

Angol szóbeli felvételi a 6. és 8. évfolyamosoknak

Jelen vannak: a vizsgázó diákok, 2 angol szakos tanár, 1 diákok az intézményből (A tanulóval lehet bent kísérő)

1, Beszélgetés: **Angolul folyik a társalgás az első pillanattól kezdve.**

10 perces beszélgetés két, a diákok által kihúzott témáról.

A téma kifejtését önállóan kezdi a tanuló, majd érdeklődő kérdések szakítják meg a monológot.

A cél a beszélgetés, nem a beszéd-monológ mondása.

A beszélgetés során figyeljük a szókincset, a kiejtést, a kommunikációs készséget és a nyelvhelyességet.

Mindkét korosztálynak az alábbiak a kijelölt témák:

1, Introduction, family, relationship

2, Family festivals, Christmas, birthdays, name days, Easter

3, School

4, Daily routine, meals, learning

5, Home and housework

6, Hobbies, free time activities

7, Healthy way of life, sport

8, Travelling, transport, going on holiday

9, Weather, seasons, clothes

10, Computer, Internet

2, A szóbeli megmérettetés mellett egy szövegértési feladat is vár a diákokra.

Ez a hatodikosoknál A2-es szintű, míg a 8. évfolyamosoknál B1-es szintű feladatokat takar.

6. évfolyam:

Szövegértési feladatok: például a szövegekhez kapcsolódó igaz-hamis állítások, a szövegek szókincséhez kapcsolódó feladatok, mondatkiegészítések, párosítós feladatok. A szövegek szókincse A2-es szintű.

8. évfolyam:

Szövegértési feladatok, például a szövegekhez kapcsolódó igaz-hamis állítások, a szövegek szókincséhez kapcsolódó feladatok, mondatkiegészítések, párosítós feladatok, helyes választ kiválasztó feladatok. A szövegek szókincse B1-es szintű.

Mintafeladatok angol nyelvből 6. és 8. osztályosok felvételijéhez

(forrás: <https://test-english.com/reading/>

<https://onlymyenglish.com/rearrange-jumbled-sentences-with-answers/>

<https://wayground.com/admin/quiz/63fa3cf176173001fd45bff/match-the-words-in-bold-with-the-correct-definitions-a2-12>

A2

1.

Read the text about living towns and cities and choose the best option for each gap.

Living in a small town vs a big city

We used to live in Turin, a big city in the north of Italy. It was very exciting, with lots of things to do, but living in the city can be expensive. At the weekend, we often went to the park for a picnic, but there were always lots of people and the children couldn't play football there. Sometimes, we went to the museum. We all enjoyed learning about art and history. Other times, we went to the shopping centre to buy new clothes.

My husband worked in an office downtown, not too far from where we lived, but driving to work every day was a problem. The car park was always full and he didn't know where to leave his car. It was much easier to take the bus! I used to work at a factory making tomato sauce. It was just outside the city so I drove my car there, after dropping the children off to school.

Two years ago, we moved from Turin to a small town near the countryside. We sold our city apartment and we bought a house with a big garden. There are many trees near us and we hear the birds singing. That's the kind of life we wanted! I now work at the town's post office, sending letters and selling stamps, and my husband now works in a smaller office in the town hall, where he writes important emails.

There aren't many restaurants or big shops in this small town, but there are other things to do. We visit the library more often because we spend more time reading. We take long walks to see old buildings. There's even a castle, and the children think there's a king living in it! It's an important tourist attraction and many people come to see it. We grow our fruit and vegetables in our big garden—we don't buy them at the market anymore!

City life was busy and stressful for all of us. Life now is slower and I was worried: what will the children think? It was a big change and the first few weeks were difficult, but they love it here now. Of course, we miss the city sometimes, but we prefer our life here.

1 What does the writer say about weekends in the city?

- A. The park was too busy.
- B. The museum was boring.
- C. The shops were expensive.

2 Why did the husband go to work by bus?

- A. His office was too far to drive.
- B. He didn't enjoy driving in the city.
- C. He could never find a parking space.

3 Why did they leave the city?

- A. To find better jobs
- B. To live near nature
- C. To have a big house

4 What brings visitors to the small town?

- A. The market
- B. The library
- C. The castle

5 What do the children think about their new life?

- A. They prefer the busy life of the city.
- B. They weren't sure at the beginning.
- C. They enjoyed it from the first day.

Read a text about the meaning of rainbows in different cultures. For questions 1–6, choose the correct paragraph (A–E). You can choose each paragraph more than once.

What rainbows mean around the world

A. Ireland

In Ireland, it rains a lot and there isn't much sun. But sometimes, when the sun comes out after the rain, you can see pretty colours in the sky—that's a rainbow. Old stories from Ireland say that a leprechaun, a small magical man, hides his pot full of gold at the end of the rainbow. You must follow the rainbow to find the gold, but it's very hard. Rainbows always move when you get near, and no one can find the gold. In Irish culture, if you see a rainbow, good things will happen.

B. Hawaii

Hawaii is called the rainbow capital of the world. After light rain, often the sun comes out, and you can see the rainbow. In Native Hawaiian culture, rainbows are signs that people receive from the gods. Some people believe that rainbows help the spirits of dead people travel from the human world to another world. In Hawaii, a rainbow reminds people they are not alone because someone always looks after them.

C. Africa

In some African cultures, a rainbow may be a spirit that looks like a snake, bringing good or bad luck, depending on how it feels. For this reason, many people think that a rainbow is a message that something big—good or bad—is going to happen soon.

D. Australia

In Aboriginal Australian stories, there's a powerful snake called the Rainbow Serpent that lives in water, and it's very old. The Rainbow Serpent made rivers, mountains, and lakes when planet Earth was born. If people respect the land, the snake will be good to them. If they don't, it may bring storms or floods. For Aboriginal people, the rainbow helps us remember that we must respect nature.

E. Scandinavia

In the north of Europe, old stories say that the rainbow is a bridge called Bifröst. It's the bridge between our world and Asgard, the home of the gods like Odin and Thor. Only gods and brave people can walk across it. The guardian at the beginning of the bridge stops bad people from entering Asgard.

1 In which paragraph do gods use the rainbow to send a message to people?

A. Ireland

B. Hawaii

C. Africa

D. Australia

E. Scandinavia

2 In which paragraph do people hope to become rich with the help of the rainbow?

A. Ireland

B. Hawaii

C. Africa

D. Australia

E. Scandinavia

3 Which paragraph talks about a place where only good people can go?

A. Ireland

B. Hawaii

C. Africa

D. Australia

E. Scandinavia

3.

Rearrange the following words/phrases to form meaningful sentences

1. Exercise

1. soccer / He plays / his friends / with
2. for us / cooks / dinner / She
3. shoes / I wear / comfortable
4. often go / We / library / to the
5. sandwiches / for breakfast / eat / They

2. Exercise

1. of leather / The jacket / was made
2. sipped / some water / The sparrow
3. the computer / is working on / My neighbor
4. our gratitude / to show / We have / to them
5. If you work hard, / surely / you will / succeed

3. Exercise

1. a beautiful / I will / for myself / buy
2. as you listen / to note down / points / It is important
3. most important / of his career / match / This was the
4. in the city / many garden / There are
5. The old / honest individual / man / was an

Read the text about children and housework chores, and for questions 1 to 8, choose true or false.

Should your kids help with household chores?

Not everyone thinks that children and teenagers should help with household chores. Some believe that asking children to help in the house teaches them important life lessons. Others feel that they should only think about school, extracurricular activities, and having fun.

From a young age, children can learn to do some small jobs around the house, like tidying up their rooms, making the bed, and setting the table. In this way, children learn that a family needs everyone's help. They also learn to value manual work and to respect others and their work. As they grow, it feels natural for children to participate in the housework even more, such as clearing the table and washing the dishes. But it's important to ask kids and teens to do chores that are right for their age and won't be too hard for them. If they are doing something for the first time, they should learn how to do it first. They don't know what to do if they don't see it!

For children and teenagers, learning how to cook a meal, do laundry, or clean the house is an important part of growing up. It gives them confidence in their own abilities. When children and teens are responsible for some household tasks, as well as doing their homework and participating in after-school activities, they learn to organise their time better. This can be useful in every aspect of their lives.

Some people don't agree with this idea. They think that helping with the housework might make children's lives harder when they should just enjoy being young. Because childhood is an important part of their lives, they believe that children have other things to think about, such as studying at school, doing sports, or playing music. They worry that giving them chores might stress them out or take away from their fun time.

1 Some people think that children learn other skills while doing household tasks.

A. True

B. False

2 Other people believe that housework is for adults only.

A. True

B. False

3 Children who help around the house work harder when they are teenagers.

A. True

B. False

Read a text about The Edinburgh festival, and for questions 1 to 10, fill in each gap with ONE word.

A really popular summer festival in the UK

One of the most popular summer festivals in the UK is the Edinburgh Festival. It isn't actually one festival; eight festivals are held in the city simultaneously, including the Art Festival, the Book Festival, the International Festival, the Fringe and the Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo.

The Edinburgh Festival has happened in August every year since 1947, except for 2020. The idea for a festival came from Rudolf Bing, an Austrian who loved and sponsored the arts. Bing was the general manager of the famous Opera House at Glyndebourne in the South of England. He wanted to organise an international festival of music and opera to help fund the Opera House. Different cities were considered, including Oxford, but finally, Edinburgh, which already had a long history of festivals, was chosen.

Two important events took place during the first International Festival. Firstly, a week-long film festival was organised by the Edinburgh Film Guild. Secondly, eight theatre groups arrived uninvited. They were not allowed to perform in the International Festival, so they set up their shows in other venues in the city. That became the 'Edinburgh Festival Fringe'.

The Fringe Festival is now the largest of the festivals. In 2018, it featured more than 55,000 performances of 3,548 different shows in 317 venues. There are circus, music, dance, comedy, theatre performances and much more. Comedy is the most common performance: over a third of the shows are comedy.

A popular event of the Military Festival is the Tattoo. It takes place at the castle each night. Military musicians from across the world perform, and there is a great light and fireworks display. Another popular event is its grand finale: a classical music concert in Princes Street Gardens, when fireworks shoot into the sky, in time to the music.

Attending the festival is a great experience, but planning ahead is a good idea. Hundreds of thousands of people attend each year, so you'll need to book accommodation and tickets for popular shows in advance. But don't plan too much! You'll find out about great, little-known shows and performers while you are there, and you'll be disappointed if you are too busy to attend.

1 The Edinburgh Festival is not a single festival; there are in fact festivals.

2 The first Edinburgh Festival was organised by Rudolf Bing.

3 Edinburgh was probably chosen because of its of festivals.

4 The festival was organised to take place at the same time as Bing's first festival.

5 The Edinburgh Festival started in 1947 but was unplanned.

6 The largest festival in August is the Festival.

7 There are more performances at the Fringe than other performances.

8 The is a famous event of the Military Festival.

Read a text about unique jobs in the world, and for questions 1 to 8, choose the correct answer.

Unusual and wonderful jobs

A. Chocolate consultant

If you love chocolate, becoming a chocolate consultant could be an exciting job. There are various types of chocolate consultants, so you can follow the best career path for you. You could work full-time with well-known brands or focus on smaller brands that specialise in specific types of chocolate.

To be successful in this job, you must have a passion for chocolate and an interest in understanding the many varieties of cocoa. For this reason, you need a lot of knowledge in certain subjects. Chemistry and food-based subjects are particularly useful. Although you could work for companies that produce chocolate-based products, you could also be in charge of your career, advising chocolate buyers on which products to buy or running chocolate-tasting events.

B. LEGO sculptor

Many of us have enjoyed building things with LEGO blocks as children, but for some people, this childhood activity can turn into a career. LEGO has temporary jobs and long-term positions for certified professionals who create models and sets for the company. These LEGO sculptors work within specific themes and are based in Legoland Discovery Centres around the world.

Becoming a LEGO sculptor is quite challenging. There are usually only between nine and 30 jobs available worldwide. To be hired, you need to successfully complete different tasks, including building difficult LEGO models.

C. Island caretaker

This role is often described as the best job in the world, and it's easy to see why! In 2009, the Queensland Tourism Board created a position to promote the Islands of the Great Barrier Reef. The lucky employee from the UK – chosen among thousands of applicants – earned £73,400 on a temporary job for six months, living on an island in the Great Barrier Reef. His job involved swimming, exploring underwater, and having fun while filming and blogging about his experiences. At the end of his contract, the British island caretaker was promoted to a new job as a Global Tourism Ambassador, representing Queensland tourism around the world.

D. Shark tank cleaner

Cleaning windows might not sound thrilling, but what if you did it in the water surrounded by sharks? That would be a different story, surely! Shark tank cleaners have to swim with sharks to make the tank's glass clean and shiny while visitors watch the whole process. This job requires a person who is not only brave but also a strong swimmer and experienced diver. Of course, if you're afraid of sharks, it might be safer to look for other opportunities!

E. Professional sleeper

If you love sleeping and can't get enough of it, why not turn that passion into a career? Professional sleepers often participate in sleep studies, but there are also more unusual opportunities. For example, in 2009, women were hired for a temporary job where they were paid to sleep as part of a 'living art' exhibit at The New Museum of Contemporary Art in New York while tourists visited the museum.

1 Which of these jobs turns a boring task into excitement?

A. Chocolate consultant

B. LEGO sculptor

C. Island caretaker

D. Shark tank cleaner

E. Professional sleeper

2 Which of these jobs is useful for research?

A. Chocolate consultant

B. LEGO sculptor

C. Island caretaker

D. Shark tank cleaner

E. Professional sleeper

2.

Read a text about how LED lights can help protect sea turtles, and for questions 1 to 6, choose the correct answer.

How LED lights can save sea turtles' lives

Sea turtles are amazing animals that have lived in our oceans for millions of years. However, today, they face many dangers. One of these comes from non-natural light. When baby sea turtles, also called hatchlings, come out of their eggs, they need to find the ocean quickly. They usually do this by following the natural light of the Moon and stars reflecting off the water. But in many places, artificial lights – from streets, buildings, and homes – are much brighter than the Moon. These lights can confuse baby sea turtles and make it hard for them to find their way to the ocean. This causes them to lose their way and head toward the land instead of the sea. When this happens, the baby turtles can get lost, dehydrated, or even be eaten by other animals.

Although artificial light is usually a problem for sea turtles, we don't have to live in the dark to protect them. Research shows that using special artificial lights, placed low to the ground and slightly covered so they can't be seen from the beach, reduces the chances of sea turtles getting confused. These turtle-friendly lights are also better for people as they can improve visibility while driving by reducing the shine on the car windows. If you live near the coast or are visiting a beach where sea turtles live, you can help. Use lights that are not bright and low to the ground. Close curtains at night to reduce the amount of light coming from inside buildings.

Sea turtles have another enemy. Every year, hundreds of thousands of these sea animals are caught by large fishing boats in their fishing nets by accident – this means six to eight turtles daily for each boat in Mexico alone. Surprisingly, in this case, artificial lights can be helpful for sea turtles.

Studies show that turtles use their sight to find food, but when swimming underwater at night, it's hard to see the fishing net. So, different organisations have developed fishing nets with LED lights. By adding lights to fishing nets, scientists have found a way to prevent turtles and other animals from getting caught in the nets, reducing the number of unwanted catches by 60% to 95% without lowering the amount of fish caught.

Using LED lights on fishing nets doesn't just help sea turtles. When sea animals get stuck in the net by mistake, they might damage it. It costs time and money to remove sea turtles from their nets and to fix or replace the broken nets. In addition, LED lights are energy-efficient and last a long time. This new design of fishing nets reduces costs, making it a less expensive option.

1 What light should the turtles follow to find the sea?

- A. light reflecting off the sea
- B. the direct light of the Moon
- C. lights that humans use to help them

2 What happens if the turtles follow artificial light?

- A. They find dangerous animals.
- B. They don't swim in the right direction.
- C. They walk in the wrong direction.

3 What is another advantage of using turtle-friendly lights?

- A. They reduce energy consumption in houses and streets.
- B. They can help people who are visiting the beach at night.
- C. Drivers can see better while travelling on the road.

4 What is another problem for sea turtles?

- A. They get stuck in nets while trying to catch fish.
- B. They can't see fishing nets in the dark.
- C. Fishing boats are reducing their food supply.

5 What is the purpose of fishing nets with LED lights?

- A. To keep turtles away from the nets.
- B. To help sea turtles find their food.
- C. To attract more fish to the nets.

Read the text about the Statue of Liberty, and for questions 1 to 10, choose the correct answers.

The arm of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty is probably the most famous icon of the USA. It was built to celebrate the end of slavery, and later became a symbol for freedom among immigrants. The statue depicts Libertas, the Roman goddess of liberty. And the torch she carries high above her outstretched arm represents a light that guides people along the path to freedom. Interestingly, however, Liberty looks different from the way the designer first intended.

The idea for the statue came from a poet, Édouard de Laboulaye. When the American Civil war ended, he wanted to commemorate the end of the slave trade with a gift. He and other people who opposed slavery raised money and hired a sculptor, Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, to design the statue. Bartholdi later employed the French engineer, Gustave Eiffel, to devise its structure. Eiffel, who would subsequently build the famous tower in Paris, was already a well-known designer of railway bridges. So he knew how to build robust structures that are flexible and safe in strong winds. This feature was necessary because the winds in New York harbor are extremely strong. Today, the top of her torch swings over 15cm when the wind is blowing at 50 miles per hour.

Eiffel designed the statue to be built around a massive metal skeleton, similar to the Eiffel tower. Huge pieces of copper were fixed onto this to form its shape. Until recently, two copies of the plans were believed to exist. But recently, a third copy was discovered, which revealed some interesting information. In 2018, a map dealer bought some historic papers at an auction in Paris, which included original plans, calculations, and drawings of the statue. At first, the documents were too fragile to read. But after special treatment, the papers clearly showed that Eiffel's plans had been changed by Bartholdi with red ink. Liberty's arm, which was thick and vertical in Eiffel's drawing, was adjusted to be slimmer, less upright, and generally more attractive than Eiffel's design.

The changes in the plans are dated July 28, 1882, after the construction of the tower had begun. We don't know what Eiffel thought of Bartholdi's changes. By then, Eiffel was working on other projects, and only his assistants were working with Bartholdi in New York. Maybe Bartholdi thought he could make the changes because Eiffel was not there and would not complain.

However, the changes made the arm not only more attractive but also weaker, which has created problems over the years. At first, visitors could climb a ladder to the torch in Liberty's arm, but in 1916, there was an explosion on a nearby island. It damaged the statue and made it unsafe, and the stairway to the torch has been closed ever since. During restoration work in the 1980s, engineers noticed that the structure inside Liberty's head, shoulders, and arm were different from how they were shown on Eiffel's plans. They thought that the builders had made mistakes, but some historians believed that Bartholdi had changed Eiffel's design.

The newly discovered papers confirm those theories.

1 The Statue of Liberty was constructed to welcome immigrants to the USA.

A. True

B. False

2 Édouard de Laboulaye paid for the statue with his own money.

A. True

B. False

3 Gustave Eiffel designed the Statue of Liberty before designing the Eiffel Tower.

A. True

B. False

4 Eiffel failed to consider strong winds when designing the Eiffel Tower.

A. True

B. False