

Írásbeli érettségi tétel
a n g o l nyelvből
az alap- és fakultatív tanterv szerint
végzett vizsgázók számára

1. Egészítse ki a szöveget! Egy helyre csak egy szót írhat.

A Healthy Way of Life

To promote a healthy way of life the cliché is “You are what you eat”. They are always telling us in newspapers and magazines _____ eat low-fat food and to cut down on fat. Of course, if you are a vegetarian, you don't have to worry _____ fat.

The healthiest diets are in places like Greece _____ they eat olive oil, which belongs _____ a kind of fats which are healthier. They eat a lot of fresh fruit and tomatoes, and suffer from less heart disease although they smoke _____ lot in Greece. So it is always one step forward and three steps back.

We _____ eat more fibre, and that's another thing in favour of a vegetarian diet, because if you eat no meat, then you have _____ get your protein in some other way, for example by eating beans and brown rice, _____ are full of fibre. In England, they have breakfast cereals that _____ very healthy but have no taste at all.

9 pont

2. Fejezze be a megkezdett mondatokat úgy, hogy jelentésük minél inkább megegyezzen az előző mondatéval!

I won't go out tonight. I'm very tired.

I'm too _____.

They include the show in the price.

The show _____.

He was injured because he wasn't wearing a helmet.

He wouldn't _____.

I'm not sure if Jennifer is at home.

Jennifer might _____.

8 pont

3. Egészítse ki a szöveget a megadott szavakkal! A szavak a mondatba illő alakjukban állnak. Egy szó felesleges.

beginning, fears, founded, inhabitants, memory, middle, originally, part, rises, settled, steel

The Big Apple

When you approach New York from the sea you are overwhelmed by the sight of the famous skyline. You pass the Statue of Liberty which _____ about 300 feet from a small island in the _____ of the harbour. The statue was given by the people of France to the people of the US in 1884, in _____ of the French and American Revolution.

New York was _____ by Dutch merchants and immigrants at the _____ of the 17th century, and was _____ called New Amsterdam. The oldest and most important _____ of the city is the island of Manhattan. Here you can see the Manhattan skyline, whose towering buildings of _____ and glass have attracted people from all over the world. Generations of immigrants have come with their hopes and _____ to Manhattan. New York is a cosmopolitan city of about eight million _____, and even today there is a constant flow of new arrivals.

10 pont

4. Alkosson helyes mondatokat az összekevert szavakból! A mondatok első szavát megadtuk. A szavak a mondatba illő alakjukban állnak. Minden szót használjon fel!

• one / in / is / the / Europe / coldest / ~~Finland~~ / countries / of
Finland _____.

• to / take / forget / warm / with / ~~don't~~ / clothes / you / some
Don't _____.

• riding / ~~have~~ / ever / up / tried / bike / your / a / hill / you
Have _____?

• phone / so / your / loudly / shouldn't / ~~you~~ / mobile / talk / on
You _____.

8 pont

5. Olvassa el figyelmesen az angliai Nemzeti Örökség Alapítvány prospektusának részletét, és válaszoljon a kérdésekre röviden angolul!

What the National Trust Has for You

If you think the National Trust's job is to look after country houses and their contents, then you're only partly right. Besides the 250 historic buildings, the National Trust also preserves gardens and parks, woods, lakes and mountains, half our finest coastline, prehistoric and Roman sites, relics of our industrial past, more than a thousand farms – and even forty traditional villages.

Add to these its 165 shops, its welcoming restaurants offering local meals, its country parks and nature reserves, and its holiday cottages and summer festivals, then we can begin to appreciate the richness of the British heritage that's owned by the National Trust.

To keep all this going costs over £50 million a year. But the Trust is in no way a government agency. Receiving no regular official funding, it's kept alive by the private sector – by ordinary people like you and me. If you want to help, the best way is by joining the Trust.

National Trust houses offer fun for its members. Whatever you enjoy doing, the National Trust has something to offer you.

What do most people think the National Trust only preserves?

What natural treasures belong to the National Trust? Name three.

What kind of historic places does it look after?

What is special about their restaurants?

How much does the National Trust spend yearly?

How is the National Trust financed?

What is the purpose of this text?

6. Egészítse ki a párbeszédet, melyet egy angliai mozi pénztáránál folytat!

Cashier: Can I help you?

You: _____

Cashier: *The Lord of the Rings?* The next showing is at 8.15.

You: _____

Cashier: About two and a half hours. It's quite a long film, I'm afraid.

You: _____

Cashier: Anywhere you wish. I think the last rows are the best.

You: _____

Cashier: It's £5.90. Here you are. Cinema 4. Enjoy the film.

8 pont

7. Olvassa el a szituációt, és írja meg a levelet. Írjon kb. öt mondatot (kb. 50 szót)!

You've just passed your driving test. Write a postcard or an e-mail to your English friend telling him/her about

- the good news
- how many lessons you had
- the celebration
- your future driving plans

Dear

10 pont

A vizsgázó neve: _____ Pontszáma: _____

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Fordítsa az alábbi szöveget magyarra!

Teatime in Great Britain

Some visitors to Great Britain get the impression that it is always teatime, and they are not far wrong. "A nice cup of tea" is offered on every occasion at all hours of the day or night.

I was, for instance, travelling down overnight from the North of Scotland to London and sharing a sleeper with another Englishman, a stranger to me. For once I had managed to fall asleep fairly quickly, but my fellow traveller woke me up at about three o'clock in the morning with the words: "I thought you'd like to know we're at Birmingham. I managed to get two cups of tea on the platform. I felt sure you wouldn't want to miss a nice cup of tea. I can always sleep so much better after a cup of tea."

Tea making is an art, but it is one which has been mastered by the great majority of British people. In fact, tea drinking is almost a religion. To be without tea is a great disaster.

It is true that tea was not always the national drink of England, for particularly in the eighteenth century coffee houses were very popular. But then, in the early nineteenth century, coffee lost its influence and the praises of tea were sung. Thus a British writer said: "Thank God for tea. What would the world do without tea? I am glad I was not born before tea."
