



Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. The use of a dictionary is not allowed.
 You have 30 minutes to complete this task.

I. Choose the most suitable word or phrase for each numbered gap from one of the four choices provided (A, B, C or D). You are given an example (0). (10x1) 10 p

She hurried out of the car and up the steps to the front door, (0) A the key in one hand. She slid the key into the keyhole and was (1)_____ it and then she stopped. Her head came up, and she stood there absolutely motionless. The way she was standing there, with her head in the air and the body so tense, it seemed (2)_____ she were listening for the repetition of some sound that she had heard a moment before from a place far away inside the house. Yes, quite obviously she was listening. Her whole attitude was a listening one. She appeared actually (3)_____ one of her ears closer and closer to the door. Now it was right up against the door, and for still another few seconds she remained in that position. Then she withdrew the key from the door and (4)_____ back down the steps.

'It's too late!' she cried to the chauffeur.

The chauffeur, (5)_____ her closely, might have noticed that her face had turned absolutely white and that the whole expression had suddenly altered. There was no longer that rather soft and silly look. A peculiar hardness had settled itself upon the features. The little mouth, usually so flabby, was now tight and thin, the eyes were bright and the voice, when she spoke, carried a new note of authority.

'Hurry, driver, hurry! I've got a plane (6)_____ Paris!'

With Mrs Foster urging him from the back seat, the man drove fast all the way, and she caught her plane with a few minutes (7)_____. Soon she was high up over the Atlantic, reclining comfortably in her aeroplane chair, listening to the hum of the motors, (8)_____ Paris at last. The new mood was still with her. She felt remarkably strong and, in a queer sort of way, wonderful. She was a trifle breathless with it all, but this was more from pure astonishment at what she had done than anything else, and as the plane flew (9)_____ away from New York and East Sixty-second Street, a great sense of calmness began to settle upon her. (10)_____ she reached Paris, she was just as strong and cool and calm as she could wish.

0.	a) <i>holding</i>	b) held	c) had held	d) holds
1.	a) turning	b) to turn	c) about to turn	d) thinking to turn
2.	a) though	b) as though	c) even though	d) although
3.	a) move	b) to move	c) moving	d) to be moving
4.	a) came running	b) running came	c) has been running	d) had been running
5.	a) if he were watching	b) had been watching	c) he had been watching	d) had he been watching
6.	a) to catch by	b) having to catch to	c) to catch for	d) having to catch for
7.	a) to spare	b) to go	c) to depart	d) to save
8.	a) flying via	b) heading for	c) leaving to	d) starting to
9.	a) fairly farther	b) increasing further	c) farther and farther	d) fairly further
10.	a) By the time	b) Finally	c) Eventually	d) As planned

II. Use the given words to make a new word which fills the gap to complete the sentence correctly. There is an example (0) for you.

(7x1) 7 p

<p>Health care in the United States is provided by many distinct (0) <i>organizations</i>. Health care facilities are largely owned and operated by private sector businesses. Health insurance for public sector employees is (1)_____ provided by the government. Obama plans to offer a national health care system, similar to what members of congress have. He says the premiums will be (2)_____ for everyone and (3)_____ will be provided for lower income families. He wants to also offer what he calls a National Health Insurance Exchange. This will be for people who still want to use private health insurance companies. These measures mean extraordinary expenses, which can be (4)_____ only by a real success in this field. Health care in the UK is free to all citizens, registered long-term residents and members of the armed services who are serving abroad. It is one of the few countries which provides a free walk-in system of health care with very few (5)_____ charges. The UK has a relatively strong private health care sector, which is funded largely by private insurance (6)_____, but it is used only by a limited percentage of people, often as a top up to the basic state healthcare. The NHS in England has improved significantly since 1997. The report found that the health gap between the rich and the poor was as wide as ever. (7)_____, treatment and access to drugs were highly variable across different parts of the country.</p>	<p>ORGANISE</p> <p>PRIME</p> <p>AFFORD</p> <p>SUBSIDIZE</p> <p>JUST</p> <p>SUPPLEMENT</p> <p>CONTRIBUTE</p> <p>ADD</p>
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III. Using the word given in brackets complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. You must use between four and seven words, including the word given. Do not change the form of the word in brackets. There is an example (0) for you.

(8x1) 8 p

0.	They say Sweden is the most equal country in the world. (<i>said</i>) Sweden ... <u>is said to be the</u> ... most equal country in the world.
1.	I'm sorry Sir, our mechanics are still repairing your car. (<i>is</i>) I'm sorry Sir, your our mechanics.
2.	It's a pity I saw the confidential letter. (<i>wish</i>) I the confidential letter.
3.	Dave kept a diary while he was in prison, which was bought for \$100,000. (<i>that</i>) The diary sold for \$100,000.
4.	I can't tolerate rude behaviour like that. (<i>put up</i>) I rude behaviour.
5.	That article seemed familiar to me. (<i>seen</i>) I thought before.
6.	It wouldn't be a waste of time to look at that house again. (<i>worth</i>) It would that house again.
7.	It's possible that he has got into a traffic jam, that's why he hasn't got here on time. (<i>may</i>) He, that's why he hasn't got here on time.
8.	Although he is very old, he still walks round the park every day. (<i>despite</i>) he still walks round the park every day.



AA3T

CORVINUS LANGUAGE EXAMINATION CENTRE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST
LANGUAGE COMPETENCE
LEVEL C1
ANSWER SHEET

IDE RAGASSZA FEL A
VONALKÓDOT!

TASK 1

Place a in the appropriate box. Never mark more than one box.

(10x1) 10 p

A B C D

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

TASK 3

Using the word given in the brackets complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. Do not change the form of the word given. (8x1) 8 p

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

TASK 2

Use the given word to make a new word which fills the gap to complete the sentence correctly. (7x1) 7 p

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

DO NOT
WRITE HERE

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ANSWER KEY

(A vastagon szedett információt a válasznak tartalmaznia kell.)

- I. Choose the most suitable word or phrase for each numbered gap from one of the four choices provided (A, B, C or D). (10x1) 10 p

0. A	1. C	2. B	3. D	4. A	5. D	6. C	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. A
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- II. Use the given words to make a new word which fills the gap to complete the sentence correctly. (7x1) 7 p

0.	<i>organizations</i>
1.	primarily
2.	affordable
3.	subsidies
4.	justified
5.	supplementary
6.	contribution(s)
7.	additionally

- III. Using the word given in brackets complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. You must use between four and seven words, including the word given. (8x1) 8 p
Do not change the form of the word in brackets.

0.	Sweden ... <i>is said to be the</i> ... most equal country in the world.
1.	I'm sorry Sir, your car is still being repaired by our mechanics.
2.	I wish I hadn't seen the confidential letter.
3.	The diary that Dave kept (while) in prison was sold for \$100,000.
4.	I can't put up with such rude behaviour.
5.	I thought I had seen that article before. / I thought I must have seen that article before.
6.	It would be worth looking at the house again.
7.	He may have got into a traffic jam , that's why he hasn't got here on time. / He may be stuck in a traffic jam , that's why he hasn't got here on time.
8.	Despite his old age /Despite being old / Despite the fact that he is old he still walks round the park every day.



Record your answers in English on the ANSWER SHEET. The use of a printed dictionary is allowed.

You have a total time of 150 minutes to complete the reading comprehension and writing tests. The questions follow the same order as the information in the text.

Text 1.

Read the text about the bald eagle and answer the questions below briefly (15x1) 15p (max. 10 words). Full sentences are not required.

A remarkable story of success

When it comes to wildlife, the stories that are told in magazines and on television tend to be about the disappearance of species in the face of ever-more destructive human activity.

So it comes as nice change to learn that there are exceptions - and as far as the United States is concerned, there can surely be no more encouraging story than that of the famous "bald eagle", saved at the eleventh hour from the possibility of total extinction in all but the most isolated of regions. It is estimated that there were in the region of 100,000 bald eagles in the USA in the year 1782, when their image was first adopted as a national symbol by the young States. This great bird, with its wingspan of almost two metres, was almost a natural choice for those who were looking for a symbolic beast to stand alongside the lion of England or the Russian bear. After all, it could be found virtually throughout North America, and was also the only eagle unique to the continent.

Yet although they had chosen it as a proud national emblem, Americans did little to ensure its survival; in the course of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth, the bald eagle slowly but surely disappeared from state after state, a victim of spreading urbanization, new farming techniques, and the shotguns of indiscriminate hunters.

In 1940, noting that the national bird was "threatened with extinction," Congress passed the Bald Eagle Protection Act, making it illegal to kill, harass, possess (without a permit), or sell bald eagles; but that was not enough to save the bird. In 1967, bald eagles were officially declared an endangered species throughout the United States south of the 40th parallel; and a massive information campaign was launched by the federal government and by wildlife organizations, to try and save the nation's emblem, and protect its habitat from further destruction.

Among all factors that had led to the eagle's destruction, the greatest was almost certainly the massive use of pesticides by American farmers, from the 1940's onwards. One such pesticide, DDT, was sprayed on croplands throughout the USA and its residues washed into lakes and streams, where they were absorbed by fish. The contaminated fish, in turn, were consumed by bald eagles. The chemical interfered with the eagle's ability to develop strong shells for its eggs. As a result, bald eagles and many other bird species began laying eggs with shells so thin they often broke during incubation or failed to hatch. Their reproduction disrupted, bald eagle populations fell sharply. It was not until after the dangers of DDT became known, in large part due to Rachel Carson's famous book *Silent Spring*, that this chemical was banned for most uses in the United States in 1972.

As the extent and speed of the decline in eagle populations became apparent, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service developed a captive-breeding program at its Research Center at Patuxent, Maryland. Here scientists increased the species' breeding potential by removing each first clutch of eggs as soon as they were laid, and incubating them artificially. The bald eagles would usually then lay a second clutch, which they were allowed to incubate themselves. In all, 124 bald eagles were hatched at Patuxent, and subsequently returned to the wild, during the critical years.

Today, thanks to years of protection and breeding programs, the decline in the eagle population has been reversed. There are now over 4000 breeding pairs south of the 40th parallel, and the bald eagle has been officially taken off the list of endangered species in the USA. Nevertheless, it remains officially classified as a "threatened" species, and one which is protected by no fewer than three acts of Congress - with two other acts banning theft, sale or possession of its eggs.

Text 1

I. Answer the questions briefly (max. 10 words) on the basis of the text.

(15x1) 15 p

There is an example (0) for you.

What does media coverage on wildlife revolve around? <i>(0) extinction of species due to human activity.</i>
In what respect is the story of the bald eagle unique? 1)
What made the bald eagle a suitable symbol for the USA? 2) 3)
What factors contributed to the near extermination of the national bird? 4) 5) 6)
Whose efforts raised public awareness of the endangered species? 7)
How did the eagles come into contact with dangerous pesticides? 8)
How did pesticides affect the breeding process of the bald eagle? 9)
How did the public become aware of the detrimental effects of DDT? 10)
What did the US authorities do after these effects became obvious? 11)
What prompted the authorities to organise a program to save the eagles? 12)
What enabled the captive birds to lay more eggs than they otherwise would have? 13)
What has been the positive outcome of the conscious and organised protection? 14)
How has the official status of bald eagles changed recently? 15)

Text 2

Read the text about English as an official language. Write the letter of the most suitable sentence (A-H) that fits the gap in the boxes on the answer sheet. There is an extra sentence which you do not need. There is an example (0) for you (7x1) 7 p

English language legislation gathers steam across the USA

English as an official language has gained momentum as proponents keep going to the ballot box with measures that discourage bilingual ballots, notices and documents. (0) *Thirty states now have laws specifying that official government communications be in English, says U.S. English, a group that promotes the laws.* This year such bills are under consideration in 19 legislatures. "It's multiplying tremendously," says Mauro Mujica, a Chilean immigrant and chairman and CEO of U.S. English. (1)_____

Critics do not see progress. (2)_____ "It just poisons the atmosphere in local communities," says John Trasvina, president and general counsel of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Typically the proposed laws require that documents, ballots and other communications be published in English. (3)_____

This year, in May, the Ohio House of Representatives approved a bill making English the state's official language. It is now before the state Senate. (4)_____ It is before the Senate as well. Missouri will decide this fall on an amendment to the constitution requiring English for "all official proceedings." Advocates say they are not suggesting that English be the only language spoken but that it be the only language used in dealing with government.

Mujica, who speaks Spanish in his home, says requiring English for official business encourages immigrants to learn English. (5)_____ "We're making it too easy for people to function in other languages," he complains.

But the effectiveness of the movement is in question since federal sometimes trumps a state's official English law. (6)_____ "They've raised the level of ire against languages other than English but haven't really changed the government's or businesses' way of doing business," Trasvina said.

Rob Toonkel, spokesman for U.S. English, says that is not true. He says the laws do not cover everything but ensure that things like driver's licenses, zoning forms and the day-to-day activities are overwhelmingly in English. "We want to be sure immigrants are becoming part of America and American society," he says. "That's what official English is about."

(7)_____ More can be done to help non-English speakers learn English. Sam Jammal, legislative attorney in MALDEF's Washington, D.C. office, says making English classes more available for adult immigrants is a better solution than official English.

www.usatoday.com

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0.	<i>Thirty states now have laws specifying that official government communications be in English, says U.S. English, a group that promotes the laws.</i>
A	Exempt are communications to protect public health and safety or efforts to promote tourism.
B	There is one issue the two sides appear to agree on.
C	"We fully agree with the opinion of the legislative attorney,"
D	"We've made huge progress."
E	That will help them to assimilate into U.S. society and prosper in its economy, he says.
F	For instance, the Voting Rights Act requires certain localities to publish bilingual ballots.
G	Some say the increase in the measures nationwide sends a hostile message to newcomers.
H	In the preceding month, the Oklahoma House passed a bill requiring the majority of state business to be conducted in English.

Text 3

Read the text about Gandhi's life and finish the sentences below **briefly** (max. 10 words).

Gandhi

Misunderstood and caricatured in life, oversimplified and deified in death, M.K. Gandhi stared down the British Empire, reformed the governments of three nations, and inspired a global network of neo-Gandhians such as Martin Luther King Jr. If any individual can be described as the most effective activist of the 20th century, that person was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Gandhi, employed by an Indian law firm to work in South Africa, was the first nonwhite attorney to appear before the country's Supreme Court. Indians were mainly imported to South Africa to work on plantations, and anti-Indian stigma was strong. When Gandhi was forbidden from boarding a train on the basis of his skin color, he decided to stay in South Africa as a civil rights attorney--cofounding the Indian National Congress in 1894, and securing several crucial judicial and legislative victories. By the time he returned to India in 1914, he was already among the best-known Indian civil rights activists on Earth.

In South Africa, Gandhi observed poor Indian laborers cultivating sugar. In the coastal city of Champaran in India's Bihar province, it was indigo. By 1917, when Gandhi got involved, indigo cultivation had long been a brutal business. "Not a chest of indigo reaches England," Edward De Latour of the Bengal Civil Service remarked in 1848, "without being stained with human blood." The Indian government initially barred Gandhi's stay in Champaran, given his reputation as an activist, but he defied the order to lead a series of large-scale nonviolent protests that resulted in policy reforms a year later. When the Indian National Congress was reorganized in 1916, Gandhi represented a new generation of reformers. The father of the radical Indian independence movement, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, had just defeated a moderate faction for control of the INC. One of the primary goals of the Indian independence movement was self-sufficiency. Gandhi urged Indians to rely on *svadeshi* goods, goods made in India under Indian ownership - essentially a national version of the locavore or "buy local" movement. Gandhi, who once dressed in suits, switched to homespun khadi in the 1910s and wore it for the rest of his life.

On January 26th, 1930, the Indian National Congress officially declared its independence from the British Empire. The term adopted by the INC to refer to its goal of independence was *purna svaraj*-*-purna* meaning "full," *sva-* meaning "self," and *-raj* meaning "rule." Prior to 1930, some accommodation of Indian goals - substantially greater independence, but not necessarily total independence - would have likely been acceptable to most in the INC, but after the declaration of independence, nothing less than *purna svaraj* would be acceptable. India achieved independence in 1947. Gandhi resisted the temptation to run for office, focusing his efforts instead on healing friction between Hindus and Muslims, who had been united in the movement for independence.

<http://civilliberty.about.com/od/raceequalopportunity/p/Mohandas-Gandhi-Biography.htm>, 2499 n

III. Finish the sentences **briefly** (max. 10 words) based on the text.

(8x1) 8p

There is an example (0) for you.

<i>M. K. Gandhi was not properly appreciated either ____ or ____ . (0) <u>in his life</u> - <u>in his death</u> .</i>
Unlike most of his fellow countrymen living in South Africa, Gandhi first (1)_____.
His own negative experience of (2)_____ inspired Gandhi to (3)_____.
He managed to change the policy of the Indian government in Champaran by (4)_____.
Around 1916 the (5)_____ turned more radical than before.
Gandhi stopped wearing suits because (6)_____.
Only after 1930 did it become clear (7)_____.
Towards the end of his life Gandhi's main concern was (8)_____.



AA3R

CORVINUS LANGUAGE EXAMINATION CENTRE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST
READING COMPREHENSION
LEVEL C1

ANSWER SHEET

IDE RAGASSZA FEL A
VONALKÓDOT!

TEXT 1 Read the text carefully and answer the question below. (15x1) p

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.

DO NOT WRITE HERE

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TEXT 2

Place a in the appropriate box.
Never mark more than one box.
There is one extra sentence, which
you do not need. (7x1) 7 p

A B C D E F G H

1.	<input type="checkbox"/>							
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>							
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>							
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>							
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>							
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>							
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>							

TEXT 3

Read the text carefully and finish the sentences below
briefly. (8x1) 8 p

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



ANSWER KEY

(A vastagon szedett információt a válasznak tartalmaznia kell.)

Text 1

I. Read the text carefully and answer the questions below briefly (max. 10 words). (15x1) 15 p

0.	<i>extinction of species due to human activity.</i>
1.	it is about saving (rather than endangering) a species (from extinction)./ a positive example / a success story concerning wildlife (A három válasz közül az egyik)
2.	- its impressive size (look)// its wingspan of almost two metres (A kettő közül az egyik 1 p)
3.	- this eagle lives on the American continent only . / the only eagle unique to the continent (A kettő közül az egyik 1 p)
4.	- spreading urbanisation
5.	- new farming techniques
6.	- hunters killing birds indiscriminately
7.	the US federal government's and wildlife organisations' .
8.	by eating fish that had absorbed residues (of DDT). / consumed contaminated fish (A kettő közül az egyik)
9.	egg shells became thin and broke during incubation / eggs failed to hatch . (A kettő közül az egyik)
10.	Rachel Carson's book <i>Silent Spring</i> .
11.	they banned DDT for most uses (in the US in 1972).
12.	the recognition of the alarming speed (and extent) of the decline in their populations.
13.	the scientists removed the first clutch of eggs /artificially incubating the eggs (A kettő közül az egyik)
14.	the number of eagles has begun to grow again ./the decline in the eagle population has been reversed . (A kettő közül az egyik)
15.	it is no longer classified as endangered (but as threatened) species./ it has been taken off the list of endangered species .

Text 2

II. Write the letter of the most suitable sentence (A-H) in the boxes below. (7x1) 7 p
 There is an extra sentence which you do not need.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
D	G	A	H	E	F	B

Text 3

III. Read the text carefully and finish the sentences below briefly (max. 10 words) (8x1) 8 p

0.	<i>in his life - in his death</i>
1.	worked as a non-white lawyer /did not do manual labour / had a white collar job / appeared as a non-white attorney before the country's Supreme Court / was employed by an Indian law-firm
2.	not being allowed to board / being forbidden from boarding a train because of his skin colour / racism / discrimination
3.	stay in South Africa / start fighting for civil rights / work as a civil rights attorney / become a human rights activist .
4.	staging / leading a series of large-scale non-violent protests .
5.	Indian National Congress .
6.	he wanted to promote self-sufficiency by wearing home-made clothes . / he wanted Indians to buy home-made goods / he urged Indians to rely on home-made products / he wanted to make svadeshi goods popular
7.	that Indians would only accept total independence . / that only "purna svaraj" is acceptable . / that the INC's goal was total independence . / that the people of India were seeking full independence . / that India can achieve independence
8.	to create greater peace and understanding between Hindus and Muslims . /to heal the friction between Hindus and Muslims / to ease tension between Hindus and Muslims .



You have a total time of **150 minutes** to do the two writing tasks **and** to complete the reading comprehension test. You can use your printed dictionary.

Task 1.

Write an essay of **220 -250 words**. Include your arguments for or against the given opinion.

Write an essay of **220 -250 words**. Include your arguments for or against the given opinion.

You are participating in an essay writing competition. You are supposed to give an opinion on the following topic:

“The only thing young people are interested in today is earning more and more money.”

In your essay write about

- *your opinion in general about this view*
- *your personal experience in this respect*
- *your top priorities in life*
- *draw a conclusion*

Task 2.

Write a reader commentary of **170-190 words**. Include each of the three points given. Do NOT use your own name in your writing. Use of a dictionary is allowed.

You have read the following in an online newspaper:

An advert has been banned by the advertising watchdog because it featured a model who appears "unhealthily thin" and "gaunt". The model was leaning up against a wall in a colourful dress. "Her pose elongated her torso and accentuated her waist so that it appeared to be very small," said The Advertising Standards Authority. "For those reasons, we considered that the model leaning against the wall appeared to be unhealthily thin in the image, and therefore concluded that the ad was irresponsible."

Write a response to this in which you outline your opinion about the issue. Your writing will be published in the "Reader Commentary" page of the newspaper.

Write about:

- *your thoughts/feelings concerning the issue*
- *the role and influence of the media in shaping our self-esteem*
- *to what extent people can disregard this phenomenon*



SAMPLE SOLUTION

1.

In a world where every society seems to be based on money, saying that money is the only thing young people are interested in seems like it would be a definite. While money has a great pull for many young people, it is not the only thing that they wish to acquire; there are definitely other things such as procuring love and a family that rank highly in their priorities.

Among people that I know who are in their twenties and early thirties, money is definitely important, but many of them are just as interested in pursuing their dreams and in finding a constant partner. Among those same people, goals in life also tend to shift depending on their age and gender. Those who are just coming into the work force seem to be more focused on earning more money and developing good credit; however as the people mature they seem to become more motivated to ensure themselves happiness through relationships. Also, when looking at a group of young people, the men seem to be more money driven than the women who seem to be a bit more driven to start a family. As one who would still be considered a “young person”, I find myself gravitating to not what will bring me the most money, but what will bring me and those around me the most joy.

Money is definitely a driving force among today’s young people, but it is not the only thing that they are interested in. Many young people are also extremely interested in relationships and happiness, not just in making “the big bucks”.

(259 words)

Task 2

The message conveyed by the fashion industry that the ideal woman should be thin, is a global problem. The banned advertisement must have already influenced thousands of teenage girls in a harmful way. I am very pleased to hear that there are certain authorities that do try to set limits on this tendency of distorting the female body. These models are not merely unhealthily gaunt, but young girls will definitely look to them as idols. This in turn may even cause anorexia or bulimia, which illnesses can even be lethal.

The media is one of the most efficient means of shaping our self-esteem. The problem arises when people, especially girls and young women who have a less mature self-assessment, think that it is essential for them to follow the trend and look like the woman in the ad. What is worse, there are more and more men who are equally influenced and they expect their girlfriends or wives to live up to these unnatural expectations.

Still for the majority of young people it is often very difficult to entirely leave this influence out of consideration if there is significant, although often unspoken, pressure on them from the community they live in.

(194 words)

Summarize the text below in English in 200-240 words.

The use of a printed dictionary is allowed.

You have 60 minutes to complete this task.

Include in your summary all four prompts given below. Do NOT translate the text.

- Mit fejez ki hagyományosan a Hálaadás.
- Mihez kapcsolódik az ünnep eredete.
- Milyen jellegzetes szokások kapcsolódnak hozzá.
- Milyen esemény követi az ünnepet.

Csak egy pulyka maradhat

November 22-én, csütörtökön ünneplik az Egyesült Államokban a Hálaadás Napját, amely a karácsony mellett a legnagyobb amerikai családi ünnep. Majdnem minden kultúra, nemzet történetében fellelhető olyan ünnep, amikor az emberek kinyilvánítják a bőséges termés felett érzett örömeiket, hálájukat. Az Egyesült Államokban ilyen a hálaadás ünnepe, amelyet minden év novemberének negyedik csütörtökén tartanak, és amelynek eredete a 17. századra nyúlik vissza.

1620. szeptember 16-án indult az angliai Plymouth kikötőjéből az Újvilágba a *Mayflower* nevű hajó, fedélzetén az első angol puritán kivándorlókkal. A *Mayflower* december 21-én kötött ki a mai Massachusetts állam területén; a zarándok atyák kolóniájukat kiinduló állomásuk után Plymouth-nak nevezték el.

A telepesek új élete igen nehéz körülmények között kezdődött: első telük rendkívül hideg volt, nem jutottak elegendő élelemhez, soraikat betegségek tizedelték, a tavaszt csak a 102 bevándorló fele érte meg. A következő évben az indiánok megtanították őket a növénytermesztés és a vadászat fortélyaira, így ősszel már bőséges termést takaríthattak be. Örömeik és hálájuk kifejezésére nagyszabású ünnepséget rendeztek, amelyre William Bradford, Plymouth kormányzója a környékbeli indiánokat is meghívta.

A következő években-évtizedekben rendszeressé és egyre elterjedtebbé váltak az új-angliai telepesek hálaadó aratási ünnepei. A hagyományt 1941. november 26-án foglalták törvénybe, a Franklin D. Rooseveltnél által aláírt jogszabály november negyedik csütörtökét hivatalosan is az ünnep napjává, egyben nemzeti ünneppé nyilvánította.

Az Egyesült Államokban a hálaadás a karácsony mellett a második legnépszerűbb családi ünnep, amelyet az emberek munkaszünettel, a rokonok és a hagyományos pulykasült "társaságában" töltenek el. Az ünnepi asztalon elhagyhatatlanul szerepelnek még olyan fogások, mint a pulykához felszolgált töltelék, áfonyaszósz, krumplipüré, zöldbab és sütőtöktorta. Az ünnepre szánt pulykák közül egy (vagy néha kettő) szerencsés kiválasztott "madár" elnöki kegyelmet kap, és megmenekül a kés alól.

A hálaadás napjának hetében általában lanyhul az amerikai politikai aktivitás, de jó alkalom kínálkozik a jótékonyasági akciókra.

A hálaadás utáni nap a "fekete péntek", amikor a jelentős árengedmények miatt - a karácsonyi vásárlási szezon kezdeteként - vásárlók milliói rohamozzák meg az üzleteket, sokszor a szó szoros értelmében. Sokan már csütörtök este sorba állnak, hogy a hajnali nyitáskor az elsők között lehessenek, de több áruházlánc az éjfél sem várja meg az akcióval. (A "fekete péntek" elnevezés egyesek szerint arra utal, hogy ezen a napon az utcák és az üzletek feketellenek a tömegtől. Mások értelmezésében a jelző onnan származik, hogy a kereskedők forgalma ezen a napon fordul át a veszteséges, a szakzsargon szerint "vörös" szakaszból a nyereséges "feketébe".)



SAMPLE SOLUTION

In September 1620, a ship left Plymouth, England, with 102 passengers. In December, the Mayflower crossed Massachusetts Bay, where the Pilgrims, as they are now commonly known, began the work of establishing a village at Plymouth.

Throughout that first cold winter, most of the colonists suffered from shortage of food, and outbreaks of contagious disease. Only half of the Mayflower's original passengers lived to see their first New England spring. Next year Native Americans taught the Pilgrims how to cultivate crops and how to master the art of hunting.

To express their happiness and gratefulness the Plymouth colonists and the Native Americans shared an autumn harvest feast that is acknowledged today as one of the first Thanksgiving celebrations in the colonies; it became widespread among the New England pioneers. In 1946 Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed a national Thanksgiving Day to be held each November.

Thanksgiving Day is traditionally a day for families and friends to get together for a special meal. Each year before Thanksgiving, the President of the United States formally pardons one or two live turkeys presented to him.

Black Friday is the day following Thanksgiving Day, the beginning of the Christmas shopping season. Some think that Friday is black because of the big crowd in the streets and stores. Others believe that it is the day when retailers start being profitable, i.e. the transition from 'being in the red' to 'being in the black'.

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