A munka megkezdése előtt nyomtatott nagybetűvel ki kell tölteni az adatokat tartalmazó részt és minden különálló lapon a versenyző nevét, osztályát!

A feladatok megoldásához íróeszközön kívül más segédeszköz nem használható! A válaszlapon tollal kell dolgozni. A válaszlapon javítás nem fogadható el. Azokban a kérdésekben, ahol szavakat kell beírni, csak a tökéletes helyesírással beírt megoldások fogadhatók el (kis és nagy kezdőbetű megkülönböztetése nem számít).

A feladatlapot a szaktanár értékeli központi javítási-értékelési útmutató alapján. Továbbküldhetők az I. kategóriában a legalább 70 pontra értékelt, a II. kategóriában a legalább 75 pontra értékelt válaszlapok.

---

A VERSENYZŐ ADATAI

A versenyző neve: .............................................................. oszt.: ..............
Kategória: I. kategória II. kategória* (*A megfelelő aláhúzandó!)
Az iskola neve: ..........................................................................................
Az iskola címe: ..................... irsz. .............................................................. város
..........................................................................................................................utca ........................hsz.
A felkészítő tanár(ok) neve: .............................................................................

---

Iskolai pontszám: ............. A dolgozatot értékelő tanár aláírása: .....................
Bizottsági pontszám:............. A felüljavító bizottsági tag/-ok aláírása: .............
.............................................................................................................................
I. Read the article below about problems with remembering things, and complete the text by writing one word in each space. Write the word next to the appropriate number on your answer sheet. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

Men have a harder time remembering things than women do

If your husband is absent-minded, forgets your wedding anniversary or the name of your new neighbor, don’t worry. You are (0) not the only one (1) a forgetful man in the house. Even researchers were surprised by how much men forget. “It was surprising to see that men forget more than women as it has never been documented before. The results were unambiguous,” says Professor Jostein Holmen from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim. Holmen and his co-workers asked nine questions about (2) well people think they remember, as part of a large longitudinal population health study conducted in mid-Norway called HUNT3. HUNT3 is one of the largest health studies (3) performed, with answers from over 48,000 people as part of the research material. The participants were asked how often they had problems remembering things, names and dates and if they could remember what they did one year ago. Men reported the most problems for eight (4) of nine questions. “We have speculated a lot about why men report more frequent problems with remembering than women do, but have not been able to find an explanation. This is still an unsolved mystery,” says Holmen. Women have the same problems with remembering as men do. Names and dates are also hardest to remember for women. These problems accelerate with age, but to a much (5) extent than the researchers believed before. Women forget just as much (6) they are 30 or 50 years old. The study also shows that people who are more highly educated forget less than those with less education. People who suffer from anxiety or depression forget more than other people do. This is true (7) people of both sexes. Memory problems begin to accelerate overall in the 60-to-70-year-old group, the researchers found. Holmen wants to see whether people who self-reported problems with remembering at a younger age are also (8) a higher risk of developing dementia. “That was the reason why we included these questions. It is important to emphasize that we still don’t know (9) clinical importance these problems with remembering have, but we might know the answer to this question (10) a few years. Problems with remembering at a younger age might not have any importance either. I know this from my own experience, but now I know that I am not alone,” Holmen says.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/men-have-a-harder-time-remembering-things-than-women-do/2014/01/27/0ae5d030-8441-11e3-bbe5-6a2a3141e3a9_story.html
II. Read the article below about polar research. Some of the lines contain an unnecessary word, which does not fit into the sentence. If there is an unnecessary word in a line, write it next to the appropriate number on your answer sheet. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓) next to the appropriate number on your answer sheet. There are two examples (0, 00) at the beginning.

Arctic expedition pioneers technique for polar bear research

A team of French scientists was working in partnership with conservation organization WWF has for the first time isolated polar bear DNA from a track left in the snow. The scientists from a DNA specialist firm SPYGEN which looked at samples from polar bear whose tracks collected earlier this year during their expedition.

“The results are really exciting,” says Eva Bellemain, project leader for the SPYGEN.

“This is the first time we have been able to extract DNA from a track that left by a polar bear – we found not only the bear’s DNA, but also that of a seal and a seagull. We know from observations by the WWF team that while the bear in question had just killed a seal, and that of a seagull had been seen at the kill site too, so this one footprint tells the whole story.”

In a rapidly changing environment like the Arctic, it’s a challenge as to maintain current information meanwhile on polar bear populations.

“This method would be an invaluable tool for conservation biology” says Arnaud Lyet of WWF. “At the present, researchers use expensive, invasive techniques to track for the population size and health of wildlife such as polar bears. Using footprint on DNA, we could dramatically cut the investment required, so with monitoring populations could be done more easily.”

From here, the team hopes to further refine its analysis of the bear DNA, quite so it can tell more about the animal. It also intends to see if the method can be applied to other where rare or difficult to access wildlife.

http://wwf.panda.org/wwf_news/?228210/Arctic-expedition-pioneers-technique--for-polar-bear-research
III. Read the text below about modern top restaurants. Use the words in brackets to form words that fit in the gaps. Write one word only in each gap. Write the word next to the appropriate number on your answer sheet. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

Changing mood in top restaurants as chefs drop (0) formality (formal) from the menu

Forget starched white tablecloths, stuffy suited sommeliers, and hushed (29) (surround). Instead, bare tables, waiters without ties, menus replaced by marbles on a board, and hip-hop are on the menu in what used to be called "fine dining". Writing in the foreword of this year's edition, Elizabeth Carter, editor of the Waitrose Good Food Guide says: "Top restaurants in Britain today (30) (different) markedly from their time-honoured image of stiff and formal service, rich and exotic cuisine and a generally 'posh' atmosphere."According to Ms Carter, the mark of a truly great restaurant now is one which has "excellent but informal service, a relaxed dress code and offers creative, memorable, satisfying food... in short, these restaurants are there for (31) (enjoy)." And she adds: "' Ordinary' people are now saving up to visit high-end restaurants a few times a year, as if they were cultural experiences on a par with going to the theatre. At around only £85 per head for a three-course meal at one of the country's best-rated restaurants, fine dining can be more (32) (afford) than going to a West End show," she says. Ms Carter explained how myths continue to surround the idea of going to an expensive restaurant. "A lot of people still have this idea that if they go to a top-end restaurant they are going to be made to feel (33) (comfort): the sommelier is going to look down on them and they are not going to be able to understand the menu. But this is not the case. Many of today's top chefs don't come from posh backgrounds – they are like the rest of us, and they have almost modelled their restaurants as places they would like to eat in." Recent months have seen some of Britain's most (34) (prestige) restaurants cast aside some of the traditional elements of fine dining, in (35) (recognize) of the increasing demand from a new generation of diners. In the case of The Connaught, in Mayfair, even menus were done away with earlier this year. Chef Hélène Darroze, who runs the two-Michelin-starred restaurant there, said: "We were looking at a way of making our menus and service style more (36) (play) and engaging, so now we present customers with a mahogany solitaire board with marbles with the ingredient names and they have to choose the balls they want for their meal. This has been a source of fun and interaction with our guests, and also helps to create a feeling of informality which I feel (37) (define) reflects the changing mood of more relaxed fine dining, no longer offering a grand, slightly (38) (timid) menu in a hard leather cover." And at the two-Michelin-star Hibiscus restaurant, also in Mayfair, waiters no longer wear ties, to make people feel less formal. Chef Claude Bosi explained: "We've kept the same high standards, but made things more relaxed. The customer should not feel uneasy and the staff being (39) (approach) is very important. The relationship between the kitchen, front of house and customer has (40) (signify) changed." He added: "We got rid of the heavy carpets and wallpaper and stripped things back. I wanted something more friendly and to make the restaurant more noisy. Our waiters wear suits, but with an open collar. People come here in jeans and T-shirts and we don't want them to feel (41) (dress)." Another (42) (drama) change has been in the introduction of an "open kitchen" approach, where restaurants such as the hotly tipped 64 Degrees in Brighton now have chefs, rather than waiters, bringing food to the table. And expect music rather than the sound of silence at some. "We play loud music to (43) (light) the atmosphere, although with the guys in the kitchen it can head towards hip-hop. It's not stuffy, people are enjoying themselves and having fun," said Michael Bremner, chef-owner of 64 Degrees.

IV. Read the following article about unmanned checkouts and put the verbs in brackets into a form that fits in the gap. Write the word or words next to the appropriate number on your answer sheet. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

I was bullied by a self-service till, and lost

Somehow, every time we go on holiday, I contrive (0) to cause (cause) an Embarrassing Incident. This year it happened even before the trip had even begun. Popping into WH Smith at the airport for a bottle of water and a Daily Telegraph, I found every checkout unmanned. “You’ll have to use the self-service till,” said my partner and sensing trouble ahead, vanished. I tried. But after five minutes of being electronically baulked and bullied, I cast my supplies upon the floor and threw a foot-stamping tantrum of which – had he seen me – Rumpelstiltskin himself (44) ___ (be) ashamed. At this point there appeared an angel, lightly (45) ___ (disguise) in a WH Smith uniform with a name badge (46) ___ (identify) him as Jared. He retrieved the objects, passed them caressingly across the scanner, put them in a bag and handed them to me. “See,” he said. “You’re smiling now, aren’t you?” Well, yes, said I, perhaps not quite as humbled as I (47) ___ (be). “But that, Jared, is because you are a person, and not a horrible machine.” A recent survey reports that 72 per cent of shoppers prefer to buy local produce from people they know, (48) ___ (spend) an extra £61 a year if a trader knows them by name. Frankly, I’m surprised the sum is so small. When I was a girl, my mother’s shopping expeditions were like a real-life game of Happy Families, as we made our stately progress down Sittingbourne high street, calling on Mr Thompsett, the fishmonger, Mr Webb, the greengrocer and thence Mr Couchman, the butcher. All these tradesmen knew my mother by name. By the time I started living independently, supermarkets (49) ___ (come) a long way. Half a mile from my first London flat was a Waitrose that (50) ___ (say) to be a splendid place to find a boyfriend among the Sloaney chaps cruising the aisles with their trolleys, but I couldn’t warm to its chilly glamour. Then I moved downriver to Greenwich and began long, harmonious relationships with the local wine merchant, Daniel, and the butcher, Ken, who once held out a small corpse in his meaty fist and told me that if I (51) ___ (tell) him what it (52) ___ (be), I could have it. You wouldn’t exactly say we were friends. In fact I have yet (53) ___ (see) Ken’s lower half, because he’s always behind his counter. But the people who run these shops are part of the narrative of our family life. Of course I buy my toilet rolls and washing powder at the supermarket. And while I’m there, sometimes I (54) ___ (tempt) to throw a bag of carrots and a leg of lamb into the trolley as well. They’d probably be cheaper, and I’m sure they’d taste fine. But no one in that supermarket is going to give me some stock bones or a bag of damsons for free, or ask how my son (55) ___ (do) at university. And that, to me, is worth more than the most extravagant Buy-One-Get-One-Free.

http://www.telegraph.co.uk/women/womens-life/11092341/I-was-bullied-by-a-self-service-till-and-lost.html
V. Read the text below about recycling and decide which word (A–Q) best fits each numbered gap. There are two extra answers that do not fit into any of the gaps. Write the letter of your choice next to the appropriate number on your answer sheet. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

Magic or recycling?

Transforming a bottle into a (0) G may sound like magic, but it may be easier than you think. A new video from the European Environment Agency (EEA) shows some of the ingenious ways a plastic water bottle can be reused or recycled.

There is currently a (56) I towards a ‘circular economy’ in the European Union. This is an economic system which retains resources, virtually eliminating waste (57) J. In a truly circular economy, reuse, repair and recycling become the norm, and waste is a (58) I of the past. Keeping materials in productive use for longer, reusing them, and with improved (59) I would also improve EU competitiveness on the global stage.

Europe took a step closer to the circular economy ideal recently, when the European Commission adopted a proposal to (60) L recycling and reduce landfill.

The (61) L includes more stringent targets for recycling, including targets to recycle 70% of municipal waste and 80% of packaging waste by 2030. It also includes a proposed (62) L on landfilling recyclable and biodegradable waste by 2025. Other targets (63) L to reduce marine litter and food waste.

Achieving the new waste targets would create 580,000 new jobs, while making Europe more (64) C and reducing demand for costly scarce resources, the Commission states. The proposals also mean lower environmental (65) D and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

There is still a huge difference between recycling rates in different EU Member States, according to a report published last year, which looked at countries’ (661) I towards the 2020 target to recycle 50% of municipal (67) N waste.

The concept of the circular economy is explained in more (68) F in the 2014 edition of the EEA’s Signals publication, ‘Well-being and the environment’. It considers how Europe can change some of the economic drivers of environmental harm, (69) F the environment and also improving quality of life.

http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/magic-or-recycling

A. drive B. disposal C. competitive D. impacts E. making
F. detail G. jacket H. progress I. aim J. efficiency
K. wasting L. proposal M. ban N. solid O. benefiting
P. boost Q. thing
VI. Read the text about travellers’ behaviour and choose the best sentences (A–J) from the list below to fill each of the numbered gaps. There is one extra sentence that does not fit into any of the gaps. Write the letter of your choice next to the appropriate number on your answer sheet. There is one example (0) near the beginning.

Mind games to beat bad behaviour on planes and trains

On a United Airlines flight from Newark to Denver in August, a small piece of plastic caused an unexpected diversion to another airport – and headlines around the world. It started when one passenger had used a “Knee Defender” – a $21.95 piece of plastic that attaches to the tray table and blocks the seat in front in an upright position. (0) __ E __

The use of the Knee Defender is an extreme example of some of the tricks we use to try and make our commute – by bus, train or plane – that little bit more comfortable. But while we might be aware of the tricks we pull to afford ourselves that extra bit of space, we’re not necessarily aware of those being played on us by transport operators – the “nudge”.

Persuading people to do the right thing when they’re travelling is a nuanced business. The nudge is the unspoken push towards a way of acting that makes life easier for everyone, be it on a crowded Tube train or a commuter flight. (70) _____

Let’s take the popular sport of elbow fights over armrests in aeroplanes. (71) ____ Paperclip Design, a Hong Kong-based company, has developed a prototype of an armrest that has two levels; while one passenger’s elbow rests on top, the other’s fits at the lower level of the armrest, says inventor James Lee, the company’s director.

It’s still a concept, but small-scale trials suggest that it makes for happier passengers, he says. (72) ____ Now the firm is in discussions with some interested parties.

Creating a better environment for users is vital, says Lee. “Not just something pleasant looking, but also practical, useful and ergonomic. All these factors naturally influence passengers’ behaviour.”

Nudging to make us better passengers is also happening even before we board the planes – at airports. Behavioural scientist Pelle Guldborg Hansen, founder of the Danish Nudging Network, is looking for environmental “nudges” to change people’s behaviour. (73) ____ Hansen’s concept revolves around the idea of helping passengers make better choices.

To improve the boarding process at Copenhagen airport, Hansen and his team have tracked the behaviour of passengers near the departure gates of more than 500 flights. All that was needed to make the departure area less chaotic, says Hansen, was to nudge people to sit down, because a seated passenger is less of an obstacle than a standing one.

(74) ____ However, in some cases this is not optimal since this seating pattern has some people sitting near the main walking areas, making it difficult for passengers arriving late to get to a seat. (75) ____

His team realised that even when the gate area was full of people, only 70-90% of seats were taken. (76) ____

One quick way to nudge passengers to sit down, for example, is to position power outlets in areas furthest away from the airport’s “main street”. Families can also be nudged to sit in corners with more seating, which leaves “corridors” free of luggage and pushchairs. (77) ____ “Our observations have shown the proximity principle to be at work – people place themselves systematically near informational screens,” says Hansen.


A) Sometimes it can be a simple design nudge that keeps the peace.
B) These newcomers just see a difficult path, with obstacles such as feet, legs and luggage, says Hansen.
C) Another trick is the strategic location of visual displays with information.
D) The unattended bag was removed from the lounge.
E) “It can reduce significant frustration regarding the space for elbows,” says Lee.
E) A furious row ensued, with name-calling and drinks being thrown – and the plane had to make an emergency stop in Chicago, with police escorting both passengers off the flight.
G) A careful redesign of the area was needed.
H) In open gate areas, people tend to distribute evenly in the seating area.
I) He hopes to persuade passengers to board planes as orderly and efficiently as possible, without bossing them around.
J) So how do they trick us into behaving the way they want – ideally without us even noticing they are doing it?
VII. Read the text below about a mobile application and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. Write the letter of your choice next to the appropriate number on your answer sheet. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

An app for the basic fashion question: ‘Does this look good on me?’

Tracie Wagman’s eureka moment came in a department-store fitting room. She had 45 minutes to buy something to wear (0) __B__ a black-tie gala. “I started tweeting and Facebooking out pictures of me in dresses to people who weren’t necessarily my friends, but whose fashion opinions I admired,” she explains. Within seconds, she had numerous responses, which helped her choose (78) __C__ a red lace dress and a strapless number with a painted image of a bridge on it. The bridge dress won, (79) __D__ down. But she also realized, “Hey, there’s something here—there’s a niche to fill!” she says. Wagman, founder of the website Help We’ve Got Kids, (80) __A__ forces with Anthula Nunes, co-founder of Canvas, a well-known boutique sneaker emporium and art gallery in Malibu, (81) __A__ start an app called Pin & Tucker, where you can invite a community of people whose fashion sense you trust to make decisions in fitting rooms. They say the statistics they gathered show 62 per cent of shoppers (82) __A__ room worries and a broader anxiety about personal style. It also reflects a broader trend of people—particularly young women—turning to strangers on the Internet for feedback on their appearance. The New York Times reported recently that a YouTube search for “Am I pretty?” turns (84) __A__ more than 23,000 results. “People are very insecure,” Wagman says. But her interest is more specific, and pragmatic: Who hasn’t walked out of a store with a purchase, (85) __B__ to regret it soon after? Fitting rooms, with their lighting and angled mirrors, alternately seem to reflect a uniquely idealized—or horrific—version of ourselves, not to be replicated anywhere else.

Both Wagman and Nunes are big shoppers, and they did their research. “We spent a creepy amount of time in retail stores just watching,” says Wagman. “(86) __B__ hundreds of hours watching consumers and how they shop and how retailers and salespeople act.” They also used global consumer reports from research companies (87) __B__ Envision Retail and Nielsen to gather statistics on how people make decisions in fitting rooms. They say the statistics they gathered show 62 per cent of shoppers now call, text, or photo-message others to get a (88) __C__ opinion. Peer recommendations carry 10 times more weight than suggestions from sales people. And 70 per cent of sales are lost in the fitting room.

The app is not just for women. “When we first came (89) __A__ with the concept and briefed our developers—who were all male—on what we wanted to do, they all (902) __D__ out about it,” Wagman explains. “Men, too, are indecisive and want to look good. If they’re 40 years old, they know they can’t really trust the opinion of a 16-year-old sales clerk. So we made the app gender-neutral.”

—OKTV 1. forduló
VIII. Read these short reviews about four music festivals and the questions that follow. Then match the reviews (A, B, C and D) with the questions, according to the text. Write the letter of your choice next to the appropriate number on your answer sheet. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

A. Glastonbury

It never rains but it pours. As anyone at last week's Glastonbury festival can vigorously testify. After 2013's scorching sun, this year's rain-filled event resembled a mud-caked quagmire by Friday afternoon. Not that such adverse weather can spoil the fun at what is still Europe's – if not the world's – premier event of its kind. Because while the wellies, raincoat and umbrella were permanently to hand, there's an all-encompassing, all-inclusive vibe about Glastonbury that can make watching the umpteen live acts which make up the bill something of an aside. Arriving on Wednesday afternoon with little plans to watch anyone for at least 48 hours, most of the first two days were spent watching the sun set (and rise), navigating our way around the site, making new acquaintances and dancing to copious amounts of techno in the festival's nether regions. Indeed the site itself is barely recognisable from the one largely inhabited by punks and travellers two decades earlier. While not exactly sanitised, there are all kinds of boutiques springing up, ranging from cocktail bars and hair salons (really!) to nail bars and pop-up à la carte restaurants. Elsewhere, we figure Liverpool must be deserted this weekend as every other person we encounter is from Merseyside. Celebrity spotting is also fairly minimal aside from the two Hollyoaks cast members stood before us in the wristband queue on arrival. A far cry from previous years where we've been graced by the presence of Wayne Rooney, Katherine Jenkins, Kate Moss and Billie Piper among others.

http://drownedinsound.com/in_depth/4147961-glastonbury-2014--the-dis-review-s

B. Lollapalooza

Here’s a metaphor for Lollapalooza 2014: the largest sales tents this weekend are those selling festival merchandise — T-shirts, posters, hats, and more. The teensy-tiniest kiosk, tucked into the far northwest corner of Grant Park, where most people don’t travel and likely do not know is there, sells this odd little thing called music. That’s because no one is buying. On Friday, Lollapalooza entered its 10th year as a destination festival parked on downtown Chicago’s front lawn, and this year, more than others, it is evident that the music is an afterthought to the festival’s current incarnation: A weekend blowout where the sound from the stage provides an opportunity to gather and gawk. Where Lollapalooza originally served to celebrate music that was truly left field of the mainstream, it now thrives as an all-day framing backdrop for Generation Selfie. That’s why Lollapalooza line-ups in recent years have become more homogenous in a variety of ways, primarily dominated by electronic dance music based artists who work well under a wide-open sky. More than vocal power, songcraft, musicianship, or message — it’s the beat that ultimately matters at Lollapalooza. Of course the most noteworthy appearance by a female singer on Friday was Rihanna, who ended up as the special guest during Eminem’s 90-minute headlining set. Besides a visual backdrop that started as stadium-high boombox, the most jarring aspect of the set was gunshots — sound effects, of course, that served to punctuate many song endings. Unfortunately, one block from Roosevelt Road, where the real South Side begins, that sound is common and the death fantasies real, especially this summer when the shootings are escalating and aren’t entertainment.

http://voices.suntimes.com/arts-entertainment/the-daily-sizzle/review-opening-day-of-lollapalooza-an-edm-bonanza-for-generation-selfie

C. Bonnaroo

Another year, another Bonnaroo. Each June, Manchester, Tennessee, gains 80,000 temporary citizens who wish they could live there year-round. There are plenty of great music festivals out there, but there’s nothing quite like Bonnaroo. The folks at AC Entertainment and Superfly continue to make necessary tweaks to make the festival run like a smoothly oiled machine that just keeps getting better...
with time. The difference in the festival as a whole from the first time I attended eight years ago to today is immense, and all the changes have been for the better. The traffic, like last year, was reduced significantly from the ridiculous waits of previous years. The infamous ditch between the What & Which Stages was finally fixed. The cinema tent felt like a real theatre. The stages and comedy theatre seemed to run smoothly, even while dealing with various schedule changes. Even the weather cooperated for most of the weekend. The rain stayed away, aside from a few light drizzles, and the temperature remained relatively low all weekend with plenty of cloud coverage most days. That’s not even mentioning the lineup, which was once again stellar in both depth and quality. The various Superjams held lots of surprises and the late-night lineups proved to be epic; and Elton John closed it all down with a massive sing-along.

http://consequenceofsound.net/2014/06/bonnaroo-2014-top-35-moments-photos/

D. Roskilde

Only a stone’s throw from Copenhagen, forming a self-sufficient state for a week, Roskilde becomes the fourth largest city in Denmark when in progress. Though perhaps a rock is the more apt object to fling, since that’s the genre that underpinned the festival when it was set up by two students – self-described ‘half-naked hippies’ – back in 1971. It emerged from the slipstream of Glastonbury, which began a year before, and although Roskilde has a unique vibe, descriptions of it as the iconic British festival’s continental counterpart are not far off the mark. In its 44th year, Roskilde is the third biggest festival in Europe, and one of the most prestigious too. Aside from the ubiquity of blonde locks, resembling fields of sun-dried hay, the festival has had trouble drawing an international crowd in recent years – partly due to the Danish krone’s strength during the economic downturn. A consequence is the replacement of two previous band tents by one stage this year, meaning schedules were occasionally a little thin. The fact that Andre 3000, clad in a platinum wig and ivory sunglasses, proclaimed ‘Hello Copenhagen!’ (a different city) several times during his set for Outkast, shows how Roskilde’s international visibility is limited. Yet, there’s no reason for that. The festival has so much going for it: a world-leading smorgasbord of mouthwatering food, a blend of global big-hitters and Danish virtuosos, Relax City (which offers yoga and lake-swimming), cash payment not tokens, a traffic-light system that prevents overcrowding, and simply the wildest campsite parties ever seen.

http://drownedinsound.com/in_depth/4148046-roskilde-2014--the-dis-review

Which review suggests that ....

the audience was lucky with the weather? (0) C
at the festival the only thing better than the music was the atmosphere? (91) ____
changes made at the festival have improved it a lot? (92) ____
one performer’s weak spot was geography? (93) ____
the festival is located in a violent neighbourhood? (94) ____
the event was scaled down for financial reasons? (95) ____
the festival has lost its original musical character? (96) ____
the weather was quite different from the previous year? (97) ____
the festival is a copy of another one? (98) ____
the festival deserves more attention? (99) ____
there were fewer famous names in the audience this year? (100)____
A feladatok megoldásához íróeszközön kívül más segédeszköz nem használható! A válaszlapon **tollal** dolgozzon! A válaszlapon **javítás nem fogadható el.**

Azokban a kérdésekben, ahol szavakat kell beírni, csak a **tökéletes helyesírással beírt megoldások fogadhatók el.**

A feladatlapot a szaktanár (szaktanári munkaközösség) értékeli központi javítási-értékelési útmutató alapján.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>29</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>56</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>81</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>