

## KJF NYELVVIZSGAKÖZPONT



## KÉTNYELVŰ ANGOL FELSŐFOKÚ ÍRÁSBELI MINTAFELADATSOR

A vizsga részei:	Maximális pontszám	Megoldáshoz rendelkezésre álló idő	Szótárhasználat
Nyelvtan-szókinccs 1	12 pont	80 perc	nem engedélyezett
Nyelvtan-szókinccs 2	12 pont		
Írott szöveg értése 1	24 pont		
Írott szöveg értése 2	12 pont		
Íráskészség 1	20 pont	100 perc	engedélyezett
Íráskészség 2	20 pont		
<b>Összesen</b>	<b>100 pont</b>	<b>180 perc</b>	--

**1. Nyelvtan és szókincs 1**

*Az alábbi szövegben 15 kihagyott helyet talál. Olvassa el a szöveget és egészítse ki a kipontozott helyeket a szöveg után található négy-négy lehetséges megoldás közül az egyetlen helyessel. A legelső kihagyásnál a megoldást példaként feltüntettük.*

**An Unlikely Vision**

Neuroscientists have long been **(0)**\_\_\_\_\_ **(B)** that the first few years of life are a(n) **(1)**\_\_\_\_\_ period for brain development — a time when connections between neurons are being created at a miraculous rate as a baby learns to **(2)**\_\_\_\_\_ of the external world. If you interfere with that process, you can cause permanent **(3)**\_\_\_\_\_ .

There's the patient known as Surina **(4)**\_\_\_\_\_ researchers four years ago in India. She was a 32-year-old maid who had been born with severe cataracts<sup>1</sup> and lived blind for more than a decade. Her cataracts had been removed surgically when she was 12 years old — and within a year, **(5)**\_\_\_\_\_ what neuroscientific dogma would have predicted, Surina learned to see. Seeing her case scientists are being made **(6)**\_\_\_\_\_ their old beliefs about vision.

In 2002 Pawan Sinha, professor of neuroscience, travelled to his native India to find that nearly half a million children suffer **(7)**\_\_\_\_\_ blindness there. Many of these cases would have been preventable **(8)**\_\_\_\_\_ given proper medical care, says Sinha. So with **(9)**\_\_\_\_\_ from the National Institutes of Health, he started a humanitarian initiative to help expand eye care in India.

However, he had little hope of **(10)**\_\_\_\_\_ vision to children who were past the critical development period. While research with humans has been very limited, **(11)**\_\_\_\_\_ with animals have shown that if you place a normal kitten in a completely dark chamber immediately after birth, the kitten will become blind. As a result, doctors in developing nations are often reluctant to **(12)**\_\_\_\_\_ surgeries like cataract removals on children.

Evidently, though, nobody told this the surgeons who operated **(13)**\_\_\_\_\_ Surina. One year after surgery, she could recognize her family's faces and identify objects. And who dares say it's not **(14)**\_\_\_\_\_ . Dr. Suma Ganesh, at the Dr. Shroff's Eye Hospital in Old Delhi, India, used to believe that treating blind children past the critical period was hopeless. But Dr. Sinha's project showed Dr. Ganesh that just isn't the case. "Even if a blind kid, after an operation, manages to see up to three meters, it makes a big difference," Dr. Ganesh says.

Important as the project has been to neuroscience, says Dr. Ganesh, "the best thing about it is the humanitarian aspect." The project has set up about half a dozen mobile eye camps that travel to **(15)**\_\_\_\_\_ areas of the country and provide eye care. The concept itself isn't new, but unlike other camps, these are aimed just at children.

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<sup>1</sup> a layer over a person's eye that prevents them from seeing properly

**társalkODÓ ANGOL KÉTNyelVű FELSŐFOKÚ ÍRÁSBELI MINTAFELADATSOR**

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0.	A. <i>convicted</i>	B. <i>convinced</i>	C. <i>condemned</i>	D. <i>contended</i>
1.	A. urgent	B. annual	C. current	D. crucial
2.	A. become acquainted	B. make sense	C. get accustomed	D. find access
3.	A. error	B. failure	C. damage	D. mistake
4.	A. discovered by	B. having discovered	C. to be discovered by	D. to have discovered
5.	A. however	B. although	C. despite	D. nevertheless
6.	A. rethink	B. to rethink	C. rethinking	D. rethought
7.	A. -	B. in	C. by	D. from
8.	A. if they would have been	B. if would they have been	C. would they have been	D. had they been
9.	A. debt	B. funds	C. damages	D. fee
10.	A. reclaiming	B. regaining	C. restoring	D. replacing
11.	A. experiments	B. experiences	C. testing	D. trial
12.	A. undergo	B. carry on	C. operate	D. perform
13.	A. at	B. on	C. for	D. -
14.	A. a piece of cake	B. her cup of tea	C. a big deal	D. under the weather
15.	A. suspicious	B. accidental	C. uninhabited	D. remote

## 2. Nyelvtan és szókincs 2

Az alábbi szövegben tizenöt kihagyott helyet talál. Olvassa el a szöveget és egészítse ki a kihagyásokat **EGYETLEN** szóval. Összevont alakok (pl. isn't; don't) két szónak számítanak. Az első megoldást példaként feltüntettük.

### Forgetful? Forget it!

Does your memory let you **(0)**\_\_\_\_\_ (down)? "Mind maps," mnemonics - or even new drugs - can boost your brain power. Find out how easy it is to have a super-memory.

Are you forgetful? Do you have **(1)**\_\_\_\_\_ remembering where you have put your car keys? Do you tend to forget people's names? And after you've studied for hours does your mind still go blank during exams? If **(2)**\_\_\_\_\_ , you're not alone. Most of us feel that our memories could do considerably better.

In an age **(3)**\_\_\_\_\_ our minds have to deal with increasing quantities of information, being able to recall important facts instantly is very important. **(4)**\_\_\_\_\_ wonder that memory books are bestsellers, and courses offering to improve memory attract more than 75,000 people each year. Across the Atlantic, large companies actually **(5)**\_\_\_\_\_ experts to train top managers in memory skills.

But is it possible to remember everything? According to world memory champion Dominic O'Brien, it can be done. Unlike most of us, he does not need to write down phone numbers or shopping lists. He **(6)**\_\_\_\_\_ longer keeps a diary either. His amazing powers of recall have earned him celebrity status.

Great memories **(7)**\_\_\_\_\_ fascinated both psychologists and neuroscientists for a long time. Now the mind's mysteries are slowly being removed as scientists reach an understanding of how to make the most **(8)**\_\_\_\_\_ our memories. Have you ever wondered why facts that we try hard to learn seem so difficult to memorise while more mundane information, **(9)**\_\_\_\_\_ what happened in yesterday's episode of *EastEnders*<sup>2</sup>, comes flooding back with no trouble at all?

Experts claim that the way we memorise things **(10)**\_\_\_\_\_ largely to blame. There are three stages of memory: learning, storage and recall. Although memory failures may stem from any of these stages, **(11)**\_\_\_\_\_ you have a problem absorbing information in the first place, it won't even reach the memory banks.

Most of us rely on repetition to commit information to memory. Ironically, anything that we learn this **(12)**\_\_\_\_\_ has little staying power because the brain finds it difficult to retain isolated (and seemingly meaningless) bits of information.

Centuries ago the Greeks realised that in **(13)**\_\_\_\_\_ to remember anything you have to associate it with something **(14)**\_\_\_\_\_ is already fixed in your mind. They were the inventors of memory aids or "mnemonics" - named after *Mneosyne*, goddess of memory.

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<sup>2</sup> a popular soap opera running on BBC television

Such techniques revolve around linking what you wish to memorise **(15)**\_\_\_\_\_ a visual picture.

### **3. Írott szöveg értése 1**

*A következő feladatban két szöveget talál. Olvassa el az első szöveget, majd ennek alapján értelemszerűen egészítse ki az első szöveg rövid összefoglalását (a második szöveget), amelyből néhány információt kihagytunk. Minden zárójelbe tett szám után **annyi szót kell beírni, ahány vonalat** az adott helyen talál. A rövid összefoglalást ki lehet egészíteni az első szövegben szereplő, illetve az abban nem szereplő, de értelemszerűen odaillő szavakkal is. Összevont alakok (pl. isn't; don't) két szónak számítanak. A feladat megoldásához szótárt nem használhat.*

#### **Első szöveg:**

#### **Adventures in the Sleep Lab**

The silence, I'm told, is much worse than the snoring. In the middle of the night, you go quiet for a while. Your chest heaves. Nothing. Your body tries again. Still nothing. Then, if you're lucky, your brain kicks in and sends out the alarm: without oxygen, it will starve. So your reflexes get your body to wake up; there's a snuffling<sup>1</sup>, wheezing<sup>2</sup> and then a big intake of breath. And then back to normal breathing – or more snoring – until the cycle starts again. And all the while, you're fast asleep, unaware that anything is going on.

This is called sleep apnea. It happens when the passages in your nose or throat get blocked during sleep and your breathing is badly interrupted. It's often, but not always, correlated with carrying too much weight, and it occurs more in men than in women. Most people who have it have no idea. I surely didn't. But eventually my long-suffering wife insisted I go to a sleep clinic to get myself examined. With all the noises I was producing, she was sometimes alarmed that I might not make it through the night. Sleeping next to all this was nightmarish. So I went along, skeptical but willing.

I was placed in a bed with a forest of small wires attached to sensors all over my head and face and even legs. The staff put a video camera on me and fitted me with a brace to measure my chest movement. Then I was told to relax and fall asleep. Eventually I did. And then halfway through the night, a nurse came in and put a special mask on my face. It looks like a respirator, which is what it is. The CPAP (an acronym for continuous positive airway pressure) machine is designed to blow air at a steady pressure into your airways to keep you breathing regularly. I gradually fell asleep again. The nurse measured my sleep patterns remotely and varied the air pressure in the CPAP to maximize my sleep.

In the morning I had a truly unexpected sensation. The nurse woke me up at 5:45, a time of day I hadn't really experienced since high school. And I felt more than fine. Actually I felt like a 10-year-old after a cappuccino. Since I normally take a couple of hours after I wake up (around 10 a.m.) to arrive at even moderate alertness, I was stunned. What had happened?

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<sup>1</sup> breath in noisily through the nose

<sup>2</sup> breath with difficulty and make a whistling sound

A week later, I got my results from the sleep clinic. Without the CPAP, I had stopped breathing on average 38 times an hour. I had got absolutely no Stage 4 sleep, the kind that really refreshes your mind and body. With the CPAP machine, I breathed normally, and 17% of my sleep was Stage 4. No wonder I felt better. And that was after only four hours of good sleep.

How long had I been fighting apnea-produced tiredness, irritability and lack of stamina? I have no idea. The trouble with apnea is that it's almost impossible to self-diagnose (because you are unconscious when it happens), and its symptoms are easily explained by other possible factors. Nodding off in the afternoon? Too much work. Breathing in noisily through the nose at night? Just a snoring problem. Irritability? A character problem. Constant need for naps? Laziness. Before you know it, you're addicted to energy drinks and constantly grumpy. Sounds like you?

My first few nights using the CPAP at home were not quite so dramatic as the clinic stay. It takes a while to get used to the thing, as you can imagine. At first, when you put the machine on your head, you feel really strange. But you get used to it. And as each day passed, I felt energy gaining in my mind and body. My post-apnea life is just beginning and for the first time in a long while, I'm ready to go.

**Második szöveg:**

Suffering from sleep apnea means that you cannot **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ while you are asleep. If your **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ does not warn you, it might be fatal. Interestingly, most people do **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ that they suffer from it. The writer of this article was one of the victims. After **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_, he needed several hours to be fully awake. After being examined he realized that due to his illness he could not get any **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ sleep. The big problem in recognizing apnea is that its **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ can easily be explained by other causes. The treatment given means using a **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ at nights. Now he feels as if his life had **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ over again.

#### **4. Írott szöveg értése 2**

*Olvassa el figyelmesen az alábbi szöveget. A szöveg után hat befejezetlen állítást talál három-három lehetséges befejezéssel, amelyek közül az **egyetlen helyeset kell kiválasztania**. Megoldásait **jelölje X-szel a Válaszlap 1-en** található **táblázatban**. A feladat megoldásához szótárt nem használhat.*

#### **Learning to Adapt**

If it's true that there is no second chance in American life, then the baby boomers<sup>1</sup> currently enrolled in community colleges around the country never got the message. In the early '90s, after the power plant where he had worked for 25 years shut down, Roger Mooberry, 57, earned an associate's degree from nearby Lower Columbia College, then took a job at Intel making semiconductors. Last year, when he found himself unemployed again, he returned to Lower Columbia College, this time enrolling in a program to train workers for high-tech jobs in the pulp and paper industry. "The skills I'm learning will help me open doors even at my age," says Mooberry. "And I'll need that because retirement just isn't in my vocabulary."

For workers like Mooberry, community colleges are an accessible and affordable way to reinvent themselves. These days, about 1,200 colleges around the country offer full-time and part-time students two-year degrees and job training. While the campuses tend to be no frills<sup>2</sup>, the entrance requirements are minimal and tuition is a bargain compared with the exorbitant costs of a four-year university. Norma Kent, a spokeswoman for the American Association of Community Colleges, says most community colleges have strong ties with local factories and offer courses that help workers (and the companies that hire them) to meet the needs of a changing economy. Currently, about 1 million boomers are being retrained at community colleges around the country. As more and more people decide they won't or can't retire, says Kent, "we expect an even greater number of boomers to end up at our door."

Paul Bradford, 49, enrolled in community college as a kind of insurance policy. Seventeen years ago, when he took a job as a paper-machine operator at *Boise Cascade*, a paper company, he quickly realized that buyouts, consolidations and plant closings in his industry were not the exception, but the rule. While he enjoyed his job, he worried about the future. So recently, when *Boise* offered to send him to Alabama Southern Community College to train as a mechanic, he jumped at the chance. Bradford says that while he doesn't expect his plant to close, "you never really know." If it does, he's confident his new skills would help him find a job in another industry.

Sometimes community college can help people fulfill old dreams. Laura Miselis, 57, worked as a waitress at a local Sheraton hotel for 20 years. She likes her work, but she couldn't imagine toting 40-pound trays in her 60s and 70s. Last month, she received a nursing degree from a community college and is already working at a local hospital. Miselis knew the nurse

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<sup>1</sup> A baby boom is a period marked by a greatly increased birth rate. A baby boomer is a person who was born during the demographic post-World War II baby boom between the years 1946 and 1964 in the USA.

<sup>2</sup> it has no extra features

shortage in her area was acute. "Three different people at my gym suggested I give it a try," she says. Though it was hard to study when she knew her retired friends were skiing in Maine, the transition from restaurants to hospitals has been a smooth one. "At this age," she says, "the point is to try to stay happy, lively and interested." Her new degree and new career are helping her do just that.

1. *Roger Mooberry...*
  - a. is optimistic about his future.
  - b. left his second job for better prospects.
  - c. plans to give up work soon.
  
2. *Roger Mooberry has been laid off ...*
  - a. once.
  - b. twice.
  - c. several times.
  
3. *Community colleges ...*
  - a. do not co-operate with the local industry.
  - b. offer pricey courses.
  - c. try to help workers to meet new challenges.
  
4. *Paul Bradford has ...*
  - a. taken out an insurance policy.
  - b. been considering quitting his job.
  - c. found that job stability in the paper industry is uncommon.
  
5. *Boise Cascade ...*
  - a. encouraged Paul Bradford to retrain.
  - b. is believed by Bradford to go bankrupt soon.
  - c. Both a. and b. are true.
  
6. *Laura Miselis...*
  - a. found it difficult to adjust to her new job.
  - b. finds her new job satisfying.
  - c. Both a. and b. are true.



#### **4. Íráskészség 1 – Érvelő esszé**

Írjon egy 190-210 szavas **érvelő esszét** a dőlt betűvel nyomtatott állítás alapján. Az állítás alatt megadott mindhárom irányító szempontot foglalja bele esszéjébe. Írjon mindegyik irányító szemponthoz 2-3 gondolatot. A feladat megoldásához nyomtatott szótár használható.

**Kérjük, a megadott szószámot ne lépje túl!**

***It is old-fashioned to get married.***

- if two people love each other they do not need a marriage certificate
  - to prove that you are serious you have to marry your sweetheart
  - your opinion
- 

#### **5. Íráskészség 2 – Baráti e-mail**

Írjon egy 190-210 szavas **baráti e-mailt** angol barátjának. A feladatban megadott mindhárom irányító szempontot foglalja bele e-mailjébe. Írjon mindegyik irányító szemponthoz 2-3 gondolatot. A feladat megoldásához nyomtatott szótár használható.

**Kérjük, a megadott szószámot ne lépje túl!**

You are a Hungarian person and you want to write about a new initiative in Hungarian school canteens according to which only healthy lunches can be given to schoolchildren.

Write about

- why you think this change has been introduced
- what results you expect from the programme
- how the initiative could be made more popular among the schoolchildren

MEGOLDÓKULCS:

1. Nyelvtan és szókincs (An Unlikely Vision)

	A	B	C	D
0		X		
1				X
2		X		
3			X	
4	X			
5			X	
6		X		
7				X

	A	B	C	D
8				X
9		X		
10			X	
11	X			
12				X
13		X		
14			X	
15				X

2. Nyelvtan és szókincs 2 (Forgetful? Forget it!)

1.	problems / difficulties / trouble
2.	so
3.	when
4.	No / Little / Small
5.	hire / employ / pay
6.	no
7.	have
8.	of

9.	like
10.	is
11.	if
12.	way
13.	order
14.	that / which
15.	with

3. Írott szöveg értése 1 (Adventures in the Sleep Lab)

1. breathe properly / breathe normally
2. brain / body
3. not know / not realise
4. waking up / getting up
5. refreshing / normal / relaxing / Stage 4
6. symptoms
7. machine / CPAP / mask
8. started

4. Írott szöveg értése 2 (Learning to Adapt)

	A	B	C
1	X		
2		X	
3			X
4			X
5	X		
6		X	