

## Langwest 2018 Országos Tehetségkutató Tanulmányi Verseny

### Angol nyelv – V. kategória (C1-felsőfok)

A feladatlap kitöltése alatt semmilyen segédeszköz nem használható!

A rendelkezésre álló idő: 90 perc

A megfelelő válasz betűjéhez tegyél X-et a válaszlapon!

#### VOCABULARY

I. *Fill the gaps with the words from the list below. There are 4 extra words you will not need to use.*

#### SPACE FEVER: ASTRONAUTS RISK HITTING 104 DEGREES DURING EXERCISE, MAKING MARS TRIP DANGEROUS

Everyone who has ever suffered from a bad fever knows it's a miserable experience. But according to a recent study published in the journal *Scientific Reports*, that's precisely what astronauts in space experience during exercise—and the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ could be a major roadblock for sending humans to Mars.

"This is potentially dangerous," co-author Oliver Opatz, who studies how the body behaves in extreme conditions at the Center for Space Medicine Berlin at the Charité Medical University Berlin, told *Space.com*. "The systems in the body—the blood, the enzymes and the (2)\_\_\_\_\_—don't work as they do when the body temperature is normal. When you have fever, you don't feel well, [and] your brain doesn't work as (3)\_\_\_\_\_." Exercise is (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to staying healthy during spaceflight, so figuring out a way around this problem will be crucial for NASA's (5)\_\_\_\_\_ agenda, including missions to Mars.

Before the team could even begin collecting data, they had to design a new temperature monitoring system that would give them reliable (6)\_\_\_\_\_ over a long period of time—and not (7)\_\_\_\_\_ with the astronauts—even in space. They came up with a new type of sensor that rests on the forehead. Then they equipped 11 astronauts with the sensors before, during and after their flights.

The study found that even when the astronauts weren't doing anything (8)\_\_\_\_\_, their body temperature gradually crept up during the course of their stay in space, up to 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit or almost two degrees warmer than usual after 10 weeks. That could cause headache, (9)\_\_\_\_\_, dizziness and digestive issues.

The team thinks a few factors contribute to the constant low-grade fever, including that astronauts' body clocks are thrown off by being exposed to 16 full sunrise/sunset cycles during a 24-hour period as they orbit Earth. Other factors may include the stuffiness of the space station, which can make it harder for a body to cool itself off, and that microgravity redirects blood throughout the body.

But the researchers were most concerned with what happens during the astronauts' lengthy exercise sessions. The microgravity conditions astronauts experience on the space station can lead to muscle and bone loss, which is (10)\_\_\_\_\_ by exercising about two hours a day. The study authors say they hope the (11)\_\_\_\_\_ can be adapted to keep temperatures lower without losing the benefit of exercise.

That will only become more necessary, as space station visits are much shorter than the journey NASA most desperately wants to take in the long run, to Mars. The longest-ever space station stay to date was 340 days; the most a single astronaut has ever (12)\_\_\_\_\_ in multiple visits is 667 days. NASA is considering crewed Mars missions that would take either about a year—giving humans just a few weeks on the surface—or about three years total, longer than any previous human space voyage.

A,	counteracted	E,	cramps	I,	ambiguous	M,	transmitters
B,	measurements	F,	setback	J,	critical	N,	clocked
C,	phenomenon	G,	susceptible	K,	interfere	O,	elicited
D,	normal	H,	exploration	L,	regimen	P,	strenuous

## READING

- II. *Read the newspaper article and fill the gaps (13-17) with the sentences (A-F) below. There is an extra sentence you will not need.*

### HOLDING BACK A SNEEZE MIGHT JUST KILL YOU

(13)\_\_\_\_\_. A peculiar case of a sniffle-gone-wrong has highlighted the dangers of stifling a sneeze. Holding back the urge could just kill you.

A man in Britain has ruptured his throat by suppressing a particularly forceful sneeze.

(14)\_\_\_\_\_. Attempting to be polite—in exceedingly rare cases—could be deadly.

According to an article published in *BMJ Case Reports*, the 34-year-old

man turned up at an emergency department after pinching his nose and closing his mouth to stem his sneezing. (15)\_\_\_\_\_. His throat began to hurt when he swallowed, and his voice changed.

In hospital, doctors heard a crackling as they felt the man's neck and breastbone. (16)\_\_\_\_\_. Medical imaging showed air was leaking from his windpipe into his neck from the tear.

The rupture was so serious that doctors kept the man in hospital for a week. He was fed by a tube through his nose and treated with antibiotics in case of infection in the chest cavity. He made a full recovery.

(17)\_\_\_\_\_.

The authors warned: "Halting [a] sneeze via blocking nostrils and mouth is a dangerous manoeuvre and should be avoided, as it may lead to numerous complications."

- A, Next time you feel the need to sneeze this flu season, make sure you don't hold it back.
- B, This was the sound of air bubbles trapped beneath his skin—a condition known as crepitus.
- C, The patient was subsequently discharged with advice to avoid obstructing both nostrils while sneezing," the authors reported.
- D, This behaviour, his doctors warn, could damage your ears or even burst a brain aneurysm.
- E, He had felt a pop as the sneeze ripped through his throat and made his soft tissue swell.
- F, But in his case the build up of pressure from the trapped sneeze caused a rupture much higher up in the throat, at the pharynx.

- III. *Will you put the sentences (A-L) into the correct order (18-29) to finish the conversation. It starts like this:*

**Sarah:** My cousin Karen is in town. Can I bring her along to the cinema tonight? I hate to leave her home alone.

**A, Laurie:** I remember her now. Yes, do bring her along Sarah. She is such a nice person, and funny too.

**B, Laurie:** Sure, but I don't quite remember her. What does she look like?

**C, Laurie:** Kindergarten? She must be a very patient person. I always think kindergarten is the most difficult class to teach. Most of the kids have never been to school, and they have never been away from mommy for long.

**D, Laurie:** She wears eyeglasses, right?

**E, Laurie:** What grade is she going to teach?

**F, Laurie:** What is she doing these days?

**G, Sarah:** Well, I'm sure Karen will be an excellent teacher and give the children lots of happy memories.... See you at six then.

**H, Sarah:** She will be happy to meet you again.

**I, Sarah:** She graduated last June, and she will start her teaching career next week when the new school term begins.

**J, Sarah:** Kindergarten. She loves working with kids, and she always has such a good rapport with them.

**K, Sarah:** Yes, and she was playing the piano off and on during the party.

**L, Sarah:** She has blond hair, she is kind of slender, and she is about your height.

- IV.** *Read the text and the subheadings that follow. Match each paragraph (A-I) to the corresponding subheading (30-37). There is one letter you will not need to use.*

### **The Victorian slums are back**

**A,** Same place, different time. It was in the early 1990s that I first walked down Falkner Street in Liverpool. Twenty-five years later and I've been back to make the BBC Two series *A House Through Time*, which tells the story of a single house and the generations of people for whom it was home.

**B,** Thinking back to the 1990s, when I was a student in Liverpool, I struggle to remember ever taking much notice of the city's grand Victorian houses. Part of what made them unremarkable was that they were where many of us students lived and partied. It was only when friends studying in other cities came to visit, and were astonished by the grandeur of the houses local students called home, that we were reminded that these elegant terraces had been built for an altogether better class of occupant.

**C,** A lot has changed in the years since. The area around Liverpool University is neater, busier and richer. Like pretty much everything else, it has also been rebranded. It is now the Georgian Quarter, a title guaranteed to add a few thousand to any estate agent's asking price. The houses of the Georgian Quarter were built in the middle of the 19th century for the merchant elite of a city that was then rapidly becoming one of the richest in the world. Neither the financiers who built them nor the well-to-do Victorian families who became their first residents would have imagined that one day a bunch of students would be sitting in their grand drawing rooms drinking and smoking.

**D,** As a history student I had some insight into the forces that had made Liverpool rich, and then plunged it into a precipitous decline, but back then I didn't spend much of my time thinking about houses. My lack of interest was, in hindsight, an incredible luxury. I didn't think about houses or how much they cost, because what I vaguely imagined was that if I worked hard at university, went on to get further qualifications and entered a profession, home ownership would be one of those things that would probably just happen somewhere along the way, like getting married, putting on weight or having children.

**E,** What I did not realise was that I was a member of the last generation who could take such a passive view of home ownership. My cohort, the students who graduated in the mid- to late 90s, were the last to slip through a fast-closing door, a post-war portal to social mobility and home ownership that was about to be slammed shut in the faces of the generation just behind us. The students who now sit in the lecture halls I once frequented think about property and money in ways I never did. They are all too aware that unless they are in line to inherit wealth from parents they cannot presume they will ever own their homes. When they walk through Liverpool's Georgian Quarter what they see is vast concentrations of wealth beyond the reach of all but the already privileged.

**F,** Something like this had been the general idea when the area was built in the 1840s. The four-storey townhouses on Falkner Street were aimed at the Victorian middle classes. Liverpool's troubled history meant the buildings went on to have a turbulent life story. By the 1940s and 1950s much of what is now the Georgian Quarter was packed with slum housing. The area has come full circle. Homes in the Georgian Quarter are today worth two to three times the UK average.

**G,** The first resident of No 62 back in 1841 was Richard Glenton, a rather underwhelming customs clerk. Glenton was only able to afford to live in such a big house because his wealthy father subsidised his lavish lifestyle. Again the story feels circular. According to a report by the Social Mobility Commission, a third of those who manage to scramble on to the bottom rungs of the property ladder today are only able to do so with help from parents.

**H,** It was while a student that I first heard the phrase "housing crisis". It appeared in history textbooks, prefixed with the word "Victorian", and I wrote a dissertation about it. Whereas today the big money is in building one- and two-bedroom flats in cities, in the 19th century developers got rich by building big houses for the wealthy. In both cases the result was market failure, the oversupply of some types of houses, the undersupply of others.

Wherever Victorian developers built more grand houses than there were rich buyers, or whenever the exclusive new districts they created fell out of fashion, their big houses became big problems. Grand middle-class houses were subdivided and rooms rented out to the poor. Homes that had been built for single families became tenements in which multiple families were packed together. Overcrowded and unfit for purpose, these once-elegant townhouses became miserable slums.

I, While I was busy studying the causes and effects of the Victorian housing crisis, the conditions for the

current one were being slotted into place. Now, as then, a poorly regulated housing market is failing to meet the country's housing needs. Supply does not match demand. The revival of beautiful Victorian homes such as those in Liverpool has been accompanied by what feels like a return to Victorian levels of inequality. They had soup kitchens, we have food banks. They had tenements, we have thousands of families living in B&Bs. Conditions I once read about in history books are now on the nightly news.

**Sub-headings:**

- 30. Acquiring your first property used to be just as hard.
- 31. What students used to think about Falkner Street.
- 32. Current students, current issues.
- 33. A developer's nightmare.
- 34. An unusual way to add value to properties.
- 35. Taking housing for granted.
- 36. Showing signs of an ever-expanding gap between rich and poor.
- 37. The value of a Georgian Quarter house in our times.

**V. Now choose the best ending (A,B or C) to the sentences (38-44) based on the same text.**

- 38. As a student, the author
  - A, appreciated the original characteristics of the Victorian house she used to live in.
  - B, never realized that the property used to house wealthy people.
  - C, would ignore the opulent features of her tenement.
- 39. Renaming different areas of a city
  - A, has made Victorian houses ever so popular among merchants.
  - B, has been common practice.
  - C, happened in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 40. During her university studies
  - A, she wished to pursue a number of qualifications.
  - B, she was obsessed with Victorian properties.
  - C, she was a rich Liverpoolian.
- 41. She proved to be wrong thinking that
  - A, she would be able to lose weight.
  - B, hers was the last generation to get on the property ladder effortlessly.
  - C, social mobility would always be granted to all classes.
- 42. The townhouses on Falkner Street
  - A, became a victim of demand in the last century.
  - B, are worth over double of their original price.
  - C, were built in a circle.
- 43. Richard Glenton
  - A, would be a typical first time buyer of today.
  - B, inherited a property from his father.
  - C, used to lead a modest life.
- 44. The similarity between the developers of the Victorian era and those of the last century is that they both
  - A, wished to create spacious living options.
  - B, experienced hardship trying to anticipate the market.
  - C, oversupplied large houses.

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

### VI. Which sentence means the same as the original?

45. We couldn't get past because fallen trees blocked the roads.  
A, We couldn't get past for the trees fell on the blocked roads.  
B, We couldn't get past as the fallen trees blocked the roads.  
C, We couldn't get past due to the fallen trees blocked the roads.
46. Rosa looked very disappointed when she heard that Ben was not coming.  
A, Rosa had hoped that Ben was coming, and looked sad to hear that he was not.  
B, Rosa was looking for Ben to come but was sad to hear that he was not.  
C, Rosa was really heartbroken when Ben didn't come.
47. Adam has been an impolite person lately.  
A, Adam has been acting impolitely these days.  
B, Adam was late, which was impolite.  
C, Adam was impolite in the past.
48. Leo did very well at school because he always worked hard.  
A, Leo did very well at school because he hardly worked all the time.  
B, Leo did very well at school due to his constant hard work.  
C, Leo did very well at school since his constantly hard working.
49. This is a cause for which these men are prepared to die.  
A, Men are prepared to cause death for this.  
B, This cause is worth for dying men.  
C, This is a cause worth dying for.
50. Were she to ask my opinion, I'd tell her what I think.  
A, She used to ask my opinion, and I always told her what I thought.  
B, It's unlikely that she'll ask for it, but if she does, I'll tell her my opinion.  
C, She wanted to ask my opinion, and I told her what I thought.
51. Had I tried harder, I might have done better.  
A, I didn't try very hard, so I'll do better next time.  
B, I didn't try very hard, so I was lucky to do that well.  
C, I would possibly have done better if I had tried harder.
52. He's a very demanding boss, nice though he is.  
A, Although the boss is a nice person, he demands a lot.  
B, Because he's very nice, we demand him to be our boss.  
C, He would be a nice boss if he expected less of his staff.
53. If there wasn't for the bright torch, we couldn't have seen in the thick fog.  
A, As we didn't have a bright torch, we couldn't see in the thick fog.  
B, Because of the bright torch, we couldn't see in the thick fog.  
C, The bright torch helped us see in the thick fog.
54. The less he spoke, the more he heard.  
A, He couldn't speak but his hearing was better.  
B, He decided to speak little and listen instead.  
C, He couldn't hear very well when speaking.

### VII. Choose the best option (A-D) for the closest meaning of the underlined word.

55. The most effective way to feel more mentally alert and energetic is to engage in aerobic activity at least three times a week.  
A, appealing                      B, vigorous                      C, frail
56. A package must identify its contents, which facilitates distribution of the product.  
A, disruption                      B, advertising                      C, dispensing

- 57.** The early artists found the wilderness of the Hudson River valley appealing.  
A, annoying                  B, ongoing                  C, alluring
- 58.** Nutritional additives are utilized to restore nutrients lost during production, to enrich certain foods in order to correct dietary deficiencies..  
A, alter                      B, enhance                  C, restore
- 59.** Due to the astounding process of integrated-circuit technology, an enormous number of transistors can be placed onto a single integrated-circuit chip.  
A, astonishing              B, rapid                      C, solid
- 60.** J. Edgar Hoover was an acclaimed professional who served as Director of the FBI for 48 years.  
A, acknowledged        B, perceptive              C, eminent
- 61.** The narrow, green-gray leaf of the sweet alysium usually bears many silver hairs.  
A, produces                B, attracts                  C, inspires
- 62.** Rigid pavements are made of concrete, composed of coarse and fine cement, and usually reinforced with steel rod or mesh.  
A, stiff                      B, pliable                  C, complex
- 63.** Peace pipes attained so much symbolic importance that it was thought that smoking the pipe with others compelled everyone present to be united in friendship.  
A, obliged                  B, sheltered                C, shifted
- 64.** The wax seal was once used as a means to identify legitimate letters and documents.  
A, normalize                B, authentic                C, robust

## PRONUNCIATION

**VIII.** *In which word (A-D) is the vowel (magánhangzó) pronounced similarly as in the original word?*

- |                  |           |          |          |          |
|------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 65. <u>faint</u> | A/ meant  | B/ sight | C/ giant | D/ graze |
| 66. <u>coach</u> | A/ taught | B/ hoax  | C/ munch | D/ grew  |
| 67. <u>sheet</u> | A/ hind   | B/ feat  | C/ tint  | D/ near  |
| 68. <u>rouge</u> | A/ rough  | B/ fuse  | C/ cough | D/ stove |
| 69. <u>mint</u>  | A/ height | B/ pile  | C/ sheen | D/ myth  |

## CULTURE

**IX. Choose the best answer**

- |  |                         |                                       |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>70.</b> The father of Elizabeth II is _____.                                      |                         |                                       |
| A, Edward VIII   | B, George VI            | C, Charles I                          |
| <b>71.</b> What's the name of William and Kate's eldest child?                       |                         |                                       |
| A, Edward  | B, George               | C, Harry                              |
| <b>72.</b> What was JK Rowling's job before she wrote Harry Potter?                  |                         |                                       |
| A, an English teacher  | B, an accountant        | C, a shop assistant                   |
| <b>73.</b> What's the nickname for an East End London accent?                        |                         |                                       |
| A, Londie  | B, Geordie              | C, Cockney                            |
| <b>74.</b> When did England host the Olympic Games?                                  |                         |                                       |
| A, in 2000   | B, in 2008              | C, in 2012                            |
| <b>75.</b> Which of these artists is British?  |                         |                                       |
| A, Lady Gaga   | B, Amy Winehouse        | C, Taylor Swift                       |
| <b>76.</b> What do many people wear on Remembrance Day in memory of people who died? |                         |                                       |
| A, poppies   | B, daffodils            | C, carnations                         |
| <b>77.</b> In which part of the UK is Gaelic sometimes spoken?                       |                         |                                       |
| A, Yorkshire   | B, the island of Jersey | C, The Scottish Highlands and Islands |

**X. Who's who and what's what? Match the names (78-91) with the definitions (A-N)**

78. a buck	A, a bunch of flowers
79. piggyback	B, a sportsman
80. Leonard Bernstein	C, a politician
81. Buddy Valastro	D, a celebrity chef
82. Michael Jordan	E, an Australian
83. Theresa May	F, a composer
84. Cate Blanchett	G, a dollar
85. a bouquet	H, an easy thing
86. a piece of cake	I, giving out secret information
87. a culture vulture	J, an avid theatre goer
88. chuffed	K, a zodiac sign
89. Virgo	L, a way of carrying someone
90. hopscotch	M, really pleased
91. spilling the beans	N, a game

**WORD FORMATION**

- XI. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space (92-99). Then mark the suffix you used on the answer sheet. You may use some suffixes more than once or not at all. Spelling changes may occur during word formation.**

**How gratitude can change your life for the better**

Imagine a drug that promises to help people exercise more, sleep better, feel more optimistic, and increase overall **(92. HAPPY)** with life. In a large **(93. CLINIC)** trial, patients assigned to receive the drug in question significantly outranked the control group in all of these categories in as little as 9 weeks. The cherry on top? There were no adverse effects.

This study was a **(94. REAL)**, but the drug was not. It wasn't a pill, it was a **(95. PRACTICE)**: Gratitude. In the 2003 study, psychologists Emmons and McCullough asked university students to submit **(96. WEEK)** lists of things they were grateful for. By the end of the study, it appeared their lives had changed for the better.

An "attitude of gratitude" has long been associated with positive psychological outcomes. As early as 1924, **(97. PHYLOSOPHY)** and writer GK Chesterton extolled gratitude for its **(98. ABLE)** to produce "the most purely **(99. JOY)** moments that have been known to man."

**PHRASAL VERBS**

- XII. Match the phrasal verbs (100-107) and their meanings (A-H). You may use each word only once.**

100. back up	A, fade away
101. chip in	B, help
102. drop in	C, to reduce the rate, level, or amount of something
103. get across	D, make understandable
104. bring down	E, reverse
105. let down	F, disappoint
106. wear off	G, discard
107. do away with	H, come without an appointment

## HUMOUR

### XIII. Match the jokes (108-115) with their punch-lines (A-H).

108. A very drunk man comes out of the bar and sees another very drunk man. He looks up in the sky and says, "Is that the sun or the moon?"  
The other drunken man answers: \_\_\_\_\_

109. A: Doctor, will I be able to play the piano after the operation?  
B: Yes, of course.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_

110. Two cows are standing in a field.  
One says to the other, "Are you worried about Mad Cow Disease?"  
The other one says: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

111. A: Meet my new born brother.  
B: Oh, he is so handsome! What's his name?  
A: \_\_\_\_\_

112. Q: Why did the computer show up at work late?  
A: \_\_\_\_\_

113. Teacher: Today, we're going to talk about the tenses. Now, if I say "I am beautiful," which tense is it?  
Student: \_\_\_\_\_

114. "I said to the Gym instructor "Can you teach me to do the splits?" He said, "How flexible are you?"  
I said, " \_\_\_\_\_ "

115. A man inserted an ad in the classifieds: "Wife wanted". The next day he received a hundred letters.  
They all said the same thing: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A, I don't know. I can't understand a word he says.
- B, Great! I never could before!
- C, It had a hard drive.
- D, You can have mine.
- E, No, it doesn't worry me, I'm a horse!
- F, I don't know. I'm a stranger here myself.
- G, Obviously, it is the past tense.
- H, I can't make Tuesdays.

END OF TEST