ANGOL NYELV

EMELT SZINT

Olvasott szöveg értése
70 perc
TASK 1

Read this internet article on the dangers of listening to very loud music, and look at the summary. Your task is to fill the gaps in the summary (one word for each gap) on the basis of what the article says. An example has been given for you.

Clubbers risk premature deafness

Three out of four young people who go to clubs or concerts regularly are risking permanent hearing damage, research suggests.

The Royal National Institute for the Deaf (RNID) has found that of the two thirds of young people who regularly go clubbing, three quarters of them regularly experience signs of hearing damage after a night out. These include ringing in their ears and or dullness of hearing. The research also shows that while almost half of young people know that the ringing in their ears after a night out is a sign of damage, 59% are not aware this damage is irreversible.

Brian Dow, joint head of campaigns at RNID, said: "Social noise exposure has tripled in the UK since the early 1980s, meaning that it is now even more important for people to take steps to look after their hearing. Prevention is always better than cure, especially in this case as there is no remedy for hearing damage."

Campaign

The research has prompted RNID to launch a major campaign, Don't Lose the Music, targeted at clubbers, students and festival goers.

It aims to encourage young people to adopt a 'safe listening' approach by getting them to:

- take regular breaks from the dance floor in clubs and use chill-out areas to give ears a rest from loud music
- stand away from loudspeakers when in clubs or at gigs and concerts
- wear ear plugs if regularly exposed to loud music, e.g. as a frequent clubber, DJ or musician

RNID is also calling on the music industry to ensure speakers in clubs are placed safely and to take into account the potential hearing damage that could be caused by badly designed clubs when designing new venues.

The industry is also being urged to offer more chill-out space for clubbers so that they are able to take breaks from loud music.

Kim Morgan, deputy chief executive of The Persula Foundation, which funded RNID's research, said: "Hearing is like any other sense: your brain compensates for loss, until one day you realise that you can't hear properly.

"The big difficulty is that we were all brought up in a youth culture where 'If the music is too loud, you're too old', but too many people reach middle age and wish they'd listened to their parents.

"It is very difficult to tell someone to turn the volume down without seeming like a killjoy, but with more and more professional musicians and DJs treating their sense of hearing as the irreplaceable asset it is, it's becoming more viable to get the message across to everyone."

Survey findings

66% of young people (18-30) go clubbing at least once a month
73% of people who have ever been to a club, gig, concert or festival have had ringing in their ears
66% of those surveyed said they regularly experienced ringing in their ears
46% interviewed knew that ringing in the ears is a warning sign of damage
59% didn’t realise that the damage would be permanent

BBC News
Summary

Three quarters of regular club goers risk damaging their hearing permanently. Even after just one ______ (0) at a noisy concert they might suffer from ringing in the ears and dullness of hearing. Less than one in ______ (1) people realise that these are signs of permanent damage. Noise levels are ______ (2) times higher than twenty years ago and individuals should take greater ______ (3) to protect their hearing. Prevention is important because loss of hearing ______ (4) be cured. Don’t Lose the Music is the name of a campaign informing people on how to listen to music ______ (5). Apart from suggesting the use of ear plugs, they also advise concert goers to ______ (6) the dance floor regularly, and not to stand near loudspeakers. Those in the music industry are asked to make ______ (7) that potential damage from high ______ (8) levels is minimised and that new concert places are well ______ (9) to avoid these problems. Although enjoying loud music is still associated with being ______ (10), more and more musicians and DJs are taking steps to protect their hearing. It is hoped that this will help spread the message.

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TASK 2

Read this article about some new software. Some words have been removed from the text. Your task is to fill the gaps with the right words from the list. There is one more expression than you need. Put the letters in the white boxes below. An example has been given for you.

Digital maps tell the time

If you have ever wondered if you had enough time to stroll to the park in your lunch break, then the answer could lie in a system ______ (0) in Dublin.
A team at the MIT's Media Labs Europe has created a program that gives maps ______ (11). The system combines digital maps with information about walking speeds and ______ (12).
"Say that you have to be at the train station at 3 o'clock. The software draws a bubble around you showing everywhere that you could walk to and still get to ______ (13) on time," said researcher Brendan Donovan.
The software was developed by the Media Labs team to overcome the inability of normal maps to give you an idea of how long it would ______ (14) to get anywhere.

Free to roam

To use the program, you first need to ______ (15) you want to go on a PC or handheld computer. Then you ______ (16) and the amount of time you have, and the program does the rest. The end result is a bubble diagram showing how far you can roam and still get to your destination in time.
"The bubble is not a perfect circle as the software is taking account of actual street patterns and the ______ (17) of the city," explained Mr Donovan. "If you are heading in a direction that has to cross a river, you can't get ______ (18) you were walking straight down a street."
Mr Donovan says the system could become even more interactive if it were ______ (19) information about a city. "You could click on ______ (20) on the map and see what times the trains were running or see information about restaurants etc."
The system could soon be ______ (21) out of the research labs and into the High Street. The researchers say it could be used in kiosks at hotels or tourist information centres by visitors trying to ______ (22) they can squeeze into their day. The software could also be adapted for use on handheld computers that you can carry around.

**BBC News**
a) a sense of time  b) select where  c) developed by researchers  
d) physical features  e) time constraints  f) add your walking speed  
g) various locations  h) as far as if  i) proved by  
j) making its way  k) take you  l) combined with  
m) work out how much  n) your destination

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TASK 3

Read this article about how Eskimos build their traditional snow houses. The first part of some sentences has been removed. Decide which should go into which gap and write the letters in the white boxes. There is an extra letter that you do not need. An example has been given for you.

Why doesn’t an igloo melt inside?

Even though stone and wooden houses have become more popular among the Eskimos, they still construct the igloo for special occasions or while on a journey. ______ (0) it defies any kind of weather. ______ (23) about 1.5 metres long and 50 centimetres deep in a new snowdrift. ______ (24), blocks are cut with a knife. These are shaped so that they lean inward when set on edge. ______ (25) is laid and then shaved down so that as the Eskimo builds there will be a narrowing spiral. The material is cut from the inside of the house as the man works. Then a keystone, with edges wider above than below, is dropped into the space at the top. ______ (26) filled in with soft snow. A small igloo can be built in this way in a couple of hours. ______ (27) has been built, the woman takes over. She lights her blubber lamp and makes it burn as hot as possible. Then she closes the door with a block of ice and makes everything airtight. ______ (28) begins to melt. But because the dome’s roof is curved, the water doesn’t drip. ______ (29) gradually into the blocks so that they are nearly wet through. When the blocks are sufficiently wet, she puts out her lamp and opens the door. ______ (30) rushes in, and in a few minutes, the house is transformed from a fragile building of snow to a dome of ice! ______ (31) so strong that a polar bear can crawl over the roof without breaking it in. ______ (32) so solid and hard, it doesn’t melt and provides a snug shelter. Of course, when the winter ends and the temperature rises, the igloo does begin to melt, and it is usually the roof which first caves in.

Tell Me Why
a) A circle of these snowblocks
b) Then, from the face of the trench
c) Then all the cracks are
d) It is quickly built and
e) And because it is
f) A trench is cut
g) When the house
h) Now the snow
i) The intensely cold air
j) Instead, it soaks
k) In fact, the igloo
l) It is now

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TASK 4

Read this article about how various features of a house affect its price. There are a number of statements following the text. Your task is to match the statements to the numbered paragraphs. Remember that there is one more statement than you need. Write the letters in the white boxes. An example has been given for you.

Warning: he’ll knock £500 off the value of your home

Despite the smiling face, gnomes are likely to put off prospective buyers

0) It is the subject of ridicule and jibes over taste, but now the garden gnome has suffered a fresh blow with a new study that claims its presence in a garden can knock £500 off the value of the house.

Research conducted for the BBC among more than 7,800 home-owners lists the garden gnome as one of several design and decorating blunders that can cost home vendors thousands of pounds by lowering prices.

33) The greatest mistake to commit, the survey shows, is to install modern windows in a period property, which can knock £10,000 off a property’s value. But even allowing limescale to build up in the bathroom or painting walls in lurid colours can cost a vendor from £500 to £10,000.

34) Carpets in the bathroom or kitchen, which can give the impression that there is a dampness or plumbing problem being concealed, can lower the sale price of a house by as much as £13,000, according to the researchers.

35) Other costly faux pas include gloomy lighting, pebble-dashed walls and patterned carpets - lowering the potential value of a house by as much as £26,000 in total.

36) The figures were compiled for a new BBC series, in which two property consultants try to renovate houses and sell them for a profit, with the proceeds going to charity.

37) Justin Ryan and Colin McAllister, the two consultants featured in the programme, said that their survey indicated how much psychological factors influenced the sale of a house. “If you are walking towards a property and there are 25 garden gnomes in the garden, it makes a prospective buyer question the design sensibilities of the owner. A gnome can knock £500 off your house’s value.

38) “If you haven’t watered your plants, then it looks like you don’t care about your house. Similarly, if you have limescale in your bathroom, the subliminal message is that you could have plumbing problems,” said Mr Ryan.

39) The estimated drop in value for each “design crime” was calculated by Mr Ryan and Mr McAllister by comparing the “before and after” price of homes where such features had been present, and then removed.

40) One of the most common problems was a paint-spattered light switch. “It doesn’t sound like a major problem but a grubby light switch hints at old, possibly neglected wiring,” said Mr Ryan.

Thirty-three percent of property sellers overcrowd their living rooms with furniture, resulting in an estimated loss of £2,000. Fifteen per cent have stone cladding or pebble-dash on their outside walls, losing an estimated £3,000 per sale.

The Sunday Telegraph
a) A garden gnome not only indicates bad taste but also lowers the value of a house.
b) Once the mistakes were corrected it was possible to sell the houses at higher prices.
c) You are advised to limit the number of garden gnomes in your garden.
d) A relatively small thing can be a sign that something important is not in good working order.
e) Certain things can suggest that the seller is trying to hide something.
f) You shouldn’t give the impression that you are neglecting your property.
g) Building mistakes range from the relatively small to the really serious.
h) The research findings will be used in a television programme.
i) Badly lit houses also lose part of their value.
j) Buyers’ subjective impressions do matter.

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