Angol emelt érettségi - reading (2020 tavasz)

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 <u>three more letters</u> 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)

	0	C
A) but at a different kind of inefficiency		
B) while the number of scientists stayed about the same	1)	
~~**C)** but the concept known as 'Parkinson's Law' still lives on today~~	2)	
D) it might not up all the company's profits		
E) his observation was misinterpreted	3)	
F) bureaucrats create work for other bureaucrats		
G) your deadline is set by somebody else	4)	
H) will largely depend on	5)	
I) he became interested in the concept		
K) you focus heavily on the task	6)	
L) on the contrary, it increased		
M) who then get promoted	7)	
	8)	

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 <u>one word only</u> 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 Tammisen has plenty of students who do that very students 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. Tammisen is an expert on how sleep affects memory.

In Tammisen's ongoing research project, participants learn new vocabulary, then stay awake all night. Tammisen 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.

Tammisen'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 Tammisen'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)

0) The article is about why sleep is of key importance for <u>students</u>

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.

Task 3

- **Read this article about the dilemmas facing modern architecture and then read the questions (16-23) following it.**
- **Your task is to choose the option (A-D) that <u>best</u> 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)

	0	C
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.		
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)	
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)	
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)	
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 as impossible aim to achieve.	19)	
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)	
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)	
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)	

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 <u>A</u> if it is true according to the article.**
- **Mark it <u>B</u> if it is false according to the article.**
- **Mark it <u>C</u> 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)

	0	A
0) The headline suggests that scooters are dangerous.		
23) Any of more than a dozen apps can get you an electric scooter.	23)	
24) Electric scooters can get you to most central locations in Paris faster than the metro.	24)	
25) The new City Hall regulations should have already been introduced some time ago.	25)	
26) The locals have spoken out against the scooters.	26)	
27) When the new rules are introduced, it will be illegal to ride an electric scooter on the pavement.	27)	
28) The 20 km/h speed limit is unrealistic in a modern metropolis.	28)	
29) People in the street seem confident that the new regulations will work.	29)	
30) Designated parking zones can easily be found in all Paris districts.	30)	

LIVEWORKSHEETS