

Azonosító
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ÉRETTSÉGI VIZSGA • 2020. május 7.

ANGOL NYELV

EMELT SZINTŰ ÍRÁSBELI VIZSGA

2020. május 7. 9:00

I. Olvasott szöveg értése

Időtartam: 70 perc

Pótlapok száma	
Tisztázati	
Piszkozati	

EMBERI ERŐFORRÁSOK MINISZTERIUMA

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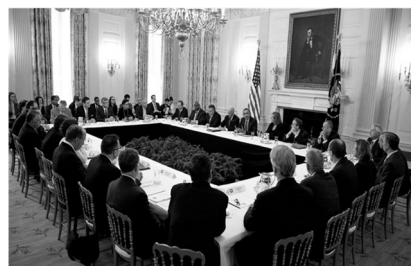
Fontos tudnivalók

- Az utasításokat pontosan kell követni. Csak az utasításban megadott helyre beírt megoldás fogadható el.
- Mindig csak egy megoldást szabad beírni.
- A betűjelek legyenek jól olvashatóak, az esetleges javítások pedig egyértelműek.
- A megadott szószámot nem szabad túllépni. Az összevont alakok egy szónak számítanak (pl. *“it’s”* egy szó, *“it is”* két szó).

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Task 1

- In this article about ‘Parkinson’s Law’ some parts of sentences have been left out.
- Your task is to complete the text by filling in the gaps (1-8).
- Write the appropriate letters (A-M) in the white boxes next to the appropriate numbers as in the example (0).
- There are three more letters than you need.



THE ‘LAW’ THAT EXPLAINS WHY YOU CAN’T GET ANYTHING DONE

“It is a commonplace observation that work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion.” British historian C. N. Parkinson wrote that opening line for an essay in 1955, (0) _____.

I think about it every time I have a deadline. How long it takes me to write a story (1) _____ when my deadline is and how much time I have until then. In his somewhat satirical essay Parkinson uses the example of an elderly lady writing a postcard to her niece. Since she has nothing else to do with her time, the otherwise simple task takes up her entire day. Parkinson’s original intention, though, was not to take aim at old lady letter-writers, (2) _____ : the bureaucratisation of the British Civil Service.

One scholar who has taken a serious look at Parkinson’s Law is Stefan Thurner, a professor at the Medical University of Vienna. Thurner says (3) _____ when the faculty of medicine at the University of Vienna split into its own independent university in 2004. Within a couple of years, he says, the Medical University of Vienna went from being run by 15 people to 100, (4) _____. “I wanted to understand what was going on there, and why my bureaucratic burden did not become lighter; (5) _____,” he says.

Parkinson pointed to two critical elements that lead to bureaucratisation: the tendency of managers to hire two or more subordinates to report to them, and the fact that (6) _____. Companies typically start with a flat hierarchy, perhaps two engineers. As the company grows, they hire assistants, (7) _____ and hire their own subordinates. “A pyramid starts to grow. When the pyramid gets very large and expensive, (8) _____. If the bureaucratic body is not drastically reduced at this stage, the company will die.”

(www.bbc.com)

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0)	C
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A) but at a different kind of inefficiency

1)		
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B) while the number of scientists stayed about the same

~~C) but the concept known as 'Parkinson's Law' still lives on today~~

2)		
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D) it might eat up all the company's profits

E) his observation was misinterpreted

3)		
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F) bureaucrats create work for other bureaucrats

G) your deadline is set by somebody else

4)		
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H) will largely depend on

I) he became interested in the concept

5)		
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K) you focus heavily on the task

L) on the contrary, it increased

M) who then get promoted

6)		
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7)		
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8)		
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Task 2

- Read this article about some new brain research and then read the gapped sentences (9-15) following it.
- Your task is to complete the sentences with **one word only** based on what the article says.
- Write the words on the dotted lines as in the example (0).



WHY SLEEP SHOULD BE EVERY STUDENT'S PRIORITY

It's hard to overstate the benefits of a night's rest for human memory, and neuroscientists are just beginning to understand why.

Jakke Tamminen has plenty of students who do that very studenty thing of staying up all night right before an exam, in the hope of stuffing in as much knowledge as they can. But "that's the worst thing you can do," the psychology lecturer at the UK's Royal Holloway University warns them. He should know. Tamminen is an expert on how sleep affects memory.

In Tamminen's ongoing research project, participants learn new vocabulary, then stay awake all night. Tamminen compares their memory of those words after a few nights, and then after a week. Even after several nights of recovery sleep, there is a substantial difference in how well they recall those words compared to the control group of participants who didn't face sleep deprivation.

"Sleep is really a central part of learning," he says.

Tamminen's sleep lab is a sparsely decorated room with a bed and a small electroencephalography (EEG) machine and monitor above the bed to detect activity in each research participant's brain, via electrodes placed on the head. These measure not only activity in different regions of the brain but also eye movement.

In the control room researchers can see in real time which parts of each volunteer's brain are being activated, for how long, and to what extent. It's easy to tell when a volunteer is in the rapid eye movement (REM) phase. But more critical to Tamminen's current research – and to sleep's role in language development more generally – is a non-REM phase of deep sleep known as slow-wave sleep (SWS). This phase is important for forming and retaining memories, whether of vocabulary, grammar or other knowledge. The interaction of different parts of the brain is key here. During SWS the hippocampus, which is good at quick learning, is in constant communication with the neocortex to consolidate knowledge for long term recall. The neocortex is the part of the brain that is involved in higher-order brain functions. The hippocampus might initially encode a new word learned earlier that day, but to truly consolidate that knowledge, to link new information with existing information, to spot patterns and find connections with other ideas – the neocortical system needs to get involved.

(www.bbc.com)

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- 0) The article is about why sleep is of key importance for _____ .
- 9) Scientists don't yet know everything about how sleep affects _____ .
- 10) In _____ opinion studying through the night before an exam is a bad strategy.
- 11) The _____ described in the article compares two groups' ability to remember newly learnt vocabulary.
- 12) Those who had a good night's sleep after learning the words remembered _____ than those who didn't.
- 13) Sleep scientists monitor eye movement as well as the activity of the _____ .
- 14) The hippocampus is responsible for _____ , short-term learning.
- 15) It is during the _____ phase that newly learnt knowledge gets consolidated.

- 0) *students*
- 9)
- 10)
- 11)
- 12)
- 13)
- 14)
- 15)

0)	
9)	
10)	
11)	
12)	
13)	
14)	
15)	

7 pont	
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Task 3

- Read this article about the dilemmas facing modern architecture and then read the questions (16-22) following it.
- Your task is to choose the option (A-D) that best corresponds to what the text says.
- Write your answers in the white boxes next to the numbers.



WHERE ARE THE ARCHITECTS WHO WILL PUT THE ENVIRONMENT FIRST?

Nearly 40% of UK greenhouse gas emissions are caused by the built environment, i.e. buildings, roads, parks, etc. This figure suggests that the design of buildings and the planning of cities can do much against climate crisis.

Architects like to think of themselves as public-spirited, well-intentioned people. The profession tends to attract people who want to change the world for the better. And what could matter more than the prevention of environmental and societal collapse? So what would architecture look like if all involved really and truly put climate at the centre of their concerns? Would there be no more concrete, given that the material has been fingered as particularly destructive? Or an end to towers covered with panels that have to be replaced every 30 years?

It is not enough to reduce what are called the “in-use” costs – heating, ventilation, lighting, water, waste, maintenance – but also the “embodied energy” that goes into construction and demolition: producing cement, steel and bricks, transporting materials, putting them in place, taking them down again and getting rid of them. There’s little point in building something that performs magnificently in use if it takes decades or centuries to pay back the cost of energy that went into its construction.

Painful choices may be required. It might mean some genuinely difficult dilemmas: concrete, if used properly, slows the rates at which a building cools down and warms up (good) but is made with cement, a material that single-handedly accounts for about 8% of the world’s carbon dioxide emissions (not good). Sustainable design should ideally help buildings which are all-round better, longer-lasting, more pleasurable, more beautiful.

The architectural profession needs to reconsider its value systems: what is considered good and what bad. Architects are still trained from their student days to perform in a competitive and individualistic profession. They get more glory for designing a singular new building than they would if they worked out a good way of insulating old houses. Yet, as most of the building stock of the future is already with us, and as demolition and rebuilding goes with getting rid of whatever went into making the original building, the latter achievement is likely to be more useful than the former.

(The Guardian)

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- 0) A) Most architects in the UK are deeply concerned about the environment.
 B) If better buildings were built, it could put an end to harmful emissions.
 C) The built environment causes nearly half the harmful emissions in the UK.
 D) In the UK, buildings contain an especially high amount of harmful materials.

0)	C
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- 16) A) Many architects have strong social values.
 B) Architects tend to think too well of themselves.
 C) Architecture often attracts the wrong kind of people.
 D) Architects can do more for the environment than other professions.

16)		
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- 17) A) Many architects do not really care about the environment.
 B) No more tower blocks should be built in the future.
 C) Better panels should be used so they don't have to be replaced every 30 years.
 D) It is difficult to say how to make architecture environment-friendly.

17)		
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- 18) A) Running a house uses up less energy than building it.
 B) Building a house is more harmful to the environment than running it.
 C) Architects need to consider all the energy consumption involved.
 D) It may take a very long time to pay back the cost of building a house.

18)		
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- 19) A) As a building material, concrete has both advantages and disadvantages.
 B) Certain kinds of cement are more environment-friendly than cheaper types.
 C) The main problem with concrete is that too much of it is produced.
 D) Sustainable design is regarded an impossible aim to achieve.

19)		
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- 20) A) Architects are far too individualistic.
 B) Most architects enjoy competition.
 C) Architects need to get their priorities right.
 D) Students should be taught how to insulate buildings.

20)		
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- 21) A) Most of the existing buildings will have to be pulled down in the future.
 B) Designing new buildings brings more prestige than improving old ones.
 C) Making existing buildings more environment-friendly is expensive.
 D) It can cost even more to demolish a building than it originally cost to build it.

21)		
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- 22) A) Demolishing old buildings is a good way of protecting the environment.
 B) Reusing materials that went into the construction of a building is costly.
 C) Demolishing an old building is often less expensive than preserving it.
 D) Improving an old building can be a better choice than demolishing it.

22)		
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Task 4

- Read this article about electric scooters and then read the statements (23-30) following it.
- Your task is to decide if the statements are true or not.
- Mark a statement A if it is true according to the article.
- Mark it B if it is false according to the article.
- Mark it C if there is not enough information in the text to decide if the sentence is true or not.
- An example (0) has been given for you.
- A = TRUE B = FALSE C = THE TEXT DOES NOT SAY



WATCH OUT... A SCOOTER!

If you're spending time in Paris and decide to check out one of the 20,000 electric scooters buzzing along its boulevards, you might want to think about how you ride and where you end up parking.

Over the past year the city has become awash with the zippy two-wheelers, with 12-plus start-ups offering the chance to download an app and dash across the Seine for not much more than the cost of a metro ticket. But the scooters' popularity, and the relative lack of rules around their use, has prompted City Hall to impose overdue restrictions, with fines for driving them on the pavement or parking them in doorways, crosswalks and other busy places.

After scores of injuries, residents have been loudly complaining about the scooters, which are expected to number up to 40,000 by the end of this year.

From next month, a spot fine of 35 euros will be levied on bad parking, while those caught on the sidewalk will be hit with a 135-euro penalty. A speed limit of 20 km/h has been imposed across the capital.

Even before the legislation kicks in, police have been stepping up their efforts. More than 1,000 tickets have been issued and about 600 scooters seized, authorities said, and a new surveillance force has been set up. The scooters have been described as "anarchic", and many people say "the law of the jungle" reigns in the city.

To regulate the number of scooters, City Hall has introduced a fee of 50 euros per scooter for the first 499 units, rising to 65 euros for companies operating more than 3,000. Despite the efforts to limit wild scooter riding, pedestrians remain skeptical. "The fines make sense, but can we enforce them and how?" asked Yuwei Yeh, a 47-year-old commercial retailer.

Karim Coulibaly, a 22-year-old employee with Lime, one of the scooter operators, said he thought the new laws would not limit the use of electric scooters, but that it was a good thing they are being moved off sidewalks and on to roads. He added that the company had introduced designated parking zones and had not seen a significant number of vehicles seized.

(reuters.com)

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		pontszám	
		maximális	elért
I. Olvasott szöveg értése	Task 1	8	
	Task 2	7	
	Task 3	7	
	Task 4	8	
VIZSGAPONT ÖSSZESEN		30	

dátum

javító tanár

	pontszáma egész számra kerekítve	
	elért	programba beírt
I. Olvasott szöveg értése		

dátum

dátum

javító tanár

jegyző

Megjegyzések:

1. Ha a vizsgázó a II. írásbeli vizsgarész megoldását elkezdte, akkor ez a táblázat és az aláírási rész üresen marad!
2. Ha a vizsga az I. vizsgarész teljesítése közben megszakad, illetve nem folytatódik a II. vizsgarésszel, akkor ez a táblázat és az aláírási rész kitöltendő!

Azonosító
jel:

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ÉRETTSÉGI VIZSGA • 2020. május 7.

ANGOL NYELV

EMELT SZINTŰ ÍRÁSBELI VIZSGA

2020. május 7. 9:00

II. Nyelvhelyesség

Időtartam: 50 perc

Pótlapok száma	
Tisztázati	
Piszkozati	

EMBERI ERŐFORRÁSOK MINISZTERIUMA

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Fontos tudnivalók

- Minden kérdéshez csak egy megoldás írható. **Több beírt megoldás esetén a válasz akkor sem fogadható el, ha köztük van a jó megoldás is.**
- Csak az utasításban megadott helyre írt megoldás értékelhető.
- Javítani lehet, de az legyen egyértelmű.
- Amikor a feladat megoldásaként önálló betűt kell beírni, az legyen egyértelműen azonosítható.
- **A nyelvhelyességi vagy helyesírási szempontból hibás megoldás nem fogadható el!**

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Task 1

- You are going to read an article about a London pub's offer for lonely people.
- Some words are missing from the text.
- Use the words in brackets to form the words that fit in the gaps (1-9).
- Then write the appropriate form of these words on the lines after the text.
- There might be cases when you do not have to change the word in brackets.
- Use only one word for each gap.
- There is an example (0) at the beginning.



FREE CHRISTMAS MEAL FOR LONELY PEOPLE

This will be the fourth time that The Alexandra, a pub in (0) _____ (*centre*), Wimbledon, has provided a free Christmas lunch to people spending the holiday by (1) _____ (*they*). Landlords Mick and Sarah Dore dished up 62 roasts last year and are aiming for 100 this year. But, they say, “getting people to come out of the house is (2) _____ (*unbelievable*) difficult.”

Loneliness (3) _____ (*special*) are well aware of the problem. Jill Mortimer, psychologist at Age UK, told *The Independent* that “some people are actually hiding, especially due to (4) _____ (*ability*) or grief,” and that many feel ashamed of being lonely. Weeks of (5) _____ (*investigate*) of “what’s stopping them from connecting” may be necessary to convince someone to come out of their shell, she said, adding that men in particular are more (6) _____ (*like*) to attend events if they can play an active role.

To get people (7) _____ (*involve*) was one of the reasons The Alexandra upgraded their previous offer of a drink at Christmas to include a meal. “Once we had a (8) _____ (*widow*) come in and I sat and had a couple of pints with him,” said Mr Dore. “He obviously had (9) _____ (*where*) to go. I said: “Why don’t you come and have dinner with us, the staff and my family?”

“He said he wouldn’t because he had somewhere else to go – and he clearly didn’t have. It was really the interaction with him that year that made me think we should offer food as well.”

(www.independent.co.uk)

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- 0).....*central*.....
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- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)

1)	
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Task 2

- You are going to read an article about a famous Italian town. Some words are missing from the text.
- Choose the most appropriate answer from the options (A-D) for each gap (10-18) in the text.
- Write the letter of the appropriate answer in the white box.
- There is one example (0) at the beginning.



THE ITALIAN TOWN THAT CELEBRATES UGLINESS

Celebrating “ugliness” for the past 140 years, Piobbico (0) _____ famous for being the world capital of ugly people.

Hidden in a valley in central Italy, Piobbico is a handsome medieval town surrounded by lush forests. But (10) _____ its picture-perfect setting, Piobbico is famous for the “ugliness” of its people.

Since 1879, this small town has been home to the Club dei Brutti (“The Ugly Club”), an association (11) _____ members believe that “a person is what he is and not what he looks like.” Over the generations, (12) _____ started as a utopian idea has blossomed into a worldwide movement.

“The Ugly Club” originally started as a matchmaking service for the town’s single women. As it grew, local folk made it their mission (13) _____ society that inner beauty is more important than one’s physical (14) _____, and in 2007, Piobbico unveiled a statue dedicated to ugly people in the town’s square.

Today, it is (15) _____ to become a part of the club. Senior members just have to judge and rank the “ugliness” of potential members, which (16) _____ range from “unspecified” to “extraordinarily ugly”.

On the first Sunday of September, people gather from all over the world to take part in Piobbico’s annual Festival of the Ugly, (17) _____ members elect the club’s president; sign up new members; and eat local truffles and pasta. In a country (18) _____ emphasis on making a beautiful impression, this corner of Italy is proving that being genuine and unconventional may shine brightest.

(<http://www.bbc.com>)

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0)	A was becoming	B had become	C has become	D must become	0)	C	
10)	A since	B despite	C although	D considering	10)		
11)	A whose	B while	C which	D with	11)		
12)	A it	B which	C what	D then	12)		
13)	A that reminds	B to remind	C reminding	D so that remind	13)		
14)	A attitude	B attempt	C approach	D appearance	14)		
15)	A a kind of easy	B quite an easy	C enough easy	D easy enough	15)		
16)	A can	B should	C need	D would	16)		
17)	A and after	B therefore	C those	D in which	17)		
18)	A placing much of	B to place lots of	C placing so much	D that places a lot	18)		

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Task 3

- You are going to read an article about a special way of helping people. Some words are missing from the text.
- Your task is to write the missing words on the dotted lines (19-26) after the text.
- Use only one word in each gap.
- There is an example (0) at the beginning.



PEANUT BUTTER AND JELLY PAYMENT FOR PARKING TICKETS

The University of Alaska's Anchorage campus has (0) _____ annual tradition that serves a unique role in fighting student hunger.

The campus is taking an unusual step to help students (19) _____ need. Once a year, anyone with unpaid parking fines will be able to (20) _____ down on, or even cover, the cost of their parking tickets (21) _____ donating peanut butter and jelly. The food goes to the university's emergency cache, a stored supply of food (22) _____ provides food to students who face hunger regularly. The drive typically runs for two weeks. This year, through a partnership with the on-campus dining facilities, the second week will focus (23) _____ collecting canned soup for the program.

Parking fees can be cancelled out by different amounts depending on the size of any donation, but (24) _____ is a limit to how far you can spread that peanut butter. Parking services limited the number of PB&J payments to two parking tickets per individual.

Two 16 oz. jars will be good for a \$10 credit, three jars will cover a \$35 citation, and five jars will cover a \$60 ticket. Tickets must (25) _____ been issued within the past 45 days. "Any nut, butter-almond, cashew, peanut butter or any flavour jam, jelly, marmalade, preserves etc. will be accepted. All donations have to be commercially produced (no home canning), unopened and (26) _____ past their 'best before' date," UAA Parking Service said on its webpage.

(<https://www.nbc15.com>)

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- 19)
- 20)
- 21)
- 22)
- 23)
- 24)
- 25)
- 26)

19)	
20)	
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22)	
23)	
24)	
25)	
26)	

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Task 4

- You are going to read an article about an unusual pharmacy. In most lines there is one word that should not be there. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text.
- Read the text and then copy the extra word in the space provided after each line.
- Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (✓).
- The task begins with two examples (0).



POETRY PHARMACY

The majority of people who've visited the world's first poetry pharmacy have been

0)	looking for help to reduce down the stresses and strains of modern life.	0)	<i>down</i>	
0)	Based in Bishops Castle, it is the brainchild of poet Deborah Alma,	0)	✓	
27)	who then prescribes poems, not pills, to her 'patients'. Ms Alma, who	27)		
28)	is a poet herself, arranges the books in her shop according to 'mood' as	28)		
29)	she believes in poetry can help deal with a whole range of conditions,	29)		
30)	such as exhaustion, stress and broken hearts. She also runs to poetic	30)		
31)	consultations, inviting her 'patients' into a consultation room, asking	31)		
32)	from them a list of questions and then 'prescribing' a carefully chosen	32)		
33)	personal poem. She said: "When I give a poem to someone other it	33)		
34)	becomes theirs and they hardly own it. They stick it on their fridge and	34)		
35)	it can be enough inspiring and encouraging." At the Poetry Pharmacy	35)		

they believe getting the right poem to the right person can make a difference.

(<https://news.sky.com>)

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This is the end of this part of the exam.

Azonosító
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ÉRETTSÉGI VIZSGA • 2020. május 7.

ANGOL NYELV

EMELT SZINTŰ ÍRÁSBELI VIZSGA

2020. május 7. 9:00

III. Hallott szöveg értése

Időtartam: 30 perc

Pótlapok száma	
Tisztázati	
Piszkozati	

EMBERI ERŐFORRÁSOK MINISZTERIUMA

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TASK 1

- In this section you will hear a linguist talk about the origins of some interesting English phrases.
- Your task will be to decide whether the following statements are true, false or we do not know because the text does not say, and write the appropriate letter in the boxes on the right. Write A if the statement is true, write B if the statement is false, and write C if the text does not say.
- First, you will have some time to look at the task, and then we will play the whole recording in one piece.
- Then you will hear the recording again, but this time we will play the text in shorter sections to give you enough time to write down your answers.
- A= TRUE B= FALSE C= THE TEXT DOES NOT SAY



✓ *Some English phrases are rather difficult to understand.*

A

1. In the 19th century, some Englishmen used French swear words in their conversations.

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2. The relationship between France and England has always been harmonious.

--

3. Certain bars in America used to offer a free drink to people who ate lunch there.

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4. Some dishonest bartenders secretly added extra salt to the food in these saloons.

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5. The phrase “*mind your Ps and Qs*” can refer to the use of swear words.

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6. A pint is twice as much as a quart.

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7. In medieval times, only the very rich used spoons.

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8. Giving silver spoons to babies as a gift is an international tradition.

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That is the end of TASK 1.

8 pont	
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TASK 2

- In this section you will hear about what some foreign visitors found interesting about Hungary.
- Your task will be to circle the letter(s) of the correct answer(s) in the boxes on the right. Please note that in this task **both answers may be correct**. However, there is always at least one correct answer. This means you might have to circle **one or two** letters.
- First, you will have some time to look at the task, and then we will play the whole recording in one piece.
- Then you will hear the recording again, but this time we will play the text in shorter sections to give you enough time to write down your answers.



- ✓ *It's no wonder the cultures of Hungary and the UK differ, as they are separated by ...*
A) many countries and the North Sea.
B) 1,831 kilometres.

<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B
----------------------------	----------------------------

9. Both of the speaker's friends ...
A) enjoyed their stay in Hungary.
B) found certain things very irritating about Hungary.

<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B
----------------------------	----------------------------

10. Both visitors said that in the future they might ...
A) come back to Hungary.
B) move to Hungary.

<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B
----------------------------	----------------------------

11. Kate was ...
A) surprised and a bit shocked by the Hungarian gestures of affection.
B) really glad that she was welcomed so warmly.

<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B
----------------------------	----------------------------

12. Kate was surprised that the speaker's friends ...
A) were too shy to speak English at first.
B) spoke such good English.

<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B
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13. Kate thought that ...
A) it was strange that Hungarians didn't form a queue at bus stops.
B) queueing up at bus stops makes life easier for passengers.

<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B
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14. While both guests liked Hungarian cuisine in general, ...
A) Kate found some dishes somewhat too spicy.
B) Oliver thought paprika chicken was a bit too greasy.

<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B
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15. The weather was ...
A) far too hot for them in Hungary.
B) quite cool in Britain when the guests left for Budapest.

<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B
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That is the end of TASK 2.

7 pont	
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TASK 3

- In this section, you will hear about the rather strict laws and fines Venice has recently introduced.
- Your task will be to write one word in each of the gaps below using the exact words you hear in the recording.
- First, you will have some time to look at the task, and then we will play the whole recording in one piece.
- Then you will hear the recording again, but this time we will play the text in shorter sections to give you enough time to write down your answers.



✓ The Venice police fined the German tourists because they were caught**making**.....
.....**coffee**.....

16. In addition to the €950 fine, the backpackers were also asked to
the

17. The police learnt about the offence when it was to them
by a(n)

18. Some of the laws Venice has introduced – such as the fine for littering, for example – are
quite and

19. The offence of carries a fine of
€420.

20. Another offence besides walking around in the city in swimsuits that leads to a fine of €200
is not a(n) in public places.

21. Simply a(n) is punishable by €100
in Venice.

22. The mess left by and stray adds
up to a £5 million a year cleaning bill in Venice.

23. On account of the enormous number of visitors every year, Venetians have long complained
about

24. People who are caught in the are
faced with the heaviest fine of €450.

25. Last December, the city also decided to introduce a(n)
..... of up to £10 for short-stay tourists.

That is the end of Task 3, and also the end of the Listening Exam.

10 pont	
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		pontszám	
		maximális	elért
III. Hallott szöveg értése	Task 1	8	
	Task 2	7	
	Task 3	10	
FELADATPONT ÖSSZESEN		25	
VIZSGAPONT ÖSSZESEN		30	

dátum

javító tanár

	pontszáma egész számra kerekítve	
	elért	programba beírt
I. Olvasott szöveg értése		
II. Nyelvhelyesség		
III. Hallott szöveg értése		

dátum

dátum

javító tanár

jegyző

Megjegyzések:

1. Ha a vizsgázó a IV. írásbeli vizsgarész megoldását elkezdte, akkor ez a táblázat és az aláírási rész üresen marad!
2. Ha a vizsga a III. vizsgarész teljesítése közben megszakad, illetve nem folytatódik a IV. vizsgarésszel, akkor ez a táblázat és az aláírási rész kitöltendő!

Azonosító
jel:

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ÉRETTSÉGI VIZSGA • 2020. május 7.

ANGOL NYELV

EMELT SZINTŰ ÍRÁSBELI VIZSGA

2020. május 7. 9:00

IV. Íráskészség

Időtartam: 90 perc

Pótlapok száma	
Tisztázati	
Piszkozati	

EMBERI ERŐFORRÁSOK MINISZTERIUMA

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Fontos tudnivalók

Mindkét feladatot meg kell írni!

A pontozott sorokra kell írni!

Ügyeljen a megadott szószámra! Amennyiben a létrehozott szöveg jelentősen eltér (rövidebb, hosszabb) a megadott szóintervallumtól, az pontlevonással jár.

Task 1

You are preparing for a holiday in Scotland and you have found the following interesting advertisement:

A fascinating way to spend holidays – The Open Book is a cozy apartment with a bookshop downstairs where you can help out during your stay.



Wigtown is a beautiful little town in Scotland, full of friendly people and with a bookshop where you will have a chance to help out during your stay in the apartment upstairs.

You can rent The Open Book on Airbnb; the minimum stay is six nights. You'll have your own two-person apartment upstairs with the bookshop on the ground floor. It is the centre of local social life: a place for the regular meetings of the Knitting Society and the Crime and Mystery Club,

board game and music afternoons and the kids' library at the weekend. Local people just pop in all the time, for tea and biscuits and a chat.

You will help out in the bookshop 3 hours a day. Which part of day is your choice, and you are also warmly welcome to take part in any of the social events. Obviously, you'll be given advice and assistance by a team of The Wigtown Festival volunteers, who will make sure you'll become part of the community and feel nothing except happiness.

Interested? Email Richard: rbennett.openbook@uk

(<https://ebookfriendly.com/wigtown-apartment>)

Write an email of 120-150 words to Richard in which you

- tell him why you are interested and how long you plan to stay and ask about the price,
- ask him about your responsibilities in the bookshop and the type of help you will get,
- tell him which social event(s) you find most interesting and ask for more details.

Begin your email like this

Dear Richard,

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Task 1

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Task 2

You have found the following post on the internet forum *Q&A*:

Laura D

Hello guys, I need your help: I'm 17 and in my last year at school. I live with my parents, but as my dad works on a ship and doesn't come home for months, it's my mum most of the time. She is extremely supportive and generous in many ways (art classes, gym membership, expensive clothes, etc), but she can't control her emotions and regularly loses her temper for no reason at all. A single wrongly interpreted tone will make her yell at me furiously, no matter where we are and who else can hear.

The other day she stormed into my room when my two best friends were there and made a scene because she couldn't find her purse and assumed I had taken it. It was extremely embarrassing! However, the worst is when she also belittles me by criticizing me for practically everything: my hairstyle, the way I use my phone, even the way I help *her* around the house. She may not mean to hurt me, but it does hurt, a lot.

I love my mum, I do, but I feel I can't put up with her behaviour any longer. I'm even considering leaving home. Luckily my 20-year-old sister lives in digs and I hope she would let me stay with her. On the other hand, it would be a very drastic step driving my mum, who I know loves me in spite of everything, to despair and would probably split the family.

I can't decide what to do. Any ideas?

(<https://www.quora.com>)

Write a comment of 200-250 words in which you give your ideas

- what you think of criticizing each other in the family,
- what you think of Laura's mother's behaviour,
- what you think Laura should do,
- whether you have heard of a similar situation and what the solution was.

Begin your comment like this:

Hi Laura,

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A 2. feladat értékelése:

A feladat teljesítése, a megadott szempontok követése	4	
Szövegalkotás	5	
Szókincs, kifejezésmód	3	
Nyelvhelyesség, helyesírás	3	
Összesen	15	

This is the end of this part of the exam.

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		pontszám	
		maximális	elért
IV. Íráskészség	Task 1	15	
	Task 2	15	
VIZSGAPONT ÖSSZESEN		30	

dátum

javító tanár

	pontszáma egész számra kerekítve	
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dátum

dátum

javító tanár

jegyző