

Angol emelt érettségi – Use of English (2019. tavasz)

Task 1

- You are going to read an article about a peculiar reason for living in someone else's house.
- 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.

HOUSE-SIT AND SEE THE WORLD FOR FREE

Is there such a thing as a free holiday? House-sitting comes pretty close. Even if you are (0) fed (feed) up with the Home Alone movies, you'll remember that the moment a house is left vacant a pair of (1) (crime) will try and break into it. And not everyone has a Macaulay Culkin equivalent they can leave behind as a (2) (secure) guard. That's where the house-sitter comes in. In (3) (change) for free accommodation, homeowners hand over their keys to people (4) (will) to take care of their house while they're away.

It's a great way to have an (5) (afford) holiday, or to try living somewhere different, and can be a chance to stay in some wonderful (6) (resident) properties you'd never normally be able to rent. It can work (7) (particular) well for families looking for a large house to stay in while on holiday, but also suits backpacking students. The homeowner will usually have a (8) (prefer) and their choice will also depend on the size of the property.

In most cases house-sitting is a very informal arrangement, with no money changing hands. However, sometimes the sitter will get a small fee, especially if they are looking after a property in an isolated (9) (local) or have a large number of chores to take care of.

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

Task 2

- You are going to read an article about the history of Bluetooth. Some words are missing from the text.
- Choose the most appropriate answer from the options (A-D) for each gap (10-17) in the text.
- Write the letter of the appropriate answer in the white box.
- There is one example (0) at the beginning.

FEELING BLUE

Harald "Blåtand" Gormsson was a King of Denmark and Norway who lived in the 10th century AD. (0) C legend, King Harald was always known (10) to bring together leaders to non-violently negotiate, share information and, crucially, communicate across boundaries.

A thousand years later, in the depths of the 1990's – Nokia, Ericsson and several other tech giants (11) short-range wireless communication models to transfer information from phones to PCs and back without cords and cables.

At a meeting in Sweden some designers and engineers got together to talk about this concept. (12) of the developers wanted a better name for the project than MC-Link or Biz-RF. So in his presentation he gave the new model a codename (13) this ancient communication king. A fun, silly codename and literal translation of Blåtand: Bluetooth.

The name Bluetooth was meant to be temporary (14) something official came together. (15) , when the product was ready for market, the name Bluetooth caught on like wildfire. It's the name we (16) use for the wireless technology which connects keyboards, mice, cell phones, and other devices the world over.

Best (17) all, though, the Bluetooth icon on your desktop is his, too. The symbol we associate with easy, painless information sharing across hundreds of languages and file types is the result of combining the Old Norse runic symbols for 'H' and 'B'.

(<https://helix.northwestern.edu>)

0) A Because of B In most C According to D Originating in

10) A he can B for his ability C as able D to be capable 10)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 11) | A might develop | B could develop | C have developed | D were developing |
| 12) | A Some | B One | C None | D Both |
| 13) | A inspired by | B reminding of | C chosen by | D belonged to |
| 14) | A before | B so | C until | D when |
| 15) | A Therefore | B Although | C However | D For this reason |
| 16) | A still | B yet | C already | D so |
| 17) | A for | B as | C at | D of |

Task 3

- You are going to read an article about a “lottery expert”. Some words are missing from the text.
- Your task is to write the missing words on the dotted lines (18-26) after the text.
- Use only one word in each gap.
- There is an example (0) at the beginning.

MAN WINS LOTTERY 14 TIMES

We’ve all imagined what we would do (0) with all of that money if we won the lottery. Unfortunately, winning that life-changing sum depends on dumb luck for the vast (18) of us. Not for Stefan Mandel – a Romanian economist who, struggling to make (19) meet, came up with a brilliant solution (20) his problems: winning the lottery. He spent ages studying mathematical theories, and after years of research, he wrote a “numberpicking algorithm”. With friends, he purchased large blocks of lottery tickets, printed them out with all (21) possible combinations his formula recommended – and won the jackpot: 78,783 Romanian lei – nearly £15,000. After (22) off taxes and other expenses, Stefan walked away with £3,000. It was enough (23) start a new life abroad and try his formula again. Stefan persuaded investors to put their cash together to build a lotto syndicate and invented a system where computers filled (24) tickets automatically. They won 12 lotteries across Australia and the UK. Later, they won the jackpot in Virginia, US as (25) . Unsurprisingly, lottery authorities figured out the scheme, and changed rules to ban computerprinted forms and bulk buying tickets. Stefan pushed his luck too far after the last win. Unfortunately for him, he didn’t quite (26) in setting up a lottery system in Gibraltar and went bankrupt in 1995.

(<https://www.mirror.co.uk>)

Task 4

- You are going to read an article about a strange job. 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 (write OK).
- The task begins with two examples (0).

PROFESSIONAL WAKE-UP CALLS

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|
| 0) | Before the alarm clock was invented, people still had it to get up | <u>it</u> |
| 0) | in the morning. Some people practised the art of “over-drinking”, | <u>OK</u> |
| 27) | or drinking so much of water before bed that they’d wake up early | <u> </u> |
| 28) | because they have had to pee. There were also other, more precise | <u> </u> |
| 29) | methods of making sure you got up in the morning, just in the case | <u> </u> |
| 30) | your bladder wasn’t terribly reliable. In the U.K. and Ireland there | <u> </u> |
| 31) | were actually people so called “knocker-uppers”. Until the 1970s | <u> </u> |
| 32) | too many workers were woken by the sound of a tap at their | <u> </u> |
| 33) | bedroom window. The knocker-upper went around the | <u> </u> |

34) neighbourhood with a long stick was tapping on people's windows.

35) The knocker-upper was a common eye sight in Britain, particularly

in the industrial towns, where people worked shifts. Oddly, the practice didn't completely die until the 1970s.

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