

PART 1: GRAMMAR/NYELVTAN

Válaszd ki az egyetlen helyes megoldást! (Minden helyes válasz 1 pontot ér!)

1. Italian people pasta every day.

a) eats b) eating c) eat d) are eating

HELYES: C, mivel általános, gyakorta ismétlődő cselekvésről van szó, ezért Present Simple (egyszerű jelen) időt kell használni + a people szó után az ige többes számba van

2. Hungary is Italy.

a) the smallest b) smaller than c) small enough d) smaller

HELYES: B, mivel ez egy sima közép fokú összehasonlítás "Magyarország kisebb, mint Olaszország." Ebben az esetben mindig a THAN a hasonlító szó!

3. you like some more ice-cream?

a) Will b) Are c) Do d) Would

HELYES: D, simán azt jelenti, hogy "Szeretnél még egy kis fagyit?"

4. Have you ever to Spain?

a) been b) went c) gone d) go

HELYES: A, a klasszikus "Voltál-e már valaha Spanyolországban?" Mivel nem konkrét időpontról van szó, hanem arról, hogy eddigi életében valah bekövetkezett-e már ez az esemény, ezért Present Perfect igeidőt kell használni.

5. Excuse me, could you me the way to the train station?

a) say b) talk c) say to d) tell

HELYES: D, különbség a TELL és a SAY között: a TELL ige után mindenképpen meg kell mondani, hogy KINEK mondjuk, és azt is hogy mit. A SAY esetén pedig nem kötelező megmondani, hogy kinek mondjuk, de ha mégis szeretnék, akkor a SAY és a személy közé kell egy TO. Tehát: TELL SOMEBODY SOMETHING vagy SAY SOMETHING TO SOMEBODY.

6. Did you the film on TV last night?

a) watched b) seen c) see d) saw

HELYES: C, Simple Past, amely kérdőszórendben DID módbeli segédige és az ige első alakja.

7. What to do this weekend?

a) are you going b) will you c) must you d) are you

HELYES: A, mindenképpen jövő időről van szó, tehát csak az A és csak a B jöhet szóba. Mivel a „do” előtt ott van a „to”, ezért csak is a GOING TO szerkezet lesz jó.

8. They fell in love while they on the train to Paris.

a) was travelling b) are travelling c) were travelling d) have been travelling

HELYES: C, klasszikus Past Simple és Past Continuous keveredés, az egyik esemény éppen folyamatban volt, amikor a másik bekövetkezett. Miközben utaztak Párizsba, egymásba szerettek.

9. I've been learning English I was at elementary school.

- a) for b) since c) when d) while

HELYES: B, "Általános iskola óta tanulok angolul." – klasszikus "óta" mondat, tehát egy adott múltbeli időpont óta van folyamatban, tehát Present Perfect Continuous igeidőt kell használni (ami ott is van). Már csak az a kérdés, hogy a két óta (tehát a SINCE és a FOR) közül melyiket kell használni. FOR: ha egy adott időszakra vonatkozik, SINCE: ha egy adott múltbeli pontra vonatkozik.

10. If you don't have the right ingredients, you be able to cook the soup.

- a) will b) mustn't c) must d) won't

HELYES: D, a "to be able to" szerkezetet kell használni (jelentése: képesnek lenni valamire), mégpedig jövő időben, mivel "nem lesz képes" = won't be able to

11. Trains usually leave at time, ?

- a) aren't they b) don't they c) no d) are they

HELYES: B, mivel ez egy "tag question", azaz ugye kérdés, aminél az a szabály, hogy visszakérdezéskor a megfelelő igeidő segédigéjét kell használni, mégpedig úgy, hogy ha a mondat kijelentő, akkor tagadó formában, ha pedig tagadó, akkor kijelentő formában.

12. If I'd known about Mark's party, gone.

- a) I'd b) I'd have c) I'll have d) I would

HELYES: B, 3rd Conditional: if-es tagmondatban ott a Past Simple, a másik oldalon pedig a WOULD+HAVE+ige 3. alakja kell = would have gone

13. she didn't learn too much, she failed the exam.

- a) Although b) However c) Despite d) Because

HELYES: D, ha lefordítjuk a mondatot, akkor máris megtaláljuk a helyes választ: "... nem tanult túl sokat, megbukott a vizsgán." Választékunk: a) bár, b) annak ellenére, hogy c) a despite után ráadásul főnév kell, d) mivel. A "mivel" a jó, tehát because, így D.

14. I've been working here for more than two weeks, but I still haven't to my new colleagues.

- a) used b) be used c) get used d) got used

HELYES: D, itt tudni kell a kifejezést: to get used to = hozzászokni valamihez. Látjuk, hogy a mondatban Present Perfect van, tehát az igének a 3. alakját kell használni, amit GOT.

15. By this time next year, Terry birth to her baby.

- a) will give b) will have given c) will have been giving d) is going to give

HELYES: B, a „by this time” időhatározó (jelentése amikor, mire) után mindig egy jövőbeli befejezett cselekvés jön, amivel Future Perfect Simple igeidőt kell használni (addigra be fog fejeződni), tehát ebben az esetben „will have given”

16. I've been studying all day, and now I'm absolutely worn

- a) out b) up c) over d) in

HELYES: A, ezt a kifejezést meg kell tanulni: WORN OUT = kimerült

17. The building looks very old. It built at least 100 years ago.

- a) must be b) must have c) must have been d) can't have been

HELYES: C, a must jelentése ebben az esetben a "minden bizonnyal", ezt kell egy múlt idővel és egy passzív szerkezettel kombinálni (minden bizonnyal legalább 100 éve épült) – must have been built

18. She is smart enough to go there on her own, let alone travel by herself.

- a) only b) hardly c) surely d) certainly

HELYES: D, a mondat jelentése: Minden bizonnyal elég ügyes ahhoz, hogy elmenjen egyedül, és magában utazhasson. Itt a "minden bizonnyal" megfelelőjét kell angolul megtalálni: itt ez a "certainly" lesz.

19. The sky is overcast, so it is to rain tonight.

- a) possibly b) bound c) surely d) certainly

HELYES: B, a "bound to" jelentése „to be very likely to do or feel a particular thing”, tehát „Be van borulva az ég, nagyon valószínű, hogy esni fog.”

20. I'd had more free time, I wouldn't have gone to her party.

- a) Only if b) Unless c) Even if d) Although

HELYES: C, a mondatot nézve látod, hogy egy 3rd conditional-ról van szó. A ... kihagyásával ezt jelenti: Több időm let volna, elmentem volna a bulijára. A felsorolt szavak jelentése: only if – csak ha, unless – hacsak nem, even if – még akkor is ha, although – bárcsak. A megfelelő az EVEN IF, tehát még akkor is, ha több időm lett volna, akkor se mentem volna el.

Összesen 20 pont

PART 2: VOCABULARY

A következő igék segítségével alkoss kifejezéseket (phrasal verbs)! (Minden helyes válasz 1 pontot ér!)

MAKE	CATCH	TAKE	KEEP
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Például: a cup of tea → make a cup of tea

..... a break → take a break

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 21. TAKE a photo | 22. MAKE a noise | 23. CATCH the sun |
| 24. TAKE some medicine | 25. CATCH a cold | 26. KEEP quiet |
| 27. KEEP a diary | 28. CATCH a thief | 29. MAKE an excuse |
| 30. CATCH fire | 31. CATCH someone's eye | 32. MAKE up for it |
| 33. MAKE good impression | 34. TAKE the money and run | |

Összesen 14 pont/

PART 3: READING COMPREHENSION

A megadott szavak közül válaszd ki azokat, amelyek a számokkal jelölt helyekről hiányoznak! (Minden helyes válasz 1 pontot ér!)

shown	who	going	could	opened
which	can	building	chose	one
recommended	stuck	go	a	choose

Disneyland Park

Disneyland Park is a theme park in Anaheim, California, United States. It is the first Disneyland. It was **35** on July 17, 1955 by Walt Disney, the man **36** invented Mickey Mouse. It is **37** of the most popular theme parks in the world.

Walt Disney worked very hard to run his movie studio. He liked to spend weekends with his two daughters. The family liked **38** to carnivals and fairs. Mr. Disney wanted to build a place that had all of the fun of the traveling fairs where parents and children **39** ride together. That is how Mr. Disney got the idea for Disneyland. In 1953, Mr. Disney talked to people at Stanford University. He asked them to find a place that would be a good place to build his park. The Stanford people **40** an orange grove for sale in Anaheim, a farming area south of Los Angeles. The **41** of Disneyland began in 1954. In only one year, Disneyland Park was open.

When Disneyland Park opened on July 17, 1955, the opening was **42** on television as it happened. Many things went wrong that day. 11,000 people were invited to the private event but nearly 30,000 came. The streets were still fresh and many people had their shoes **43** in it. They stepped out of their shoes. Even the running water was a problem. Mr. Disney had to choose between drinking water and water for flushing toilets. Mr. Disney **44** the toilets. Disneyland may have had problems when it opened, but it was not long before it became a success. Visitor number one million came to Disneyland less than two years later.

- 35. OPENED
- 36. WHO
- 37. ONE
- 38. GOING
- 39. CAN
- 40. RECOMMENDED
- 41. BUILDING
- 42. SHOWN
- 43. STUCK
- 44. CHOSE

Összesen 10 pont/

PART 4: READING COMPREHENSION 2.

Jelöld meg a helyes választ az olvasmányra vonatkozólag! (Minden helyes válasz 2 pontot ér!)

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty.

When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, desolate area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house.

But what could happen if, in spite of the aforementioned precautions, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home? Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can scrutinise callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

45. A well-protected house

- A) is less likely to be burgled.
- B) is regarded as a challenge by most criminals.
- C) is a lot of bother to maintain.
- D) is very unlikely to be burgled.

46. According to the writer, we should:

- A) avoid leaving our house empty.
- B) only go out when we have to.
- C) always keep the curtains closed.
- D) give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out.

47. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot:

- A) is a predictable place to hide it.
- B) is a useful place to hide it.
- C) is imaginative.
- D) is where you always find a spare key.

48. The 'aforementioned precautions' refer to steps that:

- A) will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not.
- B) are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe.
- C) will stop a potential burglar.
- D) will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home.

49. Gaining entry to a house through a small window:

- A) is surprisingly difficult.
- B) is not as difficult as people think.
- C) is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door.
- D) is tried only by very determined burglars.

50. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms:

- A) cost a lot of money but are worth it.
- B) are good value for money.
- C) are luxury items.
- D) are absolutely essential items.

51. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole:

- A) will prevent your home being burgled.
- B) avoids you having to invite people into your home.
- C) is only necessary for elderly people.
- D) gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine.

- 52. The best title for the text is:**
- A) Increasing household crime.
 - B) Protecting your home from intruders.
 - C) What to do if a burglar breaks into your home.
 - D) Burglary statistics.

Összesen 16 pont/

PART 5: TRANSLATION

Fordítsd le a következő mondatokat angolra!

53. Általában 6-kor kelek. (2 pont)

I generally wake up at 6 (o'clock)./I usually wake up at 6 (o'clock)./I normally wake up at 6 (o'clock).

54. Tamás nem szereti a jégkrémet. (2pont)

Tamás doesn't like ice-cream./Tamás dislikes ice-cream.

55. Tegnap egy jó könyvet olvastam. (2 pont)

I read a good book yesterday./I was reading a good book yesterday. (Attól függ, hogy mire gondolk: ha ki is olvastam akkor Past Simple, ha a múlt egy adott pontján olvastam akkor lehet Past Continuous is)

56. Ma este TV-t fogok nézni. (2 pont)

I'm going to watch TV tonight. (ha elterveztem)/I'll watch TV tonight (ha most döntöttem hirtelen így).

57. Éppen tesztet írok. (2 pont)

I'm writing a test.

58. Tom bejött a szobámba, miközben a házi feladatomat írtam. (3 pont)

Tom came in(to) my room, while I was doing my homework.

59. Nem fogok aludni este 8-kor, hívhatsz a mobilomon! (3 pont)

I won't be sleeping at 8 o'clock, (so) you can call me on my cell phone/mobile phone.

60. Holnap lesz 5 éve, hogy angolul tanulok. (3 pont)

I'll have been learning English for 5 years tomorrow.

61. Olvastad már ezt a könyvet? (3 pont)

Have you read this book yet?/Have you (ever) read this book?/

62. Mielőtt hazajöttél, én már kitakarítottam a lakást.(3 pont)

Before you came home, I had already cleaned the flat/tidied the flat.

63. Mire Charlie hazaér, Peter meg fogja hallgatni az új Eminem lemezt. (3 pont)

By the time Charlie gets home/arrives home, Peter will have listened to the new Eminem album. (Fontos, hogy a listen után legyen ott a to is, mert az is 1 pont!)

64. Megcsináltattam az autót Benjivel.(3 pont)

I've had Benji repair/fix my car. /I had Benji repair/fix my car. (Elfogadható a Past Simple is) I've got Benji to repair/to fix my car./I got Benji to repair/to fix my car. (ha a get igét használjuk műveltetésre, akkor kell utána a TO is!)

65. Az ablakot a gyerekek törték ki. (3 pont)

The window was broken by the kids/by the children. (Mindenképpen szenvedő szerkezetet kell használni!)

66. Megütném magam, ha elesnék. (3 pont)

I'd hit myself if I fell. (2nd Conditional)

67. Megnéztem volna a filmet, ha lett volna időm. (3 pont)

I'd have watched the film if I had had time. (fontos, hogy a mondat második felében két had van, az egyik a Past Perfect segédigéje a másik pedig maga a főige)

Összesen 40 pont/