

**ORSZÁGOS KÖZÉPISKOLAI TANULMÁNYI VERSENY**  
**ANGOL NYELV**  
**ELSŐ /ISKOLAI/ FORDULÓ**  
*(A feladatlap iskolai példány, amelyet nem kell felterjeszteni!)*

**Tesztírás időtartama: 180 perc**

**A feladatok megoldásához szótár nem használható.**

**Fontos!**

A feladatlapon dolgozzon, csak akkor írja be válaszait a válaszlapra, ha döntése végleges. Csak a válaszlapon jelölt megoldások értékelhetők! A válaszlapon javítás nem fogadható el. Azokban a kérdésekben, ahol szavakat kell beírni, csak a tökéletes helyesírással beírt megoldások fogadhatók el.

---

**I. Complete the following article by writing one word for each space. Write the word next to the appropriate number on your answer sheet. There is one example (0) at the beginning.**

## Light Can Help

Everyone gets the blues sometimes, but some people can feel so (0) down that they need medical attention. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ than just sadness, such serious depression is an illness that can (2) \_\_\_\_\_ people feel hopeless and unable to get out of bed.

Doctors often treat depression with drugs, but medicine may not be the only option. Bright lights may also (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the trick. That is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a review commissioned by the American Psychiatric Association in Washington, D.C. has found.

Although the idea of using light to help people with depression has (5) \_\_\_\_\_ around for at least 20 years, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ did not seem to be much scientific evidence that this sort of therapy actually works. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the many sceptics was psychiatrist Robert N. Golden of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

(8) \_\_\_\_\_ Golden was invited to look into the evidence, he reviewed 173 published studies of light treatments. He found that only 20 of these studies were designed well (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to test what they were claiming to test.

A closer look at these 20 studies, (10) \_\_\_\_\_, surprised Golden. He found that people with a type of depression called SAD improved (11) \_\_\_\_\_ exposed to bright lights upon waking up or right before waking up. SAD stands (12) \_\_\_\_\_ Seasonal Affective Disorder and applies to people who get especially down (13) \_\_\_\_\_ certain times of the year, usually winter.

Even people (14) \_\_\_\_\_ depression is not seasonal respond to light therapy, the studies showed. And if patients are taking medicines (15) \_\_\_\_\_ counter depression, light therapy seems to enhance the effects of the drugs. The best treatment for depression, some experts suggest, (16) \_\_\_\_\_ to combine light therapy with sleep, (17) \_\_\_\_\_ a regular schedule.

Other scientists say more research is needed. Exposure (18) \_\_\_\_\_ bright lights could damage your eyes or cause other, unknown side effects, they say.

So, if you are feeling really, really sad, talk to your doctor before staring at your desk lamp. Only an expert can tell you what kind of light to use and for how long – or even if it is the right thing to do.

(Science news for kids)

II. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. Write the letter of your choice on your answer sheet next to the appropriate number. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

### Pocahontas

Pocahontas is remembered for contributing to the maintenance of peace between the colonists and the natives and remains an important part of American folk history (0)  B  this day.

Pocahontas was (19) \_\_\_\_\_ born in Werawocomoco (what is now Wicomico, Gloucester County, Virginia) on the north side of the Pamaunkee (York) River, around the year 1595. Her real name was Matoaka, but that name was only used within her tribe. Native Americans believed harm (20) \_\_\_\_\_ to a person if outsiders learned of their tribal name. Pocahontas was one of many daughters of a powerful chief named Powhatan, who ruled more than 25 tribes.

Pocahontas first became acquainted with the English colonists who (21) \_\_\_\_\_ in the Chesapeake Bay area in 1607. Along (22) \_\_\_\_\_ her tribe, Pocahontas watched the colonists (23) \_\_\_\_\_ a fort and search for food. The next year, Powhatan's brother Opechancanough captured colonist John Smith. Smith was brought to Powhatan, who decided he (24) \_\_\_\_\_. According to an account written later by Smith, Pocahontas saved Smith's life by throwing herself down and cradling his head before he could (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to death.

Over the next year, Pocahontas and other tribal women visited the fort and brought food to the settlers. However, in 1609, Smith was forced to return to England after being (26) \_\_\_\_\_ burned in a gunpowder accident. After his departure, relations deteriorated between the natives and settlers.

Several years later, Pocahontas was (27) \_\_\_\_\_ hostage by the colonists. While being held in Jamestown, Pocahontas met a (28) \_\_\_\_\_ colonist named John Rolfe. Their marriage was blessed by Virginia governor Sir Thomas Dale, as well as Chief Powhatan.

(Spectrum Biographies)

- |    |                  |                  |                       |                      |
|----|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 0  | A for            | B to             | C until               | D Ø                  |
| 19 | A likely         | B most likely    | C the likeliest       | D likely to be       |
| 20 | A had done       | B coming         | C would come          | D would have done    |
| 21 | A were settled   | B settling       | C having settled      | D settled            |
| 22 | A in             | B Ø              | C by                  | D with               |
| 23 | A build          | B to build       | C to be able to build | D building           |
| 24 | A must have died | B must die       | C may die             | D would have died    |
| 25 | A be clubbed     | B have clubbed   | C club                | D have been clubbing |
| 26 | A bad            | B badly          | C worse               | D very               |
| 27 | A caught         | B sent           | C put                 | D taken              |
| 28 | A distinctive    | B distinguishing | C distinguished       | D discriminated      |

III. Read the text below. Some of the lines contain an unnecessary word, which does not fit into the sentence. If there is an unnecessary word, write it on your answer sheet next to the appropriate number. If the line is correct, put a tick on your answer sheet next to the appropriate number. There are two examples (0, 00) at the beginning.

### Shooting Stars

Every August, sky watchers are treated to one of the year's best celestial firework	(0) ✓
displays, <i>are</i> caused when a shower of meteors, the Perseids – so called because they	(00) <i>are</i>
appear to be come from the direction of the constellation Perseus – encounter the	(29)....
Earth. They are the brightest and most prolific of all meteor swarms, and for three	(30)....
weeks or so much they leave their calling cards in the form of glowing streaks across	(31)....
the sky – streaks that may give meteors their popular name of shooting stars. Swarms	(32)....
of meteors orbit the Sun as if do planets, asteroids and comets. They are all named	(33)....
after constellations. Every day, over half a million meteors are visible with the naked	(34)....
eye burn up in the Earth's atmosphere; their combined total weight is in the order of 5	(35)....
tonnes, although only a few fraction of this reaches the Earth's surface. Meteors that	(36)....
are massive enough to penetrate the atmosphere and impact the surface are so called	(37)....
meteorites. The largest meteorite was discovered then in South West Africa (later	(38)....
Namibia) in 1920. It fell down to Earth in prehistoric times. The biggest and most	(39)....
famous meteorite crater has lies in Arizona, near Diablo Canyon. About 25,000 years	(40)....
ago, a huge mass of iron and nickel hurtled down from the space and impacted	(41)....
the Earth's surface with an explosive force of 30 million tonnes of TNT. Fortunately,	(42)....
there have been only a few such an occurrences throughout the Earth's history. The	(43)....
meteors that have come to us in annual showers are harmless.	(44)....

(The Guinness Book of What)

IV. Read the text below. Use the words in brackets to form words that fit in the gaps. Write the word on your answer sheet next to the appropriate number. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

### Speed Cameras

Motorists are growing (0) *accustomed* (custom) to the idea that the Government believes that speed is the cause of all accidents. This is the (45) \_\_\_\_\_ (justify) for this policy of setting up cameras in all sorts of (46) \_\_\_\_\_ (expect) places.

Their original (47) \_\_\_\_\_ (intent) was to control the traffic at accident black spots but now they appear, (48) \_\_\_\_\_ (skill) hidden behind hedges or under bridges, at points where the speed limit is not (49) \_\_\_\_\_ (clear) marked, giving rise to the (50) \_\_\_\_\_ (suspect) that the real aim is to trap as many motorists as possible. (51) \_\_\_\_\_ (need) to say, motorists and the Government department responsible are in total (52) \_\_\_\_\_ (agree) over the main causes of accidents. The Government believes speed cameras act as a (53) \_\_\_\_\_ (deter) because motorists would all drive faster if they dared. Motorists' organisations claim that slower drivers are not necessarily safer drivers. (BBC)

V. Read the text below and decide which word (A-R) best fits each numbered gap. There are two extra words that do not fit into any of the gaps. Write the letter of your choice on your answer sheet next to the appropriate number. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

### Destruction of Coral Reefs

The first evidence to show the destruction of deep-sea coral reefs has been filmed by scientists. The scientists involved hope their work will help (0)      **H**      the reefs that are found all over the world. The (54)                      reveals images of animal species never seen before, but it also shows the complete destruction of the corals caused by deepwater trawling. The reefs, which lie a kilometre below the ocean (55)                     , are (56)                      bulldozed leaving almost nothing behind.

This is alarming scientists as the reefs are (57)                      grounds for many fish, and without them (58)                      will plummet. Dr. Jason Hall-Spencer from the University of Plymouth collected the images. He says that these reefs must be protected to preserve newly discovered wildlife and to (59)                      future fishing. “If you destroy the (60)                      in which these fish feed and breed, then you’re going to destroy sustainability of that fishery. So the whole idea really is to protect small parts of the ocean for the benefit of the industries that (61)                      on the ocean.”

Now the scientists have the evidence to show just how (62)                      deep-sea trawlers are to marine life, they hope to be able to (63)                      companies that damage the reefs. This they say can be done easily using satellites to (64)                      where these large boats go and to ensure they are not destroying wildlife that is almost five thousand years old.

Efforts are also being made at United Nations level to restrict the destructive practice of bottom-trawling but the moves are being met with (65)                      resistance by some countries, says Dr Alex Rogers from the British Antarctic Survey. “In (66)                      of these deepwater trawling fleets, it’s actually a very small number of fishing (67)                      that are operating globally – perhaps a couple of hundred boats,” he told BBC News. “However, they’re having a very damaging (68)                      on the seabed as the latest nets are armed with steel weights or heavy rollers and destroy everything in their path.”

(BBC)

<b>A</b> breeding	<b>B</b> devastating	<b>C</b> fierce	<b>D</b> footage
<b>E</b> habitat	<b>F</b> impact	<b>G</b> literally	<b>H</b> <i>preserve</i>
<b>I</b> prosecute	<b>J</b> rely	<b>K</b> safeguard	<b>L</b> stocks
<b>M</b> surface	<b>N</b> surveying	<b>O</b> terms	<b>P</b> track
<b>Q</b> vessels	<b>R</b> vulnerable		

**VI. Read the text and choose the best clause (A-K) from the list below to fill each of the numbered gaps. There is one extra clause that does not fit into any of the gaps. Write the letter of your choice on your answer sheet next to the appropriate number. There is one example (0) at the beginning.**

### **Design for Learning**

If you were in high school when Michael Jackson's *Thriller* was at the top of the charts, chances are you spent your day moving from one 45-minute class to another, with a different subject each period. In class, (0)  F , listening to lectures and memorizing facts. And probably the only places you could meet with other students were at your locker or in the cafeteria.

While these types of traditional schools have served their purpose for decades, (69) \_\_\_\_\_. To prepare students for an evolving information-based society, (70) \_\_\_\_\_. "Several major educational trends are shaping the planning and design of 21st-century schools," said Jeffery Lackney, an architect and professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Some educators say they recognize (71) \_\_\_\_\_. "Schools are now being designed around the needs of kids," said Leigh Colburn, principal of Marietta High School in Marietta, Georgia. "We've grown up in a consumer-oriented, choice-oriented society," Colburn said. "This millennial generation (72) \_\_\_\_\_ is used to choices. Kids are used to being able to make decisions, and we have to give them more freedom in a structured way."

In such an environment, (73) \_\_\_\_\_ who act as advisers. Some teachers focus on collaborative projects (74) \_\_\_\_\_, such as building a community garden. In response to these trends, designers are replacing traditional classrooms with "studios" (75) \_\_\_\_\_.

At the Avalon School in St. Paul, Minnesota, where the school's 120 students develop their individual educational programs, (76) \_\_\_\_\_. Instead, at the center of the building is a common area, surrounded by rooms that house a science lab, seminar spaces and studios with open-office student workstations.

Dr. Kenneth Tanner, an architect and professor at the School Design and Planning Laboratory at the University of Georgia, said natural light is shown to improve behavior and test scores. Designers also consider factors such as energy-efficient spaces (77) \_\_\_\_\_ and have good indoor air quality. Finding ways to integrate learning is another growing trend in school design. For example, "if a school has solar panels, they can be used as an exciting new way to teach math and science," Lackney said.

(CNN)

- 
- A** different learning styles require unique learning environments
  - B** schools are completely moving away from the computer lab
  - C** that link to the real world
  - D** that contain storage areas and spaces for individual and group work
  - E** that maximize the use of sunlight
  - F** *you likely spent most of your time sitting at your desk*
  - G** new models of teaching and learning have come on the scene
  - H** you won't find corridors or traditional classrooms
  - I** architects are designing innovative schools to support these changes
  - J** that's coming up
  - K** students can set their own agendas with teachers

**VII. Read the interview with the writer Robin Cook, who is speaking about his new book *Shock*. Some parts have been removed from the text. Choose which parts (A-J) fit into the numbered gaps in the article. There is one extra part, which does not fit into any of the gaps. Write the letter of your choice on your answer sheet next to the appropriate number. There is one example (0) at the beginning.**

### **What a Shock: Robin Cook fuses stem cells with a suspenseful tale**

Robin Cook's latest medical thriller *Shock* may seem like yet another example of the author's uncanny ability to anticipate national controversy, in this case the uproar over federal funding for embryonic stem cell research. After all, the Harvard-trained medical doctor-turned-novelist has been writing well ahead of the public-debate curve since his breakout novel, *Coma*, nearly 25 years ago.

<b>(0)</b>	<b>G</b>
------------	----------

Did fatherhood turn life upside-down for the 61-year-old dad?

<b>(78)</b>	
-------------	--

Impending fatherhood may have played a role in turning the doctor's mind toward the dramatic possibilities behind the closed doors of America's infertility clinics. It is largely within these privately funded clinics that controversial stem cell research is being conducted because the federal government, beset by anti-abortion groups, has refused to grant it funding.

<b>(79)</b>	
-------------	--

When the two grad students – prim-and-proper Texas debutante Deborah Cochrane and her street-smart New York girlfriend Joanna Meissner – answer an ad in a campus newspaper to earn \$45,000 by donating eggs to the Wingate Clinic on Boston's North Shore, their goal is to raise enough money to write their master's theses in Venice. But when Deborah wants to know more about the fate of her eggs, the clinic stonewalls her. Undaunted, the pair concocts aliases to obtain employment at the creaky former psychiatric hospital. Suffice it to say that going on for their doctorates might have been the better choice.

<b>(80)</b>	
-------------	--

As a doctor, Cook marvels at the enormous potential of this evolving medical field. "This is the most promising aspect of medical research that has ever come along. It's going to make even the discovery of antibiotics pale in comparison," he predicts.

<b>(81)</b>	
-------------	--

Pro-life groups, however, have condemned stem cell research for tampering with human life, albeit at the microscopic level.

<b>(82)</b>	
-------------	--

Which brings up everybody's favorite question: Couldn't that make human cloning a reality?

<b>(83)</b>	
-------------	--

The author admits he never thought he would have so much compelling material to work with when he began writing fiction in 1970 after completing medical school at Columbia University and post-graduate training at Harvard.

<b>(84)</b>	
-------------	--

No longer in private practice, Cook remains on the staff of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston. Keeping his lab coat handy helps him turn our fear of doctors into bestsellers.

<b>(85)</b>	
-------------	--

And after 23 books, he has come up with a diagnosis to explain why his medical thrillers remain so popular. "The main reason is, we all realize we're at risk. We're all going to be patients at some time,"

he says. “You can write about great white sharks or haunted houses, and you can say I’m not going in the ocean or I’m not going in haunted houses, but you can’t say you’re not going to go in a hospital.”

- 
- A** Cook admits the timing of *Shock* was fortuitous. “I suppose you could say that it’s the most like *Coma* in that it deals with an issue that everybody seems to be concerned about,” he says. “I wrote this book to address the stem cell issue, which the public really doesn’t know anything about. Besides entertaining readers, my main goal is to get people interested in some of these issues, because it’s the public that ultimately really should decide which way we ought to go in something as ethically questioning as stem cell research.”
- B** “That is the main problem, that it does brush up against the whole abortion issue, which has been a real conundrum in this country,” he says. “Because the government up until now has decided not to fund this research, it pushes this research, which is going to be done, into the private labs, just as I do in the book. And once it’s in the private labs and nobody knows what they’re doing, they’re doing whatever they like.”
- C** “Yes, absolutely,” Cook insists. “With the pressure on the infertility clinics, that alone is enough to encourage people to ask for it and various and sundry researchers to go ahead and do it. There is no question in my mind that it’s going to happen. Again, part of the reason is that all this can be done behind closed doors, and they use private money, so it *will* happen.”
- D** “I never look at it as a burden,” he says. “I look at it as part of the process. I love what I do. I go in and I meet interesting people and ask them questions, and hopefully the show will have an impact. I’m living out a dream – and they pay me for it!”
- E** “I joke that if my books stop selling, I can always fall back on brain surgery,” he says. “But I am still very interested in it. If I had to do it over again, I would still study medicine. I think of myself more as a doctor who writes, rather than a writer who happens to be a doctor.”
- F** *Shock*, named for the technique of fusing two cells, is a return to form for Cook, whose last outing, the Atlantis-themed *Abduction* (2000), was considered pretty farfetched even by science fiction standards. This time out, he’s back to what he does best: spinning a suspenseful tale, one that places curious female Harvard grads in mortal danger as they seek to uncover the truth about a mysterious clinic that’s harvesting more than HMO dollars.
- G** *But in fact, Shock, Cook’s exposé of the private infertility industry, was actually delayed nearly a year by an arrival of a different sort – Cameron Cook, the author’s first child.*
- H** “Up until now, all of the medicine that we’ve done has not been curative; it’s been a way of helping the body’s own defences in some form or fashion. This stem cell research has the potential for creating true cures for many human illnesses. If you’re a doctor, the idea of actually having the ability to cure people rather than just kind of putting your finger in the dike and keeping it there is the most exciting aspect of it.”
- I** “Oh wow, absolutely!” he chuckles by phone from his home on Martha’s Vineyard. “Especially since the boy took over my writing room. I wrote the last two books on a card table in the living room.”
- J** “If I tried to be the writer I am today a number of years ago, I wouldn’t have very much to write about. But today, with the pace of change in biomedical research, there are any number of different issues, and new ones to come,” he says.

(bookpage)

**VIII. Read a music critic's choices for *Records of the Year 2000* and answer the questions below. Choose your answers from the list of pop groups and records (A–F). Write the letter of your choice on your answer sheet next to the appropriate number. There is one example (0) at the beginning.**

### **Records of the Year 2000**

#### **A Trashmonk *Mona Lisa Overdrive***

Earlier this year, my sister overheard two strangers at a party discussing this column. 'I like almost everything he recommends,' said one, 'but that Trashmonk album he raved about, I don't get it at all.' Well, I'm sorry, but I still think it's a work of warped genius. Put simply, it's a musical travelogue in which singer/songwriter Nick Laird Cowes blends diverse samples of sounds recorded on his trips abroad with some lovely melodies.

#### **B The Lightning Seeds *Tilt***

The Lightning Seeds' Ian Broudie was described recently as 'the least cool man in pop', which I think is just a cheap way of saying that he writes music that's too catchy for its own good. Though I admit that I had to think hard before including on this list an album that's bound to be sampled on every TV advert everywhere for the next year, it seems churlish to exclude something just because it's too jolly.

#### **C Moby *Play***

One of the hallmarks of a really good album is when, with each successive track, you think, 'it's never going to sustain this quality,' and instead it just gets better and better. This is definitely one of those albums, and that's pretty amazing, given that for a nasty moment, it seemed as if pop's most militant environmentalist had given up making decent music for good. Though Moby's dance compositions have always been beautiful, they've never sounded quite so good as they do here, spliced with soulful samples of scratchy old blues records. You want it to go on for ever and ever. Thanks to its generous 18-track length, it very nearly obliges.

#### **D Witness *Before the Cairn***

There are three tracks here so magnificent that if only Witness had maintained the same quality throughout the album, it would be right at the top of the list. But though nothing else quite matches Freezing over Morning, My Own Old Song or Cause and Effect, this is still a debut of considerable promise. Despite their Lancashire origins, the band sound very American in style. That must be a good thing, except perhaps when you're depressed. The singer sounds as if he's dying, and the mood is so relentlessly miserable that, if you're not careful, you could end up cutting your wrists.

#### **E Underworld *Beaucoup Fish***

Has the world taken leave of its senses? Apparently so, for I notice to my horror that this record features neither in Select's nor Q's 'Albums of the Year'. Perhaps their reviewers have no taste. All I know is that every time I put it on, I feel that this exquisite album has everything. It leaves all the rest of the year's surprisingly disappointing dance albums in the shade.

#### **F Bows *Blush***

Blush won't appear on anyone else's 'best of' list, which is just the way I like it. You might wonder at first what's special about it, but that's because it's an unassuming affair that creeps up on you unawares. A pleasing blend of drum and bass, classical strings, brass, vocals and electronics, it's just a really nice album.

(Telegraph)

- A Trashmonk *Mona Lisa Overdrive***  
**B The Lightning Seeds *Tilt***  
**C Moby *Play***  
**D Witness *Before the Cairn***  
**E Underworld *Beaucoup Fish***  
**F Bows *Blush***

<b>About which record does the critic say that</b>	
<i>it includes three superb songs</i>	(0) <u>  D  </u>
he thought of leaving it out because it will be popular?	(86) _____
it charms you without you realising it?	(87) _____
it does not maintain the same high standard throughout?	(88) _____
it employs noises heard on the group's travels?	(89) _____
it is lively and cheerful?	(90) _____
it marks a return to the group's previous high standard?	(91) _____
people who don't like it must be mad?	(92) _____
he is happy that he is the only critic who chose it?	(93) _____
it caused a reader to doubt his judgement?	(94) _____
it contains more recordings than are usual?	(95) _____
it is easily the best dance record of the year?	(96) _____
it improves from beginning to end?	(97) _____
it sounds very sad all the way through?	(98) _____
it employs extracts from old records?	(99) _____
it does not sound British?	(100) _____

# T/5

2005/2006

ORSZÁGOS KÖZÉPISKOLAI TANULMÁNYI VERSENY

ANGOL NYELV

ELSŐ /ISKOLAI/ FORDULÓ

VÁLASZLAP

A feladatok megoldásához írószközön kívül más segédeszköz nem használható!

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 útmutató alapján. Továbbküldhetőek a legalább 70 pontra értékelt válaszlapok.

---

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	

29	
30	
31	
32	
33	
34	
35	
36	
37	
38	
39	
40	
41	
42	
43	
44	
45	
46	
47	
48	
49	
50	
51	
52	
53	

54	
55	
56	
57	
58	
59	
60	
61	
62	
63	
64	
65	
66	
67	
68	
69	
70	
71	
72	
73	
74	
75	
76	
77	

78	
79	
80	
81	
82	
83	
84	
85	
86	
87	
88	
89	
90	
91	
92	
93	
94	
95	
96	
97	
98	
99	
100	

Összpontszám: \_\_\_\_\_

Javító tanár aláírása: \_\_\_\_\_