

ANGOL NYELV
7-8. évfolyamos tanulók számára
1. forduló

Beküldési határidő: 2023. október 24.

Név:.....

Iskola neve, címe:.....

Összpontszám	60p	
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1. Quiz 12p

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

2. Choose the best idiom in the sentences. 10p

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3. Circle the correct answer. 13p

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4. Reading comprehension part 1 20p

1	F
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11	

Reading comprehension part 2 5p

1	survival
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6	

1. Quiz

1. What is the name of Kate, Duchess of Cambridge and Prince William's youngest son?

1 William	2 Louis	X Harry
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2. Which year was Queen Elizabeth II born?

1 1928	2 1932	X 1926
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3. What is Prince William's surname?

1 Windsor	2 Cambridge	X Wessex
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4. The UK has many weird traditions. Which isn't one of them?

1 nettle eating	2 cheese rolling	X apple peeling
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5. What is the name of Harry and Meghan's son?

1 Andrew	2 George	X Archie
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6. Which colours are on the English flag?

1 blue, black and white	2 blue, red and white	X blue, green and red
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7. How many times has England hosted the Olympics?

1 two times	2 three times	X four times
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8. What is a double-decker?

1 a car	2 a bus	X a hat
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9. Which isn't a typical English breakfast?

1 bacon and eggs	2 maple syrup on toast	X cereal and milk
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10. The place in London where the Crown Jewels are kept is called

1 Tower Bridge	2 Big Tower	X Tower of London
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11. Who are called 'Bobbies' in England?

1 firemen	2 postmen	X policemen
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12. Which river runs through London?

1 River Thames	2 River Avon	X River Danube
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2. Choose the best idiom in the sentences. 10p

black, hand, blue, mouth, red, tongue, green, tooth, eye, white

1. When Kate saw Linda's new boyfriend she was with envy.
2. This sort of thing happens only once in a moon.
3. Just shout if you need a/an ! I can help you with pleasure.
4. The answer is right on the tip of mybut I can't tell you now.
5. Sarah and Tom had a traditional wedding in Wales.
6. The countryside is romantic near the of the Danube.
7. Emma has a/an for valuable paintings.
8. After falling off the steps, he had a eye for weeks and it was painful.
9. In our family everyone has a sweet, so we all like candies.
10. When we were in the, we had to sell our cars as we hadn't got enough money.

3. Circle the correct answer. 13p

1. I met Tim *during/ while/ for* I was on holiday in Scotland.
2. Yesterday *I don't go / didn't go / wasn't go* to school.
3. Jack is really disappointed. He *has failed / have failed / failed* the test.
4. When I came home yesterday, my sister was busy. She *made / was making / were making* pizza.

5. My dad *play / plays / playes* football twice a week.
6. Have you ever ate / eat/ eaten salmon?
7. I am not interested on / at / in German, it is too difficult to learn.
8. Greg *don't / isn't/ doesn't* get on well with his parents, sadly they argue a lot.
9. The boys left home *at / in / on* the age of 16.
10. How much cheese *do / are / is* you need to make this pie?
11. There is no solution *at / to/ on* this problem.
12. If Peter *will / have / has* time, he will visit you at the hospital.
13. Don't go out at / in / on noon. The sun is so strong.

4. Reading comprehension

The Great Famine

The year of 1845 changed the history of Ireland forever. The weather was good so people were expecting a good potato crop that year. What they didn't know was that a new form of potato disease had been brought into Europe.

The disease first appeared in America two years earlier, then it arrived via cargo ships into France and finally reached the Isle of Wight and Ireland. It turned potatoes into a black, rotten mess, which nobody could eat. More than half of the year's harvest was destroyed.

Irish people depended on potatoes for their survival. Most people owned very small areas of land, and they grew potatoes instead of grain because a farmer could produce three times as much food on the same plot of land. A single acre of potatoes produced enough food for a family for a year. Each family grew only what they needed as they didn't have anywhere to store potatoes over the winter.

There was famine all over the country. People went hungry without any food to eat for days. Then in 1846, the potato crop was devastated once again. The harvest in 1847 was also very poor. Three years without potatoes led to enormous problems for Ireland.

The British government, which ruled Ireland at the time, first did very little to help the people in need. In fact, during the crisis, British landlords continued exporting food from the country simply because they could get a better price abroad. Finally, in 1847 the government decided to do something about Ireland. They set up soup kitchens to give free food to people who needed it the most. They also started work programmes to help people make money so they could buy food for their families. But it was too little, too late.

Between 1845 and 1855, more than 700,000 Irish people died. After the famine, an estimated 2 million people left the country. Some people started new lives in Britain's industrial cities, for example Glasgow, London and Liverpool. Others went to the USA. The population of Ireland dropped by more than a quarter.

The Great Famine, as they called the hunger crisis, transformed Irish culture and had a big effect on the Gaelic language. The crisis was worst in the west of Ireland, where most Gaelic speakers lived. Families who decided to emigrate no longer had any use for Gaelic in their new countries, and future generations of Irish immigrants didn't learn the language at all. Today, many Irish people don't speak Gaelic at all.

But many historians believe it was also the Great Famine that led to the nationalist movements which finally brought about Ireland's independence from Britain in 1921.

1 Read the article. Write true (T) or false (F). 20p

- 1 The potato crop in 1845 was better than people expected. **F**
- 2 The disease appeared in America and Europe in 1845. ____
- 3 Farmers who grew potatoes could produce more food than farmers who grew grain. ____
- 4 There were problems with the potato crop in 1846 and 1847 as well. ____
- 5 British landlords bought food from abroad to help deal with the crisis. ____
- 6 The British government controlled Ireland from London in the 1840s. ____
- 7 The government gave people in the worst situation money to buy food. ____
- 8 There were about 25% fewer people left in Ireland after the Famine. ____
- 9 After the Famine, Irish immigrants usually spoke Gaelic in Britain and the USA. ____
- 10 Everyone in Ireland speaks Gaelic. ____
- 11 Some people say the independence movement started with the Great Famine. ____

2 Match the underlined words in the text to the definitions. 5p

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|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 continuing to live | <u>survival</u> |
| 2 in a foreign country | _____ |
| 3 changed completely | _____ |
| 4 leave one's country | _____ |
| 5 destroyed | _____ |
| 6 illness | _____ |