

Angol nyelv – V. kategória, mintafeladatok (középiskola 3 – 4. osztály)

VOCABULARY

1. Will you match the two halves of the sentences.

1. I wish Mike was more independent. He tends to rely on...
2. I have to keep telling him what to do. He doesn't really ever think...
3. Whatever you ask him to do, he does it wrong. He doesn't seem to have...
4. He's just so flexible. He'll adapt...
5. You have to tell him what to do and when to do it. He never seems to use...
6. You can always depend on him for an honest opinion. He's not afraid to speak...

- A) his initiative.
- B) much common sense.
- C) his mind.
- D) for himself.
- E) to any situation.
- F) other people too much.

2. In the following texts one of the numbered words or phrases is wrong. Mark the wrong option on the answer sheet.

My favourite part of England is Cornwall. There's some absolutely beautiful (1.) *nature* (2.) *countryside* (3.) *scenery* there. There's a pretty little fishing village (4.) *by the sea* (5.) *on the coast* (6.) *on the beach* called Clovelly. There's a path that (7.) *follows* (8.) *leads* (9.) *goes* out of the village to a beautiful 14th century church.

3. Would you choose the best two words to fill in each gap.

- 1.) There are such feelings of between them that they will never reach an agreement.

- A) hostility B) abhorrence C) opposition D) contradiction E) antagonism

- 2.) Whether or not the plan is a wise one is open to

- A) debate B) quarrel C) dispute D) tiff E) clash

3.) The society's annual meeting is a social ... not to be missed.

- A) incident B) event C) happening D) occurrence E)
occasion

4.) We attended a organised by a local environmental organisation.

- A) congregation B) committee C) rally D) commission E)
demonstration

READING

4. Will you read the texts and mark the best answers on the answer sheet.

Books proliferate the hunger for science. Indeed, the thrill of reading a science book today is analogous to that of reading travel books in the 19th century: the author takes you where, as an "ordinary" person, you cannot go yourself. Science sessions have started to appear at book festivals and usually end up with standing room only.

The picture, as I painted here, seems rosy: there is a need for the public to understand science, and books and the media are rising to meet this need.

But, of course, it is not quite as simple as that. First, we, in the science community, should actually have it clear what we are trying to do. The phrase "public understanding" is itself both patronising and misleading. It is not as if there are clear cut scientific cuts that are just handed down to a somehow less intellectually able public. One of our most important jobs is to show what science can and cannot deliver – to explain why scientists disagree, how findings become established through the process of peer-reviewed journals, to rephrase the importance of controls and reproducibility and, above all, the uncertainty from single one-off findings.

1./ According to the writer, science sessions and book festivals ...

A) are more successful than science books.

B) are replacing travel books.

C) tend to be very well-attended.

D) do not provide enough seats.

2./ What does the writer say about science?

A) Conflicting views can hinder research.

B) Many of the public are incapable of understanding science.

C) There are limitations to scientific achievement.

D) The simplification of scientific facts may distort them.

SPELLING and PRONUNCIATION

5. Which words are spelt correctly in either British or American English? Will you mark the number of the correct words on your answer sheet.

1. accommodation	2. acomodation	3. accomodation	4. accommodation	5. civilisation
6. civilization	7. color	8. colour	9. collar	10. committee

6. Which words can be stressed on either the first or the second syllable?

1. increase	2. refuse	3. decrease	4. career
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GRAMMAR

7. Mark the number of the best answer on your answer sheet.

A/ We arrived at

1. a crossroads 2. a crossroad 3. crossroad 4. crossesroads

B/ I can't ... my father's behaviour.

1. put forward 2. put away 3. put off 4. put up with

C/ I ... my mother. We are both very generous.

1. look like 2. take after 3. take up 4. look to

D/ I ... three times this month.

1. got to have my bicycle repair
2. have had to have my bicycle repaired
3. have my bicycle repaired
4. have got to have had my bicycle repaired

E/ They were so cruel that they

1. made themselves hated.
2. made themselves to hate.
3. made themselves hate.
4. had themselves hate.

F/ The house ... when I was there yesterday, so I talked a bit with the builders.

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|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. was built
built. | 2. was building | 3. was being built | 4. has been |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|

8. Mark the correct sentences on the answer sheet.

- A) The ice-cream tastes fine.
- B) The dog is smelling the bone.
- C) Ági is appearing in the school.
- D) He is appearing to be clever.
- E) Zoli had been finishing his meal by 6.
- F) This time next week Laci'll lie in the sun.
- G) Endre will be going up to Budapest at the weekend.
- H) Will you be needing that needle for much longer.

SOCIAL ENGLISH

9. Which is the best response?

A/ "Oh! We've missed our train."

1. "Well, we'll just have to wait for the next one."
2. "Well, we must wait for the next one."
3. "Let's wait."
4. "So we are going to wait for the next one."

C/ "How did you know he was Hungarian?"

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| 1. "His accent gave him out." | 2. "His accent gave him up." |
| 3. "His accent gave him off." | 4. "His accent gave him away." |

D/ "Any chance of putting us up?"

1. "Well, we don't have any vacancies."

2. "Sure. Where would you like to go?"
3. "No, I didn't want to fool you."
4. "It depends on the score."