



NATIONAL ENGLISH COMPETITION FOR AJTP STUDENTS



A KNIGHTLY VENTURE INTO UNEXPLORED REALMS

Disguised as a test paper



István Türr Secondary Grammar School

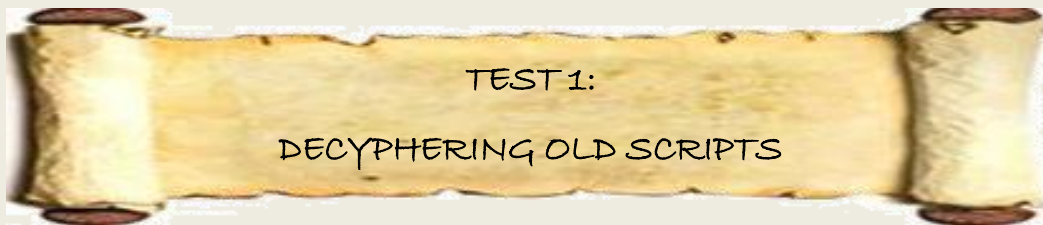
Town of Pápa 2019/20

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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.

READING

Exercise 1: Read through the first part of the following text and fill in the gaps with the missing phrases. Be careful, there is one phrase you do not need. Write the right letters next to the numbers on your answer sheet. (10 POINTS)



No more fish 'n' chips?

Can "Fish 'n' chips" survive? The original British fast food is struggling It is the original British fast food. Fish 'n' chips, the original "carry-out" meal, (1) But will it survive much longer?

Perhaps only in the form of a luxury for those who can afford it. Long before the Big Mac was invented, (2) "When I was a young man, it was the sort of thing you'd have once or twice a week," remembers 82-year old Arthur Mowbrey.

"Sixty years ago, you'd get a full size portion of cod and chips for sixpence. It was cheap, and good."

Fish 'n' chips was nourishing too. It was a proper meal, (3), or during the lunch-break. Wrapped in newspaper, it would keep warm to the last chip, even on the coldest days of the year. In the last quarter of a century (4)

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"It's not so popular with young people these days," says Lizzie, a teenager. "Most of the time, if young people want to eat out, (5) or something like that, or a Chinese take-away. Fish 'n' chips is a bit old-fashioned really, I suppose. But there are still cheap chip shops around. I had fish 'n' chips about three weeks ago. We sometimes have it at home, (6) It saves cooking!"

Thousands of chip shops, however, have closed in the last twenty-five years. Some have been turned into Chinese or Indian take-aways, (7) They have survived best in seaside towns, where the fish is really fresh, and people visit them more as a tradition than for any other reason.

Yet nothing, perhaps, can save the classic fish 'n' chip shop from extinction. Fish 'n' chips wrapped in newspaper is already just a memory of the past. British and European hygiene rules (8), so today's carry-out chip shops use new paper or styrofoam cartons. Of course, you can still eat fish and chips (9), but there are now plastic throw-away forks for those who don't want to get greasy fingers! Yet in spite of these changes, the classic fish 'n' chip shop

could disappear from British streets in a few years' time, (10); lack of fish.

- A with your fingers if you want
- B others have just closed
- C things have changed
- D has been part of British life for well over 100 years
- E they'll go to a Burger King
- F Britain had its own national form of fast food
- G and we go and get it from the chip shop
- H that you could eat in the street on your way home from work
- I where people can eat out
- J for a completely different reason
- K no longer allow food to be wrapped in old papers



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Exercise 2: Read the second part of the text and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Circle T for true and F for false. Circle all your answers on the Answer Sheet as well. (5 POINTS)

For over twenty years, European agriculture ministers have been trying to solve the fish problem, but with little success. As a result of modern industrial fishing, some types of fish are facing extinction in the North Sea and Atlantic. "Overfishing in the North Sea has reached crisis levels," say Greenpeace. Quotas have been introduced, but each time there are new restrictions, fishermen in Britain, France, Spain and other countries protest, because jobs are lost.

Sadly, this is inevitable; and unless strict quotas are applied, thousands of European fishermen could lose their jobs, as there will be few fish left to catch (at least, few of the kinds of fish that people want to eat). One way or the other, sea fish will become rarer, and therefore more expensive.

The gradual disappearance of the traditional British fish 'n' chips shop is therefore bound to continue. Fish and chips, however, will survive as a speciality in pubs and restaurants, and in new up-market fish restaurants. Comfortable, more expensive fish restaurants, with chairs and tables, have existed for a long time of course, alongside stand-up carry-out fish 'n' chip shops. In the years to come, they may be the only type of fish 'n' chip restaurant to survive.

Every town in Britain had its fish 'n' chip shops. No British town is more than 150 km. from a sea port, and most are much closer; once railways were built in the nineteenth century, fresh sea fish could easily be bought in all British towns. Cheaper than meat, sea fish became a popular source of protein ; by 1870, "fish and chip shops" were springing up all over the country. For a hundred years, they were the classic popular restaurant, British style.



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1. People are fishing so much in the North Sea and the Baltic, because there are no restrictions or quotas.	T F
2. If strict limits are introduced thousands of fishermen may keep their jobs in Europe.	T F
3. As there are less and less fish, their prices are rising.	T F
4. Probably only the high quality fish 'n' chip restaurants will not disappear.	T F
5. By the second half of the 18th century fish and chip shops appeared in every corner of the country.	T F



Exercise 3: In the following interview about graffiti the questions have been removed. Your task is to write the letters of the questions next to the appropriate numbers . There is one extra question that you do not need. (10 PONTs)

The history of graffiti

(1)

Of course not. The first drawings on walls appeared in caves thousands of years ago. Later the Ancient Romans and Greeks wrote their names and protest poems on buildings.



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(2)

Modern graffiti seems to have appeared in Philadelphia in the early 1960s, and by the late sixties it had reached New York. The new art form really took off in the 1970s, when people began writing their names, or 'tags', on buildings all over the city.

(3)

In the mid seventies it was sometimes hard to see out of a subway car window, because the trains were completely covered in spray paintings known as 'masterpieces'.

(4)

In the early days, the 'taggers' were part of street gangs who were concerned with marking their territory. They worked in groups called 'crews', and called what they did 'writing'.

(5)

The term 'graffiti' was first used by *The New York Times* and the novelist Norman Mailer.

(6)

Art galleries in New York began buying graffiti in the early seventies.

(7)

At the same time that it began to be regarded as an art form, John Lindsay, the then mayor of New York, declared the first war on graffiti. By the 1980s it became much harder to write on subway trains without being caught, and instead many of the more established graffiti artists began using roofs of buildings or canvases.

(8)

The debate over whether graffiti is art or vandalism is still going on. Peter Vallone, a New York city councillor, thinks that graffiti done with permission can be art, but if it is on someone else's property it becomes a crime. 'I have a message for the graffiti vandals out there,' he said recently. 'Your freedom of expression ends where my property begins.'

(9)

The members of a graffiti group say that artists are reclaiming cities for the public from advertisers, and that graffiti represents freedom and makes cities more vibrant.

(10)

For decades graffiti has been a springboard to international fame for a few. Jean-Michel Basquiat began spraying on the street in the 1970s before becoming a respected artist in the '80s. The

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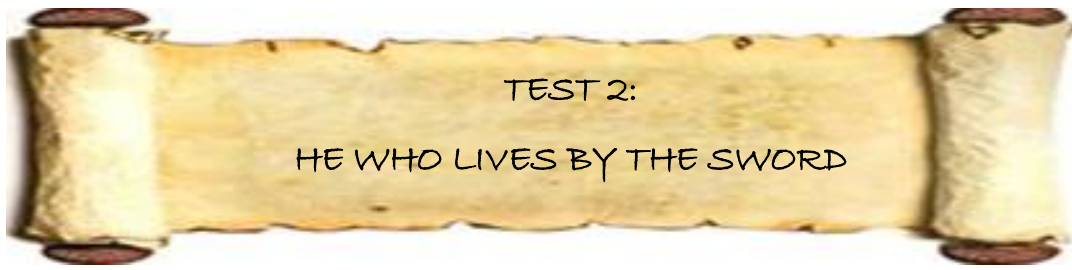
Frenchman Blek le Rat and the British artist Banksy have achieved international fame by producing complex works with stencils, often making political or humorous points. Works by Banksy have been sold for over £100,000. Graffiti is now sometimes big business.

- (A) What do graffiti group members say about the activity?
- (B) What was the motivation of the first taggers?
- (C) Is graffiti a modern phenomenon?
- (D) Who coined the phrase 'graffiti'?
- (E) What kind of difficulties did graffiti artists have to cope with in the 20th century?
- (F) Did it cause any problem in everyday life?
- (G) What is the future of graffiti?
- (H) Can you mention some famous graffiti artists?
- (I) When was the first graffiti sold?
- (J) What is the general opinion about graffiti in New York today?
- (K) When did it become a kind of modern art?



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VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Read the text below and use the words in brackets to form the words that fit into the gaps (1-15). Use only one word to complete each gap. Remember: Write all your answers on the Answer Sheet. (15 POINTS)

ROBOT TEACHERS

If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would (1)
(PROBABLE) put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory (2) (WORK), but some jobs need human (3)
..... (CONNECT) and creativity. But are we underestimating what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing (4)
..... (ILL). Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing (5)
..... (PERSON) information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?

British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. He predicts robots will do the main job of (6)
..... (TRANSFER) information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, (7) (MOVE) and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. It's not a popular opinion and it's (8)
..... (LIKE) that robots will ever have empathy and the (9)
..... (ABLE) to really connect with humans like another human can.

One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is (10) (GOOD) than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 don't go to school. That problem could be (11)
..... (PART) solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and won't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher- (12)
..... (PAY) job.

Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel (13)
(OVERWORK). Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange (14) (MEET) and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, (15) (INCLUDE) more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.

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Exercise 2: Here you can see some expressions related to education (1-10). Match them with their definitions (A-K). Be careful, there is an extra definition. Remember: Write your answers on the Answer Sheet. (10 POINTS)



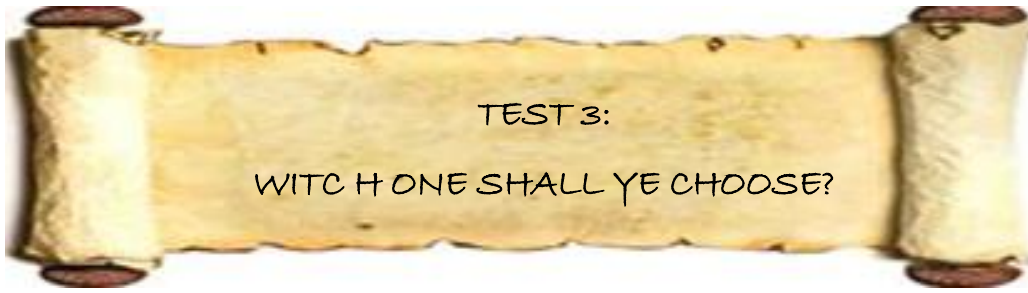
1. play truant
2. tuition fee
3. give feedback
4. boarding school
5. graduation ceremony
6. keep up with your studies
7. public school
8. take your way through university
9. bachelor's degree
10. meet a deadline

- A. have a paid job whilst studying to support yourself financially
- B. a school where pupils live during term time
- C. offer guidance on a student's work
- D. an exclusive independent school in the UK
- E. finish a job or task in the time allowed or agreed
- F. an event where a successful student receives his or her academic degree
- G. stay away from classes without permission
- H. not fall behind
- I. the money paid for a course of study
- J. a school paid for by public funds and available to the general public
- K. an undergraduate course which usually lasts 3-4 years



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GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Some words are missing from the text. Your task is to fill in each gap with ONE word. Remember: Write all your answers on the Answer Sheet (15 POINTS)

Climate Change: How Do We Know?

The Earth's climate (1)..... changed throughout history. Just in the last 650,000 years there have (2)..... seven cycles of glacial advance and retreat, with the abrupt end of the last ice age about 7,000 years (3)..... marking the beginning of the modern climate era — and (4)..... human civilization. Most of these climate changes are attributed (5)..... very small variations in Earth's orbit that change the amount of solar energy our planet receives.

The current warming trend is of particular significance because most of it (6)..... extremely likely (greater than 95 percent probability) to be the result of human activity since the mid-20th century and proceeding at a rate that is unprecedented over decades to millennia.

Earth-orbiting satellites and other technological advances (7)..... enabled scientists to see the big picture, collecting many different types of information about our planet and its climate on a global scale. This body of data, collected (8)..... many years, reveals the signals of a changing climate.

The heat-trapping nature of carbon-dioxide and other gases (9)..... demonstrated in the mid-19th century. Their ability to affect the transfer of infrared energy through the atmosphere is the scientific basis of many instruments flown (10)..... NASA. There is (11)..... question that increased levels of greenhouse gases must cause the Earth (12)..... warm in response.

Ice cores drawn from Greenland, Antarctica, and tropical mountain glaciers show that the Earth's climate responds to changes in greenhouse gas levels. Ancient evidence can also (13)..... found in tree rings, ocean sediments, coral reefs, and layers of sedimentary rocks. This ancient, or paleoclimate, evidence reveals that current warming (14)..... occurring roughly ten times faster (15)..... the average rate of ice-age-recovery warming.

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Exercise 2:-Read the text below and use the words in the box to complete it. There is one extra word which you do not need to use. Remember: Write all your answers on the Answer Sheet. (10 POINTS)

equals bullseye scientists sources, conditions record light-colored however local
measurements tree-ring

What can trees tell us about climate change?

The Short Answer:

The characteristics of the rings inside a tree can tell scientists how old a tree is and what the weather conditions were like during each year of that tree's life. Very old trees can offer clues about what the climate in an area was like long before (1)..... were recorded.

(2)..... at the National Weather Service have been keeping track of weather in the United States since 1891. But trees can keep a much longer (3)..... of Earth's climate. In fact, trees can live for hundreds—and sometimes even thousands—of years!

One way that scientists use trees to learn about past climate is by studying a tree's rings. If you've ever seen a tree stump, you probably noticed that the top of the stump had a series of rings. It looks a bit like a (4)..... These rings can tell us how old the tree is, and what the weather was like during each year of the tree's life. The (5)..... rings represent wood that grew in the spring and early summer, while the dark rings represent wood that grew in the late summer and fall. One light ring plus one dark ring (6)..... one year of the tree's life. Because trees are sensitive to local climate conditions, such as rain and temperature, they give scientists some information about that area's (7)..... climate in the past. For example, tree rings usually grow wider in warm, wet years and they are thinner in years when it is cold and dry. If the tree has experienced stressful (8)....., such as a drought, the tree might hardly grow at all in those years.

Scientists can compare modern trees with local measurements of temperature and precipitation from the nearest weather station. (9)....., very old trees can offer clues about what the climate was like long before measurements were recorded. In most places, daily weather records have only been kept for the past 100 to 150 years. So, to learn about the climate hundreds to thousands of years ago, scientists need to use other (10)....., such as trees, corals, and ice cores (layers of ice drilled out of a glacier).

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You have worked hard. You deserve the treasure. Have a rest knight.