

**PÁZMÁNY TANULMÁNYI VERSENY**  
**2017**  
**1. forduló**

Figyelem:

Kérjük, hogy a megoldásokat a megoldólapra írják rá.  
Csak a számítógéppel kitöltött megoldólapokat fogadjuk el.

**I.** Read this article about Tahiti, the island in the South Pacific which has become popular with tourists, particularly those interested in the French post-impressionist painter, Gauguin. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from sentences A – F the one which fits each gap (1 – 6). Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

**A** They have a brooding manner: often in a conversation, they shrug and say 'Fiu', denoting boredom or quiet despair – not so much gloomy as reflective.

**B** I realised how skilfully he portrayed the mysterious listlessness (the 'fiu' mentality) of the Tahitians.

**C** The Tahitians believe it is a haunted place, fed by an underground river that flows from the spirit world.

**D** The main town of Fare is a sleepy, unsophisticated huddle of fruit stalls and tiny cafés where people from all over the island come to pass the time of day.

**E** Bleary-eyed musicians strummed ukuleles as we shuffled, dripping, through Immigration and Customs.

**F** However, it does not take long to acclimatise and within a few hours I was enjoying the heady atmosphere.

### A BRUSH WITH GAUGUIN'S NATURE WORLD

Our flight arrived at Faa's Airport in Tahiti at five in the morning. As we left the plane the rain pelted down with such force that, by the time we had crossed the tarmac to the terminal, we were soaked. **1**.....

Then we were presented with garlands of frangipani blossoms and assurances that the rainy season was over, the shower being most unusual for May. Indeed, as soon as the sun rose, the sky cleared, but the air remained clammy and the smell of flowers almost sickly. **2**.....

The Tahitians are good-looking, in a fleshy, pumped-up way; the men are tall, well proportioned and extravagantly muscled; the women are languid and have soulful eyes. Their language sounds musical but somewhat melancholy, full of sighs and soft-broken vowels. **3**.....

Although Tahiti is the most-populated island in French Polynesia, it has not lost its beauty. On our way to the Gauguin Museum, we stopped to look at the cave at Mara's, hidden from the road by a plantation of palms. The trees gave way to ferns and the grotto appeared like a great semi-circular archway filled with blue-grey water. A trick of the light makes the far wall seem much closer than it is; Gauguin once claimed it took him an hour to swim to the back of the cave. **4**.....

The Gauguin Museum is spread across a series of pavilions in a botanical garden. It contains few original works but tells the story of the painter's life. **5**.....

The next stop on our trip was the lush mountainous island of Huahine, about 100 miles northwest of Tahiti. It is much less populated and we felt closer to the real Polynesians. **6**..... We were shown a stream heaving with monstrous eels, protected, apparently, by taboo; some lifted their heads from the shallow water and panted like dogs.

**II.** Read this article about shopping and the things supermarkets do to make us buy more. Which paragraph in the article is about: (Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.)

**7.** the layout of supermarkets? .....

**8.** shopping becoming a habit? .....

**9.** entrance psychology? .....

**10.** the different types of shopper? .....

**11.** the atmosphere supermarkets create? .....

**12.** controlling the flow of shoppers? .....

### THE SHOPPER ALWAYS TURNS RIGHT

To those of us for whom shopping is a chore, it seems perverse actually to enjoy it. But shopping, market researchers say, has become the number one leisure activity in Britain, and shopping centres are fast becoming the natural habitat of modern man.

Three American social scientists who studied behaviour in American shopping malls identified four types of shopper. The minimalists dash in and out, neither eating, browsing, nor socialising - shoppers who try to get the whole business over as quickly and inexpensively as possible; traditionalists shop heavily but do little else. Grazers spend ages browsing, eating, and impulse

purchasing, while enthusiasts, the most active of all the mall denizens, do it all. The four groups are more or less equal in size. What of those who are 'just looking'? Psychologists have a name for this as well: it's called: 'experimental consumption'.

Supermarkets, too, seem to encourage particular behaviour patterns. Let's walk into a typical modern one and see how it works. The chances are that we'll turn right at the door – psychologists say that human beings have a predisposition to turn right on entering closed spaces, even if they are left-handed. That's why most purpose-built supermarkets have their doors on the left.

The first thing to strike the eye will be fresh fruit and vegetables, products that are oddly cheering, even to people who don't eat them. Roughly speaking, products that score as highs will be arranged around the perimeter of a supermarket, with the lows along the aisles. The back wall is an excellent place to sell high-profit items, such as fresh, dairy products and delicatessen foods. Position of a product on the shelf is also important: a product at eye-level may sell twice as well as the product knee-high.

It is easy to assume that the width of the aisles is determined by the size of the trolleys, but they are never too wide – that would encourage people to move too fast and miss opportunities to buy. The ideal is to slow customers down by 'bouncing' them to and fro across the aisle. To accomplish this, the best-selling plain biscuit may be put on one side with the most popular chocolate ones on the other.

Lighting and music can be used to create the right atmosphere. Music is supposed to relax shoppers and slow them down. Lighting is bright at the cosmetics counter to suggest cleanliness, but more subdued in the wine section, where the idea is to convey just a hint of the traditional wine cellar.

**III. Find words or phrases in the article entitled *The Shopper Always Turns Right* with these meanings. The paragraph numbers are given in brackets. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.**

13. an unpleasant or boring task (1) .....
14. unreasonable (1) .....
15. environment (1) .....
16. looking in a casual way (2) .....
17. buying something because you see it and like it, not because you really like it (2) .....
18. inhabitants (2) .....
19. a tendency towards (3) .....
20. able to make you feel happy (4) .....
21. the outside edge (4) .....
22. long narrow gaps/passages (4) .....
23. backwards and forwards (5) .....
24. not bright (6) .....

**IV. Read this article about Angela Carter, then choose the best answer, A, B, C or D, according to the text, to complete the sentences (25 – 30) which follow the text. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.**

### CARTER'S RECIPE FOR GREATNESS

Three days after Angela Carter's death in 1992, at the age of only 51, her publisher Virago sold out entirely of her books. There was a certain irony in this. Only a year earlier the judges for the Booker Prize had failed to put her last novel, *Wise Children*, on their shortlist, provoking an outcry on the part of many discerning contemporary critics. The minute she was dead, with hardly a decent interval, Carter's distinctive and original writing was widely acclaimed, as it has continued to be ever since. She would have found the macabre tinge to her elevation to celebrity author status amusing – she had a taste for the bizarre, and sharp-tongued acuteness about insincerity of any kind.

Angela Carter was, critics are now agreed, a novelist of lasting greatness, whose *Nights At The Circus* and *Wise Children* have become classics of the genre known as 'magic realism'. Her prose journalism has inspired a generation of young writers. Her books figure prominently on reading lists in most university departments of literature, both in Britain and America. But, as these new and reissued volumes should remind us, she was never solemn, nor self-important. She was consistently funny, both in her fiction and her extensive non-fiction.

I'd never read her early novel *Love*. It contains all the Carter ingredients: fantasy, curious sex, passion distorted, hopes and fears, and above all the meticulously observed detail of her characters' most intimate lives. The novel coolly observes the two intensely bonded brothers Lee and Buzz, and Lee's girlfriend Annabel, locked into a triangle of erotic fantasy from which they cannot escape. There are some uncomfortable self-conscious moments in the construction of the tale, of a kind which are not to be found in Carter's later writing. But the language already has a mesmerising intensity, designed deliberately to trouble the reader, because the plot is so resolutely inconsequential.

The new volume of her collected works containing her journalism, *Shaking A Leg*, is packed with deliciously tongue-in-cheek wit about the everyday world of the 1970s and 1980s. She is a mistress of the arresting opening and the bathetic ending. The great surprise for me among her collected writings, however, was her radio plays. I must have heard some of them. But to read them is to

tap another vein in Carter's rich creativity. She has an extraordinary ear, for language itself and for the minute of noise which fills every nook and cranny of our waking and dreaming lives. *Vampirella*, a variation on the Dracula theme in Carter's inimical dream-mythical style, reads as grippingly as it must have sounded on air. I found her screenplay for *The Company of Wolves* more interesting than the film itself.

- 25 Immediately after Angela Carter's death,  
**A** her publisher did not want to sell her novels.  
**B** she won a major literary prize.  
**C** there was a rush on sales of her books.  
**D** the literary critics turned against her.
- 26 Angela Carter would have reacted to her change of fortune with  
**A** pride.  
**B** amusement.  
**C** arrogance.  
**D** bitterness.
- 27 Angela Carter's novels are read on literature courses because  
**A** she wrote in many different styles.  
**B** young people can relate to her.  
**C** she wrote two epic novels.  
**D** her work has stood the test of time.
- 28 A possible weakness of her early writing was that  
**A** she distanced herself too much from her characters.  
**B** there was some awkward development of the plot.  
**C** the plot was too complicated.  
**D** the language was too self-conscious.
- 29 The language in her early writing is  
**A** complex and difficult to understand.  
**B** intentionally rich in verb tenses.  
**C** able to hold the reader's attention in a challenging way.  
**D** easy to remember because it is disturbing.
- 30 Her radio plays  
**A** show her awareness of the sound of the language.  
**B** were never meant to be recorded.  
**C** would have made better films than radio broadcasts.  
**D** rely on the skill of the actor for success.

V. Read the following text and decide which answer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** best completes each blank. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

### FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Libraries have become a (31)..... need of most societies around the world. The first libraries appeared in the Middle East between 3000 and 2000 BC and contained a variety of materials. (32)....., the Sumerians built libraries housing a large (33)..... of business and legal records. Then came the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans who all (34)..... important libraries. Even during the troubled Middle Ages, libraries continued to play an important (35)..... in European culture. (36)....., it wasn't until the invention of printing in the 15th century that books became readily available. This important (37)..... caused rapid increase in the number of libraries in Europe. Today, libraries (8)..... thousands of books and various other publications such as magazines and newspapers.

- |    |                       |                      |                      |                    |
|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 31 | <b>A</b> main         | <b>B</b> chief       | <b>C</b> principal   | <b>D</b> basic     |
| 32 | <b>A</b> For instance | <b>B</b> Besides     | <b>C</b> Furthermore | <b>D</b> Moreover  |
| 33 | <b>A</b> set          | <b>B</b> collection  | <b>C</b> series      | <b>D</b> variety   |
| 34 | <b>A</b> caused       | <b>B</b> created     | <b>C</b> generated   | <b>D</b> produced  |
| 35 | <b>A</b> role         | <b>B</b> function    | <b>C</b> activity    | <b>D</b> mission   |
| 36 | <b>A</b> In addition  | <b>B</b> Therefore   | <b>C</b> However     | <b>D</b> Just then |
| 37 | <b>A</b> advancement  | <b>B</b> improvement | <b>C</b> development | <b>D</b> evolution |
| 38 | <b>A</b> enclose      | <b>B</b> contain     | <b>C</b> incorporate | <b>D</b> involve   |

VI. Read the following text and complete the blanks using the words/phrases given. There are **three extra** words/phrases which you do not need to use. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

extraordinary / leading / in other words / decrease / drawback / that's why / opportunities / many / on the other hand / since then / range / changes

### A TESTING GAME

Cricket is a bat-and-ball field game played in most of the countries in the Commonwealth. The aim of the game is to score more runs than one's opponent. A major (39)..... of the game is its complicated rules, which make it difficult for the uninitiated to enjoy. (40)....., this complexity offers the players endless (41)..... to improve their skills.

Cricket requires a remarkable (42)..... of techniques and skills and is characterised by its unpredictability. (43)..... it has been labelled the most difficult game in the world. Yet, for the average fan, cricket is a passion, making it the (44)..... sport in more than twelve countries around the world.

A cricket game, or test match as it is known, may go on for anything from one to four or more days. The longest test match on record was played between England and South Africa in 1938 and lasted for an (45)..... twelve days without a result. (46)....., cricket has gone through many (47)..... which have made the game quicker, more competitive and easier to enjoy.

VII. Choose the correct answer. Only ONE answer is correct. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

### HIKING

Having passed what I considered the worst obstacle, our spirits (48)..... We made towards the left of the cliff, where the going was better, though (49)..... steeper. Here we found (50)..... snow, as most of it seemed (51)..... blown off the mountain. There was no (52)..... of the mountains in the distance because clouds were forming all round us.

About 1 o'clock a storm came up suddenly. We (53)..... its approach but we were concentrating on cutting steps, and before we had time (54)..... anything, we were (55)..... by snow. We could not move up or down and had to wait motionless, getting (56)..... (57)..... my hood, my nose and cheeks were frostbitten and I (58)..... a hand out of my glove to warm them.

After two hours of this, I realised we would have to do something to avoid (59)..... death where we stood. (60)..... through the mist I had (61)..... the (62)..... of a dark buttress just above us; to descend in this wind was (63).....; our only hope was to (64)..... up to this buttress, and dig out a platform at the foot of it (65)..... we could pitch our tent.

We climbed to this place and started to cut away the ice. (66)..... my companion seemed to regard the situation (67)..... hopeless but (68)..... the wind died away and he cheered up. At last we had made a platform (69)..... the tent, and we did this (70)..... We (71)..... into our sleeping bags and (72)..... asleep, feeling that we were lucky to be still alive.

- |    |                           |                        |                               |                             |
|----|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 48 | A rose                    | B raised               | C arose                       | D aroused                   |
| 49 | A quite                   | B fairly               | C rather                      | D hardly                    |
| 50 | A few                     | B a few                | C little                      | D a little                  |
| 51 | A that it had             | B to have been         | C it was                      | D to be                     |
| 52 | A view                    | B vision               | C spectacle                   | D outlook                   |
| 53 | A may not have noticed    | B had to notice        | C must have noticed           | D ought to have noticed     |
| 54 | A to make                 | B for making           | C to do                       | D for doing                 |
| 55 | A blinded                 | B deafened             | C unsighted                   | D unseen                    |
| 56 | A more cold and more cold | B colder and colder    | C more frozen and more frozen | D frozen and frozen         |
| 57 | A In spite of             | B Instead of           | C In case of                  | D Although                  |
| 58 | A dared not to bring      | B dared not bring      | C dared not to take           | D dared not take            |
| 59 | A to be frozen in         | B to be frozen to      | C being frozen in             | D being frozen to           |
| 60 | A Every time              | B At the time          | C From time to time           | D For the time being        |
| 61 | A made out                | B seen through         | C glimpsed to                 | D remarked                  |
| 62 | A outcome                 | B overcome             | C outline                     | D shade                     |
| 63 | A off the point           | B out of the question  | C beyond the reach            | D out of touch              |
| 64 | A slide                   | B slip                 | C stagger                     | D scramble                  |
| 65 | A in which                | B on which             | C in that                     | D on that                   |
| 66 | A At first                | B At principle         | C At once                     | D On the beginning          |
| 67 | A for                     | B to be                | C as                          | D like                      |
| 68 | A regularly               | B gradually            | C little to little            | D constantly                |
| 69 | A enough big to put up    | B big enough to put up | C enough big for putting up   | D big enough for putting up |
| 70 | A the better we can       | B the better we might  | C as best as we could         | D as best we may            |
| 71 | A crawled                 | B crushed              | C leapt                       | D crashed                   |



cultivated in the Netherlands for hundreds of years. In fact, the flower industry has been (97)..... profitable that it has been boosting the Dutch economy since the seventeenth century.

Recently, however, the Dutch flower growers have (98)..... having difficulties in coping with the tough competition from abroad. The Colombians, for instance, have (99)..... the Dutch by surprise. Their flowers are now (100)..... demand all over the world (101)..... to the simple fact that they are cheaper. Within a few short years, the Colombians have brought Holland's domination of the flower industry to an end. (102)..... this fact, the Netherlands is still in control of over sixty per cent of the world's flower market.

In (103)..... to help the Dutch growers, the European Commission has decided to promote the flower industry, as (104)..... as the growers themselves are willing to cut costs and become more competitive. All this in the hope of making people buy more flowers than they used to. Today the average Dutchman buys 150 stems a year, (105)..... the Germans buy 80 stems and the English only 50 stems. These numbers are constantly declining. (106)..... this trend is reversed, many Dutch growers will soon be (107)..... of business.

**XI. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.**

The students asked for (108)..... (PERMIT) to leave the classroom.  
Steven's (109)..... (CONTRIBUTE) to the (110)..... (DISCUSS) received everyone's (111)..... (APPROVE).  
Many car (112)..... (RENT) companies have increased their rates this summer.  
The student was given back her assignment as it was obvious no time had been spent on its (113)..... (PREPARE) and it bore no (114)..... (RELATE) to the subject.  
Worried that everyone would be bored, Sally was (115)..... (HESITATE) to give a highly (116)..... (DESCRIBE) account of her holiday.  
Sandra chose aerobics because she doesn't like (117)..... (COMPETE) sports.  
It took a lot of (118)..... (PERSUADE) to get Celia to write to her mother, as there had been little (119)..... (COMMUNICATE) between them for years.  
I find it difficult to be (120)..... (OBJECT) about matters that concern me.

**XII. For questions 121 – 130, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the sentence. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.**

**PYTHAGORAS**

Pythagoras was a (0)... **philosopher**.... (PHILOSOPHY) born on the Aegean island of Samos. He was well known as a great (121)..... (MATHAMATICS) and his academic excellence has been (122)..... (RESPECT) for over 2000 years.

As a young man, he travelled and was (123)..... (GREAT) influenced by some (124)..... (REMARK) ideas he came across in Egypt and Babylon. Over time, he made (125)..... (EXTEND) mathematical investigations, which included 'Pythagoras' Theorem', a great (126)..... (DISCOVER) stating that the square of the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares. In (127)..... (ADD), Pythagoras was one of the earliest (128)..... (SCIENCE) to suggest that the earth was a sphere revolving around a (129)..... (CENTRE) fire. Without doubt, his (130)..... (CONTRIBUTE) to the scientific world will always be acknowledged.

**XIII. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between TWO and FIVE words, including the word given. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.**

- 131 Sarah is a better swimmer than Jessica. **SWIM**  
Jessica doesn't ..... Sarah.
- 132 After the earthquake, the government supplied food and medicine to the homeless. **PROVIDED**  
After the earthquake, the government ..... food and medicine.
- 133 Passengers wishing to get up can do so after the seat belt light has gone off. **WHO**  
Passengers ..... can do so after the seat belt light has gone off.
- 134 He always checked his car tyres before setting off on a journey. **UNTIL**  
He never set off on a journey ..... his car tyres.
- 135 Patrick doesn't usually forget his appointments. **LIKE**  
It is ..... his appointments.
- 136 The washing machine is not working properly. **WRONG**  
There is ..... the washing machine.

- 137 I heard that neither of the defendants was found guilty in yesterday's trial. **INNOCENT**  
I heard that ..... in yesterday's trial.
- 138 John is too immature to make decisions for himself. **MATURE**  
John is ..... decisions for himself.
- 139 John told Helen he was sorry he had argued with her. **APOLOGISED**  
John ..... with her.
- 140 He first told his mother about his success in the exam. **KNOW**  
His mother ..... about his success in the exam.
- 141 The police forced the criminal to get into the car. **MADE**  
The police ..... the car.
- 142 There was no need for the climbers to bring so many supplies. **NOT**  
The climbers ..... so many supplies.
- 143 If I were you, I wouldn't stay in the sun without sunscreen. **HAD**  
You ..... in the sun without sunscreen.
- 144 I expect that she has invited everyone to her birthday party. **MUST**  
She ..... to her birthday party.
- 145 The teacher saw two students leave the school. **WERE**  
Two students ..... the school.

**XIV. Fill in the gaps using the appropriate form of the words in brackets and make any other changes necessary. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.**

146. How long ago ..... (you arrive) in this town?  
147. By midnight we ..... (drive) at least 1000 kilometres, I'm sure.  
148. He'll be able to go to the Olympics if he ..... (train) hard.  
149. He said he ..... (arrange) everything the following day.  
150. Unless you learn to type, you ..... (not be) any use to me.  
151. Please, give me a ring when Roy ..... (arrive).  
152. When she went to the bathroom, she found the maid ..... (prepare) the towel and soap for her already.  
153. Only if you tell us your address, ..... (we deliver) the parcel.  
154. By the time the maths lesson started, everybody ..... (do) the homework.  
155. If you hadn't shouted, I ..... (not notice) you.

**XV. Correct the following sentences by taking out the extra word. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.**

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 156. As I was leaving, I saw the manager to enter the building.                           | 156..... |
| 157. Racing cars been driven by professional drivers feature the names of their sponsors. | 157..... |
| 158. He made me to do the housework.  | 158..... |
| 159. This project will have be been finished by the end of this week.                     | 159..... |
| 160. Mr Blake's party is being expected to win the elections.                             | 160..... |
| 161. When I was a student, I remember I wasn't been allowed to go out after 11 pm.        | 161..... |
| 162. When was the telephone invented by?  | 162..... |
| 163. The children got him permission to produce a school newspaper.                       | 163..... |
| 164. Nothing was not heard from the house. Everyone must have been asleep.                | 164..... |
| 165. Because having been fired, he wandered the streets not knowing what to do.           | 165..... |