



Nacionalni centar  
za vanjsko vrednovanje  
obrazovanja

A tanuló azonosító  
matricája

FIGYELMESEN  
RÁRAGASZTANI

# ENG A

## ANGOL NYELV

felső szint

OLVASÁS VIZSGA  
(Reading Paper)

ENG A IK-1 D-S037

ENG A.37.MA.R.K1.16



24757



12

# Angol nyelv

Üres oldal

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## ÁLTALÁNOS UTASÍTÁSOK

Figyelmesen olvassa el az összes utasítást és kövesse azokat.

Ne lapozzon, és ne oldja meg a feladatokat, amíg az ügyeletes tanár azt jóvá nem hagyja.

Ragassza fel az azonosító címkéket az összes vizsgaanyagra, amelyet a biztonsági zacskóban kapott.

Az Olvasás vizsga **70** percre tart.

A vizsga összekötési feladatokból, többszörös választási lehetőségu feladatokból és kiegészítendő feladatból áll.

- Az összekötési feladatokban **mindegyik** számmal jelölt tartalmat kösse össze azzal a megfelelő tartalommal, amely betűvel van megjelölve (1-es és 3-as feladatok).
- A többszörös választási lehetőségu feladatokban a több felkínált válasz közül csak egyet válasszon ki (2-es és 4-es feladatok).

Segítségként, a feladatok megoldásakor írhat ennek a vizsgafüzetnek az oldalain.

**A pontos válaszokat X jellel kell megjelölnie a válaszadó lapon.**

- A kiegészítendő feladatban az üresen hagyott részeket egészítse ki a hiányzó tartalom beírásával (5-ös feladat). A válaszokat **csak** a kijelölt helyre írja be ebben a vizsgafüzetben. Írjon olvashatóan. Az olvashatatlan válaszokért nulla (0) pont jár.

Használjon kizárólag golyóstollat, amellyel kék vagy fekete színnel lehet írni!

Amikor megoldotta a feladatokat, ellenőrizze a válaszokat.

Sok sikert kívánunk!

Ennek a vizsgafüzetnek 16 oldala van, ebből 2 üres.

Ha hibát követett el a válasz írásakor, javítsa ki így:

### a) zárt típusú feladat

Helyes



Hibás bevitel javítása

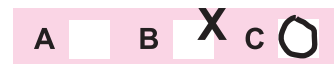


Átmásolt pontos válasz

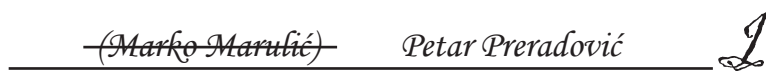


Rövidített aláírás

Helytelen



### b) nyílt típusú feladat



Áthúzott pontatlan válasz zárójelekben

Pontos válasz

Rövidített aláírás



# Angol nyelv

## Reading Paper

### Task 1

#### Questions 1-12

You are going to read an article in which people talk about their high school reunions. For questions 1-12, choose from the people A-F. Mark your answer on the answer sheet. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### High school reunion

A Adam	B Benjamin
I've seen all the photographs from the reunion. Betty is as gorgeous as when we dated. The others also don't seem to have changed much. Maybe a gray hair here and a pound there, but that's about it. I wish I'd been there. I'm sure I would have had a great time remembering the pranks we played on our teachers. I'll certainly try to stay in touch with my ex-classmates, especially now that I have moved to Australia. The job shortage at home simply forced me to make drastic changes in my life.	When I entered the hall, it was packed with plump, bald men and middle-aged women. At that moment it dawned upon me that I was no longer a young man either. I distinctly remembered all my classmates' names, but I couldn't put the faces and the names together. I wanted to leave straightaway. It was Linda, my wife, who stopped me, of course. Even during our school days she was more reasonable than me. At the time nobody believed we would last a month together. And now we have two sons and we run a family business.
C Conrad	D Danielle
That day I was in Stockholm at a meeting and managed to negotiate the takeover of a large pharmaceutical company. My flight was delayed, so I didn't even have time to change my clothes and I nearly missed the reunion. If only I had. I had been looking forward to it so much, but once I was there, I had a feeling I was among strangers. We had nothing to say to each other. That's sad considering how close we used to be. I should have left immediately. One thing is sure, I'll never go to a reunion again.	My husband and I almost didn't come at all because the babysitter was available only until 10. People were amazed to see us together as we had hardly ever spoken in high school. I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw my best school friend, Jessica, since I didn't expect to see her. I knew she spent a lot of time travelling around the world. Our paths had gone different ways after school, but she was as likeable as she had been 20 years ago and it was great talking to her. It was a shame we were the first to go.



# Angol nyelv

## Reading Paper

### E Ethan

In high school I was considered a nerd. Maybe it's because of the thick glasses and knitted pullovers I used to wear. So, I wondered what it would be like to meet again the people who had so often teased me. The way they behaved was surprisingly immature. As if there hadn't been a 15-year gap. I wouldn't mind seeing them again, though I doubt they will ever be any different. I don't bear any grudges. I am a successful and happy person now, but I wonder if they are.

### F Francesca

I was in two minds whether to go or not to go as I hadn't been in touch with any of my ex-classmates since school. When I finally made up my mind, it took me two weeks to decide what I would wear for the occasion. Being without work, I rarely buy fancy clothes these days and I wanted to wear something that would hide those 10 extra kilos. At the reunion, I felt uncomfortable and wanted to leave early, but I thought that would be impolite so I endured it.

### Which person...

- 0 was an excellent student?
- 1 is unemployed?
- 2 is a successful businessman?
- 3 thinks nothing has changed?
- 4 left early?
- 5 wouldn't like to see their classmates again?
- 6 lives abroad?
- 7 didn't feel good about their appearance?
- 8 married their high school sweetheart?
- 9 did not recognise almost anybody?
- 10 was disappointed?
- 11 was pleasantly surprised?
- 12 wasn't at the reunion?

	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C	D	E	F
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C	D	E	F
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



# Angol nyelv

## Reading Paper

### Task 2

#### Questions 13-18

Read the text below.

For questions 13-18, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

#### The Hunted

In the early nineteen-seventies, Mark Owens and Delia Jones, two fresh graduates in biology with promising career prospects, were seized by the idea of resettling in remotest Africa. Although people told them they were not realistic, the two persisted with their plan. Newly wed, the Owenses organized an auction, sold their possessions, and used the modest proceeds to buy camping equipment and a pair of one-way plane tickets to Johannesburg. When they arrived, in January 1974, Delia, the daughter of farmers from Toledo, Ohio, was twenty-four years old. Mark was twenty-nine, the divorced father of a four-year-old boy named Christopher.

Mark and Delia had scoured the map of Africa, searching for a site so isolated that its wildlife would have no knowledge, and no fear, of humans. They eventually found their way to a place called Deception Valley, in the Kalahari Desert of Botswana. The Owenses thought it was a perfect spot for them to make camp since the wildlife there had not been reduced in number by poaching, as it had been in other parts of Africa. Though the valley was in many ways an unforgiving place – temperatures can climb above a hundred and twenty degrees in summer – it was distant enough from the capital, Gaborone, to ensure that they would be left alone to do their work. The Kalahari is virtually empty of people: the Owenses later wrote of living with only “a few bands of Stone Age Bushmen in an area larger than Ireland.”

In their book *Cry of the Kalahari*, the Owenses described their dreadful living conditions: “Our major concern was having to ration ourselves to seven gallons of water each per week, for bathing, cooking, and drinking. The water from the drums tasted like hot metallic tea, and to cool it for drinking, we filled tin dinner plates and set them in the shade of the acacia. But if we didn’t watch it closely, the water would quickly evaporate or collect bees, twigs, and soil. After washing the dishes, we took sponge baths in the dishwater, then strained the coffee-colored liquid through a cloth into the truck’s radiator.”

Despite poverty, loneliness, and drought, they established a functional research station, and gained the trust of several prides of lions and clans of brown hyenas. Early on, Mark Owens went to South Africa to learn how to pilot small airplanes, and the Frankfurt Zoological Society, which became the Owenses’ most important sponsor, gave him money for a single-engine Cessna. He used the plane to survey the Kalahari’s wildlife, and he and Delia spent thousands of hours conducting close observation of the social life of hyenas, learning about their surprisingly communal behavior. By writing about the exploits of these predators in vivid and accessible prose, they attracted popular attention and funding for their work. They welcomed reporters who came to Deception Valley, and told their story not as one simply of research but of young love in a hard land.



# Angol nyelv

## Reading Paper


In “Kalahari Romance”, an article Mark Owens published in *International Wildlife*, he described his ideal day: “I land in the grass, most likely in a place never visited by modern man, and we sleep in the open under the wing. Now and then we wake to watch the gentle sweep of the Southern Cross constellation through the sky. Knowing that no one on Earth knows where we are, we feel special, as if we are the only two people in the universe. It’s like living a dream.”

<p><b>13</b> When they moved to Africa, Mark and Delia</p> <p><b>A</b> already had children.  <b>B</b> were already divorced.  <b>C</b> already had jobs.  <b>D</b> were already married.</p>	<p><b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>14</b> In the first paragraph the author states that Mark and Delia</p> <p><b>A</b> were not realistic in what they expected from Africa.  <b>B</b> went to Africa to study.  <b>C</b> got the money for moving to Africa from selling what they owned.  <b>D</b> had experience in running a farm.</p>	<p><b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>15</b> The decisive factor why Mark and Delia chose Deception Valley for their campsite was that</p> <p><b>A</b> there were no people there.  <b>B</b> it was remote.  <b>C</b> they could be alone.  <b>D</b> wildlife was abundant there.</p>	<p><b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>16</b> Mark and Delia were worried about the water they used primarily because of</p> <p><b>A</b> its impurity.  <b>B</b> its quantity.  <b>C</b> its taste.  <b>D</b> its temperature.</p>	<p><b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>



# Angol nyelv

## Reading Paper

<p><b>17</b> Mark and Delia got the money for their research from</p> <p><b>A</b> selling stories to sponsors. <b>B</b> giving accommodation to reporters. <b>C</b> writing about hyenas. <b>D</b> writing about their romance.</p>	<p><b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>18</b> According to Mark's description, his ideal day includes</p> <p><b>A</b> flying an airplane. <b>B</b> sleeping in a tent. <b>C</b> feeling lost. <b>D</b> bird-watching.</p>	<p><b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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# Angol nyelv

Reading Paper

## Task 3

### Questions 19-24

Read the text below.

For questions **19-24**, choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which best fits each gap.

There are **two** letters that you do **not** need.

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning (**0**).



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## Live Your Life

We often ask ourselves: Whose life are we living? Are we pursuing the things that really matter to us, and that give our lives personal meaning, or are we living according to other people's wishes?

In their work, psychologists observe many people's struggles to become who they were meant to be. (0) \_\_\_\_\_. It requires considerable courage and dedication. As E. E. Cummings said: "To be nobody-but-yourself – in a world that is doing its best, night and day, to make you everybody else – means to fight the hardest battle which any human being can fight; and never stop fighting."

Our personalities are under attack from several sources: primarily from pain and rejection throughout childhood and adolescence, but also due to struggles in personal relationships, the damaging forces of society, and existential realities that affect all people. (19) \_\_\_\_\_. And this involves hard work.

First, we need to eliminate the negative thoughts and attitudes towards ourselves and others that we adopted earlier in life. (20) \_\_\_\_\_. One involves identifying those critical inner voices through voice therapy, which is the process of putting into words the thoughts that are responsible for a person's behaviour. Another turns them into constructive thoughts and actions. (21) \_\_\_\_\_. Only then can we start expressing our own point of view, and challenge the power of the voices of our parents or peers.

Secondly, we need to change our personality traits that are a reflection of the negative traits of our parents and relatives. For example, in his therapy sessions a man was troubled when he heard the same words of criticism coming out of his mouth when talking to his son that his father had used when speaking to him. (22) \_\_\_\_\_. They were absolutely sure they never would. Changing unpleasant personality characteristics such as vanity, self-centredness, superiority, contempt... is a healthy way of saying goodbye to our past.

Third, to get rid of the more childish aspects of our personality, we need to give up the patterns of behaviour we developed while growing up, such as jealousy, envy, selfishness. It is interesting that the shields we formed to protect ourselves in the past now limit us in our adult lives. Many people cling to this out-dated way of responding to others and remain emotionally trapped in a kind of time warp. (23) \_\_\_\_\_. We also need to give up the hope of ever finding, in a new relationship, the love and security we missed as children. We are, actually, saying goodbye to childhood and trying to live as adults.

Lastly, we need to develop our own values, ideals, and beliefs rather than automatically accept those that we grew up with or those of our culture. (24) \_\_\_\_\_. This is the only way to resist the pressures of society and create a meaningful existence.



## Reading Paper

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0									X
19									
20									
21									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
22									
23									
24									

05

# Angol nyelv

## Reading Paper

### Task 4

#### Questions 25-32

Read the text below.

For questions 25-32, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### Clock change leaves teenagers more sleepy

Researchers at Surrey University have studied the effects of the move to British Summer Time (0) \_\_\_\_ teenage schoolchildren. They found that the amount they sleep decreases following the clock change and they can suffer (25) \_\_\_\_ sleep deprivation. They also found that (26) \_\_\_\_ before the change, the teenagers were getting less than the recommended hours of sleep.

The need for more sleep is something teenagers are (27) \_\_\_\_ with. Sleep researcher Joanne Bower said: "If we don't get enough sleep, we can find problems with performance, concentration, and mood. We're lucky we are quite (28) \_\_\_\_ in that we generally do have an amazing ability to bounce back."

The students were studied using wristwatches. These were (29) \_\_\_\_ constantly over a 10-day period before and after the clock change. The watches reliably indicated when the teenagers were awake and asleep. The researchers found that in the days following the clock change, the teenagers had on average less than six hours of sleep (30) \_\_\_\_ night.

Mrs Bower said: "The body clock, which makes sure the same things happen in the body (31) \_\_\_\_ the same time every day, undergoes a shift during adolescence. The shift includes a delay in the production of the sleep-promoting hormone, melatonin. This (32) \_\_\_\_ teenagers are awake later in the evening and find it difficult to rise early in the morning. Add this to the clock change, and teenagers may suffer more than most."

0

- A for
- B on
- C to
- D with

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| B | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/>            |


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01


# Angol nyelv

## Reading Paper

<b>25</b>  <b>A</b> hard <b>B</b> heavy <b>C</b> severe <b>D</b> strict	<b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>26</b>  <b>A</b> even <b>B</b> only <b>C</b> still <b>D</b> yet	<b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>27</b>  <b>A</b> engaged <b>B</b> experienced <b>C</b> familiar <b>D</b> used	<b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>28</b>  <b>A</b> concentrated <b>B</b> easy <b>C</b> optimistic <b>D</b> resilient	<b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>29</b>  <b>A</b> carried <b>B</b> carried out <b>C</b> observed <b>D</b> worn	<b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
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# Angol nyelv

## Reading Paper

<p><b>30</b></p> <p><b>A</b> a <b>B</b> during <b>C</b> in <b>D</b> on</p>	<p><b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>31</b></p> <p><b>A</b> at <b>B</b> for <b>C</b> in <b>D</b> on</p>	<p><b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>32</b></p> <p><b>A</b> causes <b>B</b> claims <b>C</b> means <b>D</b> signifies</p>	<p><b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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# Angol nyelv

## Reading Paper

### Task 5

#### Questions 33-40

Read the text below.

For questions 33-40, write **one** word which best completes each sentence.

Write your answer on the lines **below** the text.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### Fireballs over Chelyabinsk

Small pieces (0) \_\_\_ space debris (usually parts of comets or asteroids) that are (33) \_\_\_ a collision course with the Earth are called meteoroids. When meteoroids enter the Earth's atmosphere, they are called meteors. Most meteors burn up in the atmosphere, but if they survive the frictional heating and strike the surface of the Earth, they are called meteorites. Most of them do very (34) \_\_\_ damage.

However, the meteorite that exploded over central Russia in 2013 shot fireballs over a vast area causing a shock wave that smashed windows, damaged buildings and injured 1,200 people. People heading to work in Chelyabinsk, a city 1,500 km east of Moscow, heard (35) \_\_\_ sounded like an explosion, saw a bright light and then felt the sonic boom, (36) \_\_\_ to a Reuters correspondent.

The fireball, travelling (37) \_\_\_ a speed of 30 km per second, had blazed across the horizon. It left a long white trail that (38) \_\_\_ be seen as far as 200 km away. Car alarms went (39) \_\_\_, thousands of windows shattered and mobile phone networks were disrupted.

In the geologically (40) \_\_\_ so distant past, 49,000 years ago, the Earth was struck by a 50 meter nickel/iron meteorite that formed the Barringer Crater in Arizona, which is 1.2 kilometres across and 200 meters deep.

0      of

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

Ezeket a mezőket az értékelő tölti ki.

33   0   ☐   1   ☐   NO   ☐

34   0   ☐   1   ☐   NO   ☐

35   0   ☐   1   ☐   NO   ☐

36   0   ☐   1   ☐   NO   ☐

Ezeket a mezőket az értékelő tölti ki.

37   0   ☐   1   ☐   NO   ☐

38   0   ☐   1   ☐   NO   ☐

39   0   ☐   1   ☐   NO   ☐

40   0   ☐   1   ☐   NO   ☐



# Angol nyelv

Üres oldal

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