 1/9

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to you in connection with the school scholarships you offer to international students.

I have been studying law for two years. I have excellent rating, so I would like to spend one semester at your university.

I would like to require one of the scholarships. It will help me a lot. I could pay for my accommodation and books.

I want to study at your university because I heard that I can get a lot from this university and this is the best in law.

I am looking forward to your answer.

Yours faithfully,

XXXX

V

V, G

St

G

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	5	5
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	3	2
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	3	3
Összesen	11	10

MINTALEVELEK

Writing 1/10

Dear John,

I'm sorry but I can't meet you at the station. I'm going to my grandparents for a dinner because my grandma will be 70 years old that day.

When you arrive, you will have to go to the bus station, it's next to the railway station. Buses start every hour. Get on bus number 5 and get off at Tabán.

Walk down the street in the direction of Hotel Pelican for about 500 metres, then turn left twice and you are there.

I can't wait [√] see you.

Love,

XXXX

✓

M

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	5	5
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	3	3
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	3	3
Összesen	11	11

MINTALEVELEK

Writing 2/1

Dear Jessica,

I must apologise for not writing to you earlier but I had a lot to do recently.

I'm writing to tell you that we have bought a new weekend house. It's located 200 metres from the Lake Velence.

The house has two bedrooms and a living room with a sofa and a big TV.

It also has a kitchen and a bathroom. We have everything we need.

The house isn't in the best condition but we save money for the restoration.

The garden is quite big, so we could keep parties there. I will build a barbecue area. It would be nice to have a dinner with you when the house will be ready. I look forward to hearing from you.

All the best,

XXXX

SC

G

V

SC

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	6	6
Hangnem, az olvasóban keltett benyomás	2	2
Szövegalkotás	4	4
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	5	4
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	5	3
Összesen	22	19

MINTALEVELEK

Writing 2/2

Dear Susan,

I understand your feelings. It's an extremely hard situation you're in.

I have been in this kind of situation, too. I'll give you some tips if it's OK for you.

Firstly, moving away from your parents will be the beginning of your independence. You can learn lots of new things, you will be more open for new adventures. It is a really good chance to explore the world. It can help you to know yourself better.

Staying with your parents is also an excellent idea. At home you don't have to worry about money, you don't have to work, you can concentrate on your studies more. Also you can learn a lot of things from your mother, for example cooking.

If I were you, I'd stay home for one more year and would try to save up some money. This way it would be easier for you to start an independent life later.

I'm looking forward to your answer.

Your friend,

XXXX

Sp

P

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	6	6
Hangnem, az olvasóban keltett benyomás	2	2
Szövegalkotás	4	4
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	5	5
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	5	5
Összesen	22	22

MINTALEVELEK

Writing 2/4

Hi Pete,

I'm writing to you about my holiday here in New York.

My aunt lives here. I was very happy when I got a letter from her,

because I haven't seen her for ages. The trip was wonderful,

I'm going to write about it. The flight took 6 hours but was good.

I have never flown before so I was very excited. I'm staying in a hotel

in the city centre. The room is big, the food is delicious.

[With my aunt I spend a lot of time] but sometimes I'm alone

because she has to work. On the first two days she showed me

how [can I] use the public transport. I was on a sightseeing tour with her,

I saw the Statue of Liberty, I walked in (the) Central Park and

I visited a lot of famous places. I love this city. I hope we meet soon.

Love,

XXXX

SC

SC

WO

WO

NN

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	6	6
Hangnem, az olvasóban keltett benyomás	2	2
Szövegalkotás	4	3
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	5	5
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	5	3
Összesen	22	19

MINTALEVELEK

Writing 2/5

Dear Greta,

I'm writing to you because I saw a post about you in a private group. It says you have done bad things. I know this isn't true but a lot of people can see it.

I think you should do something with this, otherwise some people will stigmatise you. In the future if you want a job and the employer finds this, s/he won't know it's fake.

If I were you, I would call or meet the person who wrote and posted this.

You should ask her/him to delete it and make a post about the truth. I don't think it will work but you can give it a try.

I hope you can solve this problem.

Best wishes,

XXXX

V
P, V

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	6	6
Hangnem, az olvasóban keltett benyomás	2	2
Szövegalkotás	4	4
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	5	4
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	5	5
Összesen	22	21

MINTALEVELEK

Writing 2/9

Dear Justin Adams,

I have found your quickpoll on the website of the TV channel and I found it very interesting.

I am from Hungary and we have lots of good singers. My favourite one is Caramel.

He has beautiful voice and is a very famous lead singer in our country.

He is very talented. He also composes his own songs. My favourite hit from him is "Lélekdonor".

I have been on his concerts several times, they were amazing. He can sing well live too. He is truly gifted. His music includes various styles of music genres, including R&B. His debut album was "Eső", this is one of my favourites.

I hope I could help you with this introduction.

Best regards,

XXXX

Sp

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	6	6
Hangnem, az olvasóban keltett benyomás	2	2
Szövegalkotás	4	4
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	5	5
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	5	5
Összesen	22	22

MINTALEVELEK

Writing 2/10

Dear Thomas,

I can absolutely understand your situation. A few years ago I was in a very similar one. I felt weak and tired all the time. I didn't do any physical exercise and ate junk food several days a week. I was motivated by my friends to change my lifestyle. Sports and healthy eating have changed me. Exercising may [√]tiring but later you'll feel much better physically and mentally. You should try out something you think you could enjoy. I know you like beaches, so I think you should swim on a regular basis. I also know that you're an introvert person, so I don't recommend you team sports, like football. I hope ^{Sp}you will take my advice because I want you to be happy and healthy.

Good luck getting in shape.

Lots of love,

XXXX

A feladat teljesítése és a szöveg hosszúsága	6	6
Hangnem, az olvasóban keltett benyomás	2	2
Szövegalkotás	4	3
Szókincs, kifejezőmód	5	5
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	5	5
Összesen	22	21

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Műszaki szerkesztő: Orlai Márton
Grafikai szerkesztő: Görög Istvánné
Terjedelem: 19,1 (A/5 ív)
Tömeg: 380 gramm
1. kiadás, 2019
Nyomdai előkészítés: Vidosza László

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