

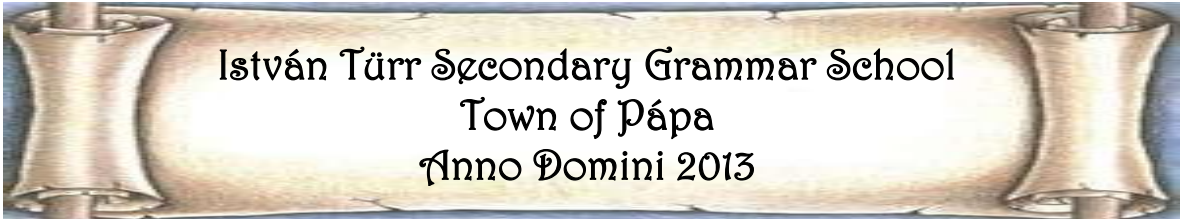


NATIONAL ENGLISH COMPETITION FOR ATP STUDENTS



A KNIGHTLY VENTURE INTO UNEXPLORED REALMS

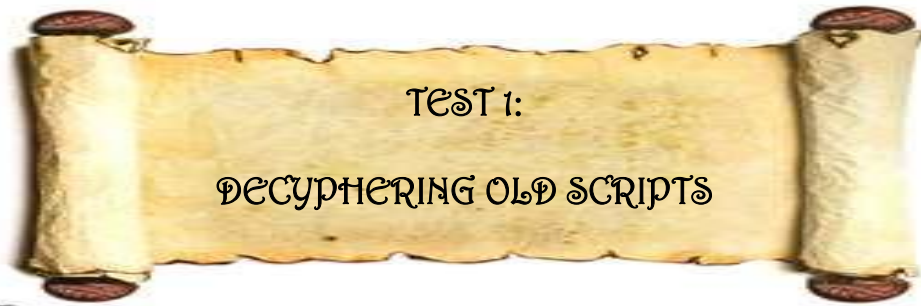
disguised as a test paper



István Türr Secondary Grammar School
Town of Pápa
Anno Domini 2013

SIR / LADY _____
CASTLE: _____

ABANDON ALL HOPE,
YE WHO ENTER HERE...



TO ALL CONTESTANTS: You can work on this test paper but you must write all your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Read the following text about café life in Britain, and do the related exercises below.

GREASE: CAFÉ LIFE IN BRITAIN

Greasy spoon cafés or simply *greasy spoons* very rarely appear in guidebooks, but they are an essential part of life in the UK, especially for people living in the bigger cities. In London, the capital city of greasy spoons, there are hundreds and hundreds, fuelling the population with bacon, egg and sausage. These small restaurants are so common and everyday – like baked beans or phone boxes – that they are barely even noticed, but if greasy spoons were removed, the country would be on its knees.

Greasy spoon cafés are so called because any cutlery that comes into contact with the food on offer is immediately coated with a sticky, greasy layer of lard. It almost seems like an oily mist hangs in the air, as if fat drips from the walls. More calories can be found in a cup of tea in a good greasy spoon than in a whole meal at a normal restaurant.

Greasy spoons are generally found slightly away from the main streets of most towns, on the shabbier roads. Always a bit dirty and down-at-heel, they usually have large (grease coated) glass windows, a plastic sign with the name of the café - usually containing the name of the owner e.g. Mario's, Bob's place, Rita's café - and a huge menu offering a wide variety of artery clogging delights.

Inside they are generally clean, functional and scruffy. You'll see old wooden seats, tables covered with cracked linoleum and plain walls. Each table has on it a bottle of brown sauce, tomato ketchup and vinegar, and pots of salt and pepper. In the background, behind a chipped counter, are huge gleaming tea urns and a steaming kitchen where the gruff chefs work their magic.

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In a typical greasy spoon, you will find people from all walks of life: Poets, drop-outs, hurrying businessmen, students lazing around with huge mugs of tea. Some read novels, some stare into space, and others catch up on the day's news. There will be young couples staring into each other's eyes or lonely old men coming out for a change of scene. At weekends there will always be large groups of friends, recovering from a night on the town. They are all united by one thing: the food. They are all looking for an absolutely substantial meal.

The meals are dangerously unhealthy, and absolutely delicious. All kinds of fried food can be bought for incredibly low prices. The centrepiece is usually the traditional English breakfast. Although it is called a breakfast, it takes a brave soul to eat it first thing in the morning, because it is huge. At least two pieces of bacon, two sizzling sausages, two fried eggs (sunny side up), fried mushrooms, baked beans and bread soaked in hot oil and fried. The very finest greasy spoons will also offer several pieces of black pudding – surprisingly tasty, considering that it is made from – wait for it – pigs' blood and lard.

The English breakfast is full of meat and fat. If you want something less filling, there is still a lot to choose from; particular specialities are bacon or fried egg sandwiches (or of course, bacon and egg sandwiches). There is also often a range of vegetarian sausages and burgers. Greasy spoons have some devoted followers. Tapping "Greasy Spoon" into an internet search engine will bring up hundreds of entries – with pictures, reviews, menus and stories. But of course, nothing can beat going to a real one – especially on an empty stomach.

1. Find the synonyms of the following definitions in the text. Remember: write all your answers on the Answer Sheet. (12 🍌)

1. white fat from pigs that is used for cooking _____
2. if something has a small piece broken off the edge of it _____
3. shiny, bright _____
4. someone who refuses to take part in ordinary society because they do not agree with its social practices _____
5. a tall cup used for drinking milk, coffee, etc. _____
6. strongly supporting somebody or something because you admire or enjoy them _____
7. extremely important or necessary _____
8. nourish, feed _____
9. unattractive and not well cared for _____
10. speaking in a rough unfriendly voice _____
11. fall in drops _____
12. a piece of information or writing that is recorded in a dictionary or in a computer system _____



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2. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).
Remember: write all your answers on the Answer Sheet. (13 🟡)

- 1) Greasy spoons play an important role only in the life of bigger cities.
- 2) Greasy spoon cafés are as ordinary for the British as phone boxes.
- 3) People would be rather disappointed if there weren't any greasy spoons.
- 4) The name of greasy spoon cafés derives from the type of cutlery people use there.
- 5) The food served at a normal restaurant is not as fattening as a cup of tea in a greasy spoon.
- 6) The windows of some greasy spoon cafés are so dirty that you cannot see the plastic signs with the owner's name.
- 7) Greasy spoons have quite an exhaustive menu offering delicious but unhealthy dishes.
- 8) The furniture in greasy spoon cafés is simple but practical.
- 9) Some people go to a greasy spoon just because they feel bored at home.
- 10) It's worth having breakfast in a greasy spoon only if you don't mind eating a lot in the morning.
- 11) The traditional English breakfast includes black pudding in all greasy spoon cafés.
- 12) People unwilling to eat meat are not advised to go to a greasy spoon café.
- 13) It's better to order food online from certain greasy spoon cafés.

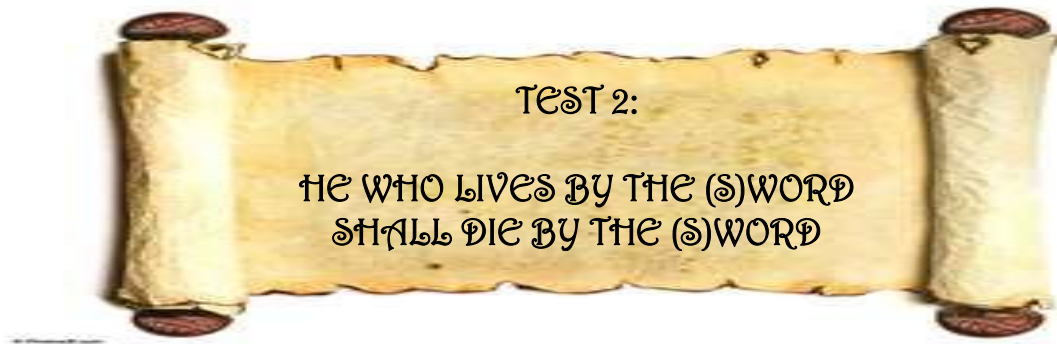


DRAG-ON



DRAG-OFF

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1. Read the text below and use the word given to form a word that fits the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning. Remember: write all your answers on the Answer Sheet. (10 🍌)



TAKE-AWAY FOOD IN BRITAIN

The fish and chip shop is the most (0) **traditional** form of British take-away, a place which sells (1) _____ hot meals at lunch time and in the evening.

TRADITION
AFFORD

However, the last thirty or forty years have seen the rapid spread of foreign fast food restaurants, and there are now few towns without Chinese, Indian and Italian restaurants, as well as many other (2) _____ of food.

VARY

Despite the constant (3) _____, the concept is always the same: (4) _____ meals to eat in or take away for clients who don't have the time or energy to cook for themselves.

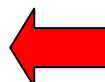
INNOVATE
ECONOMY

Restaurants such as MacDonalD's pioneered the idea of fast food to be eaten whilst sitting down in the restaurant itself, and also developed ways of ensuring their (5) _____ ate (6) _____ and left.

CUSTOM
QUICK

Visitors to Britain are advised to try everything at least once, (7) _____ the foods which are not common in their own countries. They are also warned not to make (8) _____ with the food they eat at home; the pizza and pasta which is served in London, is very (9) _____ to be as (10) _____ as the dishes available in Naples or Rome.

SPECIAL
COMPARE
LIKE
TASTE



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2. Complete the text with the missing words. There are seven extra words you won't need. Remember: write all your answers on the Answer Sheet. (10 🍌)

THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT



after, graduating, in, take, assassination, like, on, unmarried, gave, maiden, overcome, up, graduate, murder, stopped, win, as

Jacqueline Lee Kennedy was named (1) _____ her father, Jack. Her (2) _____ name was Bouvier, but she adopted her husband's name when she got married.

After her husband's (3) _____, she remarried again. Her new husband was Aristotle Onassis, a Greek shipping magnate. However, she kept the surname Kennedy, as it had a positive effect (4) _____ her social life. It was difficult for her to (5) _____ people's negative attitude towards her remarriage. The public could not accept the fact that she was not an unhappy widow any more.

A few years after Onassis died; she entered a new relationship with a successful businessman. However, she had made (6) _____ her mind never to marry again.

Physically she looked (7) _____ her father Jack, but she did not (8) _____ after him.

She was a very well- educated woman, who attended upper-class schools. As a Vassar student she travelled extensively, and she spent her junior year in France before (9) _____ from George Washington University. Following her graduation, she was hired as photographer for *The Washington Times-Herald*.

In January 1994, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, a form of cancer. Her diagnosis was announced to the public the following month. The family and doctors were initially optimistic, and she (10) _____ up smoking at the insistence of her daughter, having previously been a three-pack-a-day smoker. She died on May, 19, 1994.



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3. Match the colour idioms or phrases with their definitions so as to clarify their meaning. Write the letters under the numbers in the chart below. There are three extra phrases you do not need. Remember: write all your answers on the Answer Sheet. (5 🍌)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1) <i>Golden parachute</i> | a) an innocent lie to protect another person's feelings |
| 2) <i>Green with envy</i> | b) to occur extremely rarely or only once in a life-time |
| 3) <i>Be in the red</i> | c) A burdensome possession; creating more trouble than it is worth |
| 4) <i>A white elephant</i> | d) be in debt |
| 5) <i>The black sheep</i> | e) giving benefits that must be paid by the employer if someone is discharged |
| | f) wishing very much what someone else has, be jealous |
| | g) the only person who is not successful or embarrassment to a family or to a group |
| | h) Someone likes gardening very much |

1	2	3	4	5



SIR / LADY _____
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9. I told Jim how to get here but perhaps I ____ him a map.

- A. should have given
- B. ought give
- C. had to give
- D. must have given

10. At last I ____ translate this sentence.

- A. could succeed to
- B. can manage
- C. have managed to
- D. was successful in

11. John decided ____ golf at weekends.

- A. to begin
- B. to commence
- C. to take up
- D. to start up

12. It ____ to me whether we meet them or not.

- A. makes no difference
- B. makes not a difference
- C. is indifferent
- D. is not a difference



13. I ____ help, I can do it alone.

- A. needn't
- B. don't need
- C. mustn't
- D. don't have to

14. ____ I was really tired, I couldn't sleep.

- A. Even though
- B. Despite
- C. In spite of
- D. Nevertheless

15. They are late as usual. I don't think we should ____ them.

- A. await for
- B. wait for
- C. await on
- D. wait on

16. It's rude to talk ____ your mouth full ____ food.

- A. with, with
- B. with, of
- C. of, of
- D. of, with

17. You had better ____ the tourist information office.

- A. inquire at
- B. inquiring at
- C. inquire to
- D. inquiring at

18. Ireland was part of the UK, ____?

- A. didn't it
- B. wasn't it
- C. hasn't it
- D. weren't it



19. They will be ____ at the party.

- A. present
- B. presents
- C. presenting
- D. at present

20. Will they go ____ this summer?

- A. swim
- B. to swim
- C. swimming
- D. to swimming

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21. The New York police were very anxious _____ about the crime.

- A. more learn
- B. learn more
- C. to more learn
- D. to learn more

22. Many excited women could _____ at the department store sale.

- A. seen
- B. be seen
- C. be seeing
- D. be see

23. There's no point _____ .

- A. studying if you are feeling tired
- B. give him any money
- C. help him. He doesn't deserve it.
- D. of memorizing phrases you don't understand

24. I must apologise _____ you for being rude.

- A. -
- B. with
- C. to
- D. at



25. Everyone has the _____ to equal pay for equal work.

- A. leave
- B. law
- C. right
- D. wrong

26. If I didn't have a big heart, I _____ you.

- A. won't forgive
- B. can't forgive
- C. mustn't have forgiven
- D. wouldn't have been able to forgive

27. It's Friday and I _____ a good night's sleep this week. I'm tired.

- A. didn't have
- B. haven't had
- C. hadn't got
- D. hadn't had

28. He ran _____ a former school friend when he was in Rome.

- A. into
- B. in
- C. through
- D. within

29. I'd rather _____ by car.

- A. walk than go
- B. walk as going
- C. walking than going
- D. walk to going



30. _____ of the boys in the room has a pen and a pencil.

- A. Each
- B. All
- C. Both
- D. Every

31. Last year Liz earned _____ her brother

- A. twice as much as
- B. twice more than
- C. twice as many than
- D. twice as more as

32. I arranged to meet Jim after work last night but he didn't _____ .

- A. pick up
- B. turn up
- C. go up
- D. come up

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33. You had better not _____ drug smugglers.
A. get mixed with
B. get mixed up with
C. mix up
D. mix up with
34. I waste a lot of time _____.
A. after day-dreaming
B. until day-dreaming
C. to day-dreaming
D. day-dreaming
35. I had _____ a place to live.
A. a difficulty to find
B. difficulty to find
C. difficulty in finding
D. a difficulty finding
36. I spent hours _____ my washing machine.
A. by trying repairing
B. with trying repairing
C. trying to repair
D. trying repairing
37. I'd rather you _____ the tea now.
A. made
B. make
C. to make
D. would make
38. I don't know _____ his letter or not.
A. to answer
B. whether to answer
C. of to answer
D. if or not to answer
39. He must be early: _____ he won't get a seat.
A. other
B. as
C. otherwise
D. yet
40. He _____ a big mistake in _____ business with such people.
A. did, doing
B. did, making
C. made, doing
D. made, making
41. I'm going to rent a room, while my bed-sitter is being _____.
A. redecorated
B. renewed
C. restored
D. repaired
42. I'm going to Japan _____ Japanese.
A. for learning
B. in order that to learn
C. so as to learn
D. in order to learning
43. It's only a _____ ditch.
A. four-foot wide
B. four-feet wide
C. four-foot's wide
D. four-feet's wide
44. Come and see me _____.
A. a day
B. at some time
C. some time
D. before a day



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