

ANSWER SHEET

Task 1

0.	What is Spam?	<i>canned (1 point)</i> <i>luncheon meat (1 point)</i>
1.	What constitutes a big milestone in American culinary history?	
2.	What made the canned meat popular among consumers? Mention two of them.	1. 2.
3.	What caused the soar in sales in the 40s?	
4.	How has the meaning of the word changed?	
5.	What made the bulk purchase of Spam feasible?	
6.	Which imbalance in soldiers' diet did Spam alleviate?	
7.	How did soldiers end up feeling about Spam?	
8.	How has Spam been 'elevated' as a product in Korea?	
9.	Which feature of the TV skit inspired Internet users?	
10.	How has the popularity of Spam changed since the 1970s?	

Score:

Task 2

0.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
A										

Score:

Task 3

Which textbox ...

0.	names an institution?	B
21.	hints at escaping solitary death?	
22.	describes visual displays of a symbol?	
23.	refers to an innovative method?	
24.	suggests a way of securing food?	
25.	names a preferred dwelling place?	
26.	refers to the removal of a legal restriction?	
27.	refers to the shortage of a requested commodity?	
28.	refers to being in a legally confirmed position?	
29.	provides reasons why some groups may be entitled to special treatment?	
30.	suggests efforts coming to fruition?	

Score:

Task 1

Read the text below and give short answers (a maximum of TEN words) to the following questions in English. The first answer is given as an example. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

The use of dictionaries is NOT permitted.

Maximum score: 20 points

Spam, Lovely Spam! Mystery Meat Celebrates 80th Spam-iversary

The beginning of July ushers in an important anniversary, the day immediately after July 5. On that day in 1937, the American culinary landscape experienced the arrival of the canned luncheon meat known as Spam.

The ready-to-eat pork product's long shelf life, practicality and versatility quickly earned it both praise and scorn, and kept people coming back for more. Spam was widely used by the U.S. Army, with over 100 million pounds (45 million kilograms) shipped overseas to feed Allied troops during World War II. And now, 80 years later, Spam and its signature blue can are still going strong and the product's name has become synonymous with unsolicited junk email. What exactly is Spam? Spam contains six ingredients, pork blended with ham, salt, water, potato starch, sugar and the preservative sodium nitrite. But when Spam launched, it was cheap meat that could be cooked or eaten right out of the can and could safely sit on a shelf for months on end.

American soldiers who served during World War II recall a complicated relationship with the salty, fatty luncheon meat. On one hand, it was a plentiful source of protein, particularly at the front lines, where meat was hard to come by. On the other hand, Spam in the army chow line was perhaps a bit too plentiful, served at meal after meal until soldiers could hardly stand to look at it. After World War II, Spam remained a go-to staple for low-cost and versatile meals in the U.S. Spam later found a similar path to Korea during the 1950s, when U.S. soldiers brought the food with them during the Korean War. It remains hugely popular there today as a luxury treat, even appearing in fancy gift baskets.

In 1970, Spam entered pop culture infamy via a BBC television skit performed by the British comedy group Monty Python. That skit, with its annoyingly repetitive "Spam" chanting drowning out all other conversation, inspired early adopters of the internet to label unwanted electronic messages as "spam". Today, Spam's appeal shows no signs of waning; about 12.8 cans of Spam products are consumed worldwide every second, according to the product website.

Task 2

Read the following text. Parts of some sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the most suitable part from the list (A-N) to fill in each gap (11-20) in the text. There are three extra parts that you will not need.

The first answer is given as an example. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

The use of dictionaries is NOT permitted.

Maximum score: 10 points

Forget austerity, here's who is to blame for your empty pockets

The mood of the country, we are told, is turning against years of government-imposed austerity. We are fed up with (0) **being squeezed by spending cuts (A)**; we are rebelling against 1% pay caps – and we are absolutely right to do so. But the real reason (11) _____ is less to do with government cuts and more to do with profiteering by private companies.

Research this week blows the whistle on the ever-growing portion of our monthly pay that goes on (12) _____. The research looked at bills for gas, electricity, water and so on – and (13) _____ in price far, far ahead of average wage rises. Since 2006, average pay packets in Britain have gone up by 19% (14) _____. Meanwhile, the average gas bill has gone up 73%, electricity 72%, and water 41%.

These are extraordinarily large real rises for families and pensioners (15) _____. These are the bills that simply have to be paid, leaving families with harsh choices about what to cut elsewhere. For those on average incomes, it means (16) _____, such as the annual holiday or the occasional meal out. At the bottom of the income scale, already suffering from cuts to welfare benefits, the “choice” is not between an iPhone 5 or 6, (17) _____.

At the top of the utility companies the view is very different. Just weeks after arguing against (18) _____ to save them £100 a year, the boss of one utility was given a 72% pay rise after this “robust performance”.

A research into household costs found that (19) _____ stiffing us with rising bills. Council tax has risen by 27% since 2006, while TV and phone prices are up 24%. Every bill that the research looked at had risen faster than wages.

Is the rise in bills a failure of privatisation? Mostly. But it's also a failure of the sector regulators (20) _____ that private markets and competition always provide the best outcomes for consumers. They can – but very often do not.

- ~~A. being squeezed by spending cuts~~
- B. but between shivering or eating
- C. competition among utility providers
- D. consumers having their bills capped
- E. found they have escalated
- F. in pounds and pence terms
- G. individual customers wherever they live
- H. it wasn't just the energy and water companies
- I. largely unavoidable household bills
- J. on very tight budgets
- K. the average household feels so badly off
- L. the axe falls on the nicer things in life
- M. who are immersed in the neoliberal consensus
- N. will be wasting billions in duplicated activity

Task 3

Read the article below. Choose from the text boxes A–E to answer questions 21-30 on the answer sheet. Each text box may be chosen more than once.

Write your answers on the answer sheet. The first answer is given as an example.

The use of dictionaries is NOT permitted.

Maximum score: 10 points

New life for dead eagles

A. Few symbols are as potent as the American eagle. This magnificent bird of prey is the country's national bird, and a powerful emblem of freedom found on everything from military flags to the dollar bill. As such, it's illegal for anyone in the US to possess or disturb Golden Eagles or Bald Eagles - dead or alive. But for many Native Americans and Alaska natives, the eagle is a sacred creature and there is a strong cultural tradition requiring bird parts for ceremonies and rituals.

B. That's where the National Eagle Repository in Colorado comes in. Every day around 30 to 40 eagle carcasses arrive at the centre to be checked over and prepared for the next stage in their journey. The four-member team takes in birds from all US states except Hawaii, and helps distribute them to the country's 573 federally recognised tribes.

C. The staff have had to adapt their techniques of evaluating the birds over the years. More recently they have started experimenting with a beetle colony which is a more natural way of treating the feathers. With demand so high and supply limited, there have been several programmes put into place to try to help the situation and also hinder the black market that exists for eagle parts.

D. Over the last decade certain Native American tribes have been given permits allowing them to keep live eagles and use feathers that have been naturally discarded. These include rescued birds, whom because of sickness or injury are unable to be rehabilitated.

E. While the US has seen a decline in bird numbers over the past half a century, the Bald Eagle, with its white head and white tail feathers, is viewed as a conservation success story. In 2007 it was removed from the US Endangered Species Act. Golden Eagles however, which nest on cliffs or high trees, remain protected under several acts.

adapted from www.bbc.com

Task 4

Write an email that consists of 180-200 words to your friend, Pat, about the topic below.
Include your answers to the questions below. Printed dictionaries CAN be used.

Maximum score: 20 points



You have experienced extreme weather conditions lately.

<http://www.bbc.com/news>

- What extreme weather conditions have you experienced?
- What can be done to prevent tragedies caused by extreme weather?
- How do you think the situation can be improved at a global scale?

Your name is Ronnie.

ANSWER SHEET

Task 4

Dear Pat,

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- Content: / 5 points
- Vocabulary: / 5 points
- Language use: / 5 points
- Coherence: / 5 points
- Total: / 20 points**

Task 5

You have just read a blog. Write a comment that consists of 180-200 words. Include your answers to the questions below. Printed dictionaries CAN be used.

Maximum score: 20 points



<https://stock.adobe.com>

You have read a blog about how to relax without spending a dime.

- How can our mind and body benefit from relaxation time?
- How do you integrate the practice of relaxation into your daily life?
- Give some tips on how to relax without spending any money.

ANSWER SHEET

Task 5

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Content: / 5 points

Vocabulary: / 5 points

Language use: / 5 points

Coherence: / 5 points

Total: / 20 points

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ENGLISH

C1

Written test

PANNON