

Név: _____ Osztály: _____
Iskola (ahonnan jöttél): _____
Felkészítő tanár neve: _____

Szeretettel köszöntünk a 109 éves Pécsi Janus Pannonius Gimnáziumban!

MEGYEI ANGOL VERSENY (8. OSZTÁLY) 2021

Ellenőrizd, hogy a 7 oldal 10 feladattal maradéktalanul megvan-e! A feladatlapok kitöltéséhez csak tollat használhatsz. Ha bármit elrontanál, a javítást jelöld egyértelműen! *Hibajavítót ne használj!* Kérjük, hogy a munka megkezdése előtt figyelmesen olvasd el a feladatokat!

A verseny időtartama 60 perc



1. Read the text about Alcatraz



Alcatraz is a small, rocky island in San Francisco Bay in the USA. It is 2.4 kms from the shore and the sea around the island is very dangerous. The water is very cold and there are fast, strong currents. In the 19th century the American government realized it was the ideal place to put dangerous prisoners, because it is very difficult to reach and even more difficult to escape from. So they built a prison on the island and from the 1930s to the 1960s it was the toughest prison in the USA. Over 1600 prisoners stayed on the island, including America’s most violent bank robbers and murderers. The most famous prisoner was the gangster Al Capone. But the prison was never full and it was too expensive to run, so the government finally decided to close it. Alcatraz became a museum and is now one of San Francisco’s most popular tourist attractions, with more than one and a half million visitors a year.

Find adjectives in the text with the *opposite meaning* to the ones in the list. There is an example at the beginning.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| <i>unpopular</i> | <u>popular</u> | | |
| cheap | _____ | large | _____ |
| easy | _____ | safe | _____ |
| empty | _____ | slow | _____ |
| hot | _____ | weak | _____ |

Answer the questions. Give *short answers*. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 0. What is Alcatraz? | <u>a small, rocky island</u> |
| 1. How far is Alcatraz from the shore? | _____ |
| 2. Why is it dangerous to swim around the island? | _____ |
| 3. For how long was the island a prison? | _____ |
| 4. Who was the most famous prisoner there? | _____ |
| 5. Why did the government close it? | _____ |
| 6. How many people visit it every year? | _____ |

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2. Write one name for each of the following groups. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- 0. pig, dog, sheep, lion**
- iron, silver, copper, lead
 - wren, pigeon, thrush, eagle
 - beech, poplar, oak, willow
 - shirt, tie, blouse, dress
 - beer, milk, water, paraffin

0	A	N	I	M	A	L	S
1		E					
2			R				
3			E				
4				T			
5						D	

5p/

3. The words in the sentences below are jumbled up. Form the correct sentences and write them on the dotted lines. The first word is there for you. You have to use each word. Do not change the form of the words. *There is an example (0) at the beginning.*

a. do/road/would/saw/you/a/if/what/accident/you

What... would you do if you saw a road accident.....?

1. seen/said/good/Judy/day/before/had/film/the/she/a

Judy

2. to/where/you/station/the/is/happen/do/train/know

Do ?

3. be/working/all/I/afternoon/will

I

4. the/better/her/truth/had/you/tell

You

5. words/can/know/speak/better/the/English/more/you/the/you

The

5/

4. Change the word BEAR into COAT in eleven stages, changing only one letter at a time.

	BEAR	
1. What deaf people cannot do.	.....
2. The noun from hot.	.....
3. Vegetarians would not eat this.	.....
4. For example, lunch.	.....
5. Lives in the sea.	.....
6. What a salesman must do.	.....
7. Every church has one.	.....
8. Something you wear around your waist.	.....
9. You slide this across to fasten a door or window.	.....
10. A type of pistol	.....
11. A piece of clothing we wear in winter	COAT	10/

5. Put the words in brackets into the correct tense. *There is an example (0) at the beginning.*

Dear Sam,

Greetings from London! The weather 0)___ is___ (be) Warm and sunny and I 1)_____ (have) a wonderful time. I 2)_____ (stay) with my Uncle Douglas. He 3)_____ (live) in the city centre.

I 4) _____ (already/ see) Buckingham Palace. We 5) _____ (visit) it on Friday. I 6) _____ (buy) some postcards there. I 7) _____ (also/ go) to Harrods. My uncle 8) _____ (take) me there yesterday afternoon, but we 9) _____ (not buy) anything. I 10) _____ (eat) in an Indian restaurant too. We 11) _____ (go) there last night and I 12) _____ (have) a very hot curry!

There are a lot of things I 13) _____ (not do) yet. I 14) _____ (not be) to Covent Garden or Trafalgar Square yet. We 15) _____ (plan) to go to Hyde Park tomorrow.

London is a fascinating city - you must come here one day. Anyway, I 16) _____ (return) home on 15th June, I 17) _____ (call) you then.

Best wishes,

Ann

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6. In each of the following extracts from a newspaper there is a misprint (usually a word) which completely changes the meaning of the sentence. Write down the word which is wrong and also the one which should have been used instead. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

	Misprint	Correct word
0. A thief went into the changing room at Hastings United football club. Honey was taken from the pockets of five players.	...honey...	...money...
1. Woman wanted to share fat with another.
2. The man was holding a gin as he entered the bank.
3. Detectives kept a witch on the house for two weeks.
4. All the bridesmaids wore red noses.
5. Lady required for 12 hours per week to clean small officers at Station Road, Oxford.

5/

7. Correct the sentences. There might be correct sentences. If a sentence is correct put a tick (✓). If there is a mistake, underline it and correct it. There might be more than one mistake in a sentence. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0. I live in Pécs. ✓

0. I can not see much people on the street. cannot, many, in

1. On Christmas we had lunch with mine relatives. _____
2. She comes to school with bus. _____
3. Budapest is bigger then any other town in Hungary. _____
4. How many money do you have? _____
5. She has the best marks in English. _____
6. There are two womans in front of the door. _____

7/

8. In the following dialogue, the part of Jennifer has been left out. Put in the sentences she uses in the right order from the box below. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- A bar of Dove, please.
- And a dozen eggs, please.
- Haven't you?
- A packet of crisps, please. And a bar of soap.
- Standard, please.
- Yes, thanks.
- Thank you. Cheerio.
- *Hello, Mr Davies. I'd like half a pound of butter, please.*
- And a tin of pears, please.
- No, just one more thing-a pound of cheese, please.
- All right. I'll take a tin of peaches, then.

Mr Davies: Hello, Jenny. What can I do for you?

(0) Jennifer: ...*Hello, Mr Davies. I'd like half a pound of butter, please.*

Mr Davies: Yes. Anything else?

1. Jennifer:
Mr Davies: Large or standard?
2. Jennifer:
Mr Davies: Here you are.
3. Jennifer:
Mr Davies: Oh, I'm afraid we haven't got any pears left.
4. Jennifer:
Mr Davies: No, but we've got lots of peaches.
5. Jennifer:
Mr Davies: Right you are. Anything else?
6. Jennifer:
Mr Davies: Yes. Now, what sort of soap do you want?
7. Jennifer:
Mr Davies: Right. Is that all?
8. Jennifer:
Mr Davies: Cheddar?
9. Jennifer:
Mr Davies: Right, then, let's me see now... That's 1.51 altogether please, Jenny. (Jennifer hands him 2 pounds) Thank you. And 49p change.
10. Jennifer:
Mr Davies: Cheerio, love.

10

9. Read through the sentences and fill in the missing words, all of which begin with “-IN”.

There is an example (0) at the beginning.

I	N	S	I	D	E					
I	N					N				
I	N			M						
I	N			L						
I	N					I				
I	N		E							

0. The opposite of outside

1. The opposite of guilty.
2. The money you get as a payment for work.
3. To breathe in.
4. You need these before you start to make a cake.
5. A beetle is one of these.

5/

10. Read the article about police uniforms. Match headings A – G with paragraphs 1 – 5 in the article. There are two headings you do not need.

Same job, different uniform

Find out what the police wear in five European countries

1 _____

For eight months a year the police in Sweden wear a dark blue cap to go with their dark blue jacket and trousers. But from the end of May to the end of September, they wear their white summer caps. Both caps are easy to carry, so the officers often take them off, especially when they are driving. This makes the uniform more comfortable.

2 _____

In Italy, the police (Polizia) wear a blue jacket and grey trousers with a purple stripe, but the military police (Carabinieri) have a different uniform. Their uniform, designed by Valentino, is black with a red stripe on

the trousers. The Carabinieri wear a short-sleeved in summer and they don't wear a coat. They always look very smart.

3 _____

In the UK, the police no longer wear formal jackets with silver buttons. Today, their uniform is more casual and sporty. Both male and female officers wear a dark blue jacket and trousers with either a white or blue shirt and a black tie or scarf. They both wear hats with a black and white pattern, but the men's hats are different from the woman's hats.

4 _____

In Portugal both the police (policia) and the military police (Guardia Nacional Republicana) wear blue. The uniform of the ordinary police is quite casual, And officers wear their trousers inside their boots. They wear the red and green national flag on their left shoulder of their uniforms and the symbol of the police, a star, on their caps.

5 _____

The dark blue jacket of the Latvian police has two letters on the collar: LV. The letters stand for the name of the country. Police officers also wear a dark blue cap with the national symbol of Latvia on it. The symbol is a picture of a sun, and it's by the artist Rihards Zarins. The design is from 1918, but the police only started using it in 1991.

- A. Designer uniform
- B. New country, new clothes
- C. Spell it out
- D. Changing hats with the season13.
- E. Different coats for men and women
- F. A casual look
- G. Wearing the country's colour

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Thank you.

This is the end of the competition

