

# INTÉZMÉNYI NYELVI VIZSGA - FELSŐ SZINT

## Angol nyelv

### Írásbeli részvizsga

#### 1. feladat: SZÖVEGÉRTÉS

Olvassa el az alábbi szöveget és válaszoljon röviden a kérdésekre angolul! (20 pont)

#### British holiday habits

Surveys of British travellers reveal a great deal about their travel habits. Some examples:

The planning and preparation for travels is enough to put Brits in a good mood. They book holidays within two or six months of departure, while others prefer last minute trips. A budget-friendly break, rather than a luxury getaway, is now the preferred option for the majority of Britons. Families are particularly budget conscious and feel more cheated than others.

The dark and cold mornings of Britain, as well as rain and depressing news stories, make Britons book a Mediterranean holiday. A week in the sun seems to be the perfect chance for them to relax, unwind and soak up some rays they are missing out on with all this dismal weather. It is quite common now for people to go abroad for their main holiday, and to spend a few days in the UK on a mini-break.

In the past few years the type of holiday accommodation and with it the style of holidaymaking has changed. Although conventional hotel and guest house accommodation has remained the most popular form of holidaymaking, hotels with a license to serve alcohol are getting more and more common. Perhaps the most significant change in holiday habits has been the growth of self-catering holidays – whether camping/caravanning or in rented accommodation.

Holidaymakers never forget to bring home a good souvenir – even if that means stealing things from the hotel. Top hotel items to pilfer are toiletries, slippers, dressing gowns and even pillows and shower curtains. Customers think it's acceptable to take larger value items if the hotel service is poor. Britons also admit to breaching airport security, with sharp objects or oversized liquids not being spotted in their hand luggage when going through security.

Holiday makers cannot switch off. They check emails at least once a day while on holiday and keep their Facebook status updated.

Even though other nationalities might think Brits unfriendly and scruffy, British people apparently like to make friends whilst on holiday. British holiday makers think that speaking in English in a foreign accent will help them to fit in and will allow locals to understand them better.

(Adapted from: [http://www.seasidehistory.co.uk/seaside\\_statistics.html](http://www.seasidehistory.co.uk/seaside_statistics.html))

1. What are the booking habits of British holidaymakers like? (3 points)
2. What are the Brits' priorities when they book a holiday? (2 points)
3. Why do Britons book a Mediterranean holiday? (4 points)
4. What types of accommodation do British people stay at? (6 points)
5. True/false: British holidaymakers never forget to purchase a good souvenir (1 point).
6. True/false: Britons take larger value items from hotels if the items are beautiful. (1 point).
7. True/false: Britons always consider airport security whenever they fly (1 point).
8. True/false: Britons read their emails once a day or more often (1 point).
9. True/false: Brits speak the language of the visited country with an accent (1 point).

## 2. feladat: NYELVISMERET

Olvassa el az alábbi szöveget, válassza ki a három variáció (A, B, C) közül a helyes választ és írja a táblázatba!

### Parents Choosing More Unusual Baby Names Now

Celebrities aren't the only ones giving their babies unusual names. Compared with decades ago, American parents are choosing less common names for kids, ...(1)... could suggest an emphasis on uniqueness and individualism, according to new research.

Essentially, today's kids (and later adults) will stand out from classmates. For instance, in the 1950s, the average first-grade class of 30 children ...(2)... at least one boy named James (top name in 1950), while in a few years, six classes will be necessary to find only one Jacob, ...(3)... that was the most common boys' name in 2007.

The most ...(4)... explanation left is the idea that parents are much more focused on their children standing out. ...(5)... this cultural shift toward focusing on the individual, toward standing out and being unique ...(6)... fitting in with the group and following the rules.

The positive side ...(7)... individualism is that there is less prejudice and more tolerance for minority groups. However, when this individualism is taken too far, it could also lead to narcissism. Consequently, this change ...(8)... indicate that our culture is becoming more narcissistic, according to a study.

Past research has shown that back in the 1950s parents placed a lot of importance on a child ...(9)... obedient, which has gone way down. Parenting has become more permissive and more child-focused and parents are much more reluctant to be authority figures.

...(10)... these unusually named kids will have personalities to match is not known.

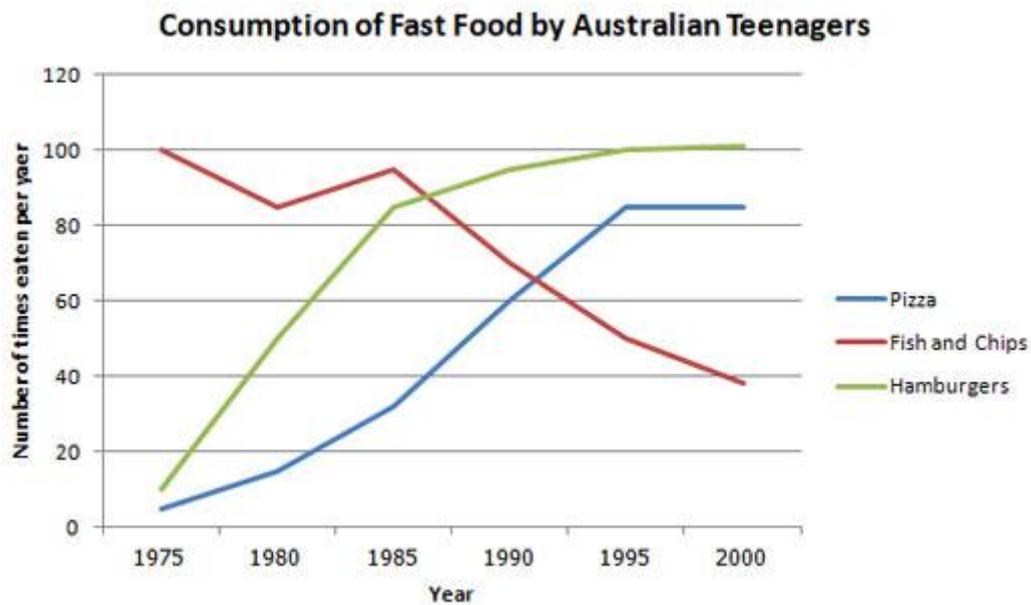
1. A) what                      B) which                      C) that
2. A) would have              B) could had                  C) would have had
3. A) even though              B) in spite                      C) despite of
4. A) commanding              B) irresistible                  C) compelling
5. A) There's been              B) There have                  C) It's been
6. A) in opposed to              B) contrasting                  C) as opposed to
7. A) in                              B) of                              C) on
8. A) might                        B) would                        C) should
9. A) being                        B) is to be                        C) been
10. A) -                              B) whether                        C) if

	Válasz		
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### 3. feladat: SZÖVEGALKOTÁS

Alkosson szöveget 180-200 szó terjedelemben a megadott szempontok alapján. A feladat megoldásához nyomtatott szótárt használhat.  
(15 pont)

The line graph below shows changes in the amount and type of fast food consumed by Australian teenagers.  
Summarize the information and make comparisons where relevant. You can use the prompts.



- the amount of fast food consumed by teenagers in Australia in the given period
- the main trend(s) in the graph/the main changes that took place over the whole period
- similarities and differences

#### **4. feladat: FORDÍTÁS**

**Fordítsa le a szöveget magyarra. A feladathoz nyomtatott szótárt használhat. (15 pont)**

People often think of healthy eating as an all or nothing proposition, but a key foundation for any healthy diet is moderation. But what is moderation? How much is a moderate amount? That really depends on you and your overall eating habits. The goal of healthy eating is to develop a diet that you can maintain for life, not just a few weeks or months, or until you've hit your ideal weight. So try to think of moderation in terms of balance. Despite what certain fad diets would have you believe, we all need a balance of carbohydrates, protein, fat, fibre, vitamins, and minerals to sustain a healthy body.

For most of us, moderation or balance means eating less than we do now. More specifically, it means eating far less of the unhealthy stuff (refined sugar, saturated fat, for example) and more of the healthy (such as fresh fruit and vegetables). But it doesn't mean eliminating the foods you love. Eating bacon for breakfast once a week, for example, could be considered moderation if you follow it with a healthy lunch and dinner – but not if you follow it with a box of donuts and a sausage pizza.

If you eat 100 calories of chocolate one afternoon, balance it out by deducting 100 calories from your evening meal. If you're still hungry, fill up with an extra serving of fresh vegetables.

## Megoldás

### 1. feladat: SZÖVEGÉRTÉS

#### 1. What are the booking habits of British holidaymakers like? (3 points)

- within two or six months of departure
- last minutes trips

#### 2. What are the Brits' priorities when they book a holiday? (2 points)

- budget-friendly break
- rather than a luxury getaway

#### 3. Why do Britons book a Mediterranean holiday? (4 points)

- British dark and cold mornings
- rain and depressing news stories

#### 4. What types of accommodation do British people stay at? (6 points)

- conventional hotels
- guest houses
- hotels with a license to serve alcohol and self-catering holidays - whether camping/caravanning or in rented accommodation

#### 5. True/false: British holidaymakers never forget to purchase a good souvenir (1 point).

False, sometimes they do not buy, but steal from hotels.

#### 6. True/false: Britons take larger value items from hotels if the items are beautiful. (1 point).

False, if the hotel service is poor/ Britons are dissatisfied with the hotel service.

#### 7. True/false: Britons always consider airport security whenever they fly (1 point).

False, they breach airport security, with sharp objects or oversized liquids.

#### 8. True/false: Britons read their emails once a day or more often (1 point).

True

#### 9. True/false: Brits speak the language of the visited country with an accent (1 point).

False, they speak English with a foreign accent.

## 2. feladat: NYELVISMERET

	Válasz
1.	B
2.	C
3.	A
4.	C
5.	A
6.	C
7.	B
8.	A
9.	A
10.	B

## 3. feladat: SZÖVEGALKOTÁS

### Model answer

The line graph illustrates the amount of fast food consumed by teenagers in Australia between 1975 and 2000, a period of 25 years. Overall, the consumption of fish and chips declined over the period, whereas the amount of pizza and hamburgers that were eaten increased.

In 1975, the most popular fast food with Australian teenagers was fish and chips, being eaten 100 times a year. This was far higher than Pizza and hamburgers, which were consumed approximately 5 times a year. However, apart from a brief rise again from 1980 to 1985, the consumption of fish and chips gradually declined over the 25 year timescale to finish at just under 40 times per year.

In sharp contrast to this, teenagers ate the other two fast foods at much higher levels. Pizza consumption increased gradually until it overtook the consumption of fish and chips in 1990. It then levelled off from 1995 to 2000. The biggest rise was seen in hamburgers, increasing sharply throughout the 1970's and 1980's, exceeding fish and chips consumption in 1985. It finished at the same level that fish and chips began, with consumption at 100 times a year.

*(Source: <http://www.ieltsbuddy.com/ielts-writing-task-1.html>)*

#### **4. feladat: FORDÍTÁS**

Az emberek gyakran úgy tekintenek az egészséges táplálkozásra, mint egy mindent vagy semmit javaslatra, de minden egészséges étrend alapja a mértékletesség. De mi is a mértékletesség? Mekkora is a mértékletes mennyiség? Ez valójában rajtunk és az általános étkezési szokásainkon múlik. Az egészséges táplálkozás célja az, hogy egy olyan étrendet vezessünk be, amelyet egy életen át be tudunk tartani, nem csupán néhány hétig vagy hónapig, vagy addig, amíg el nem érjük ideális súlyunkat. Tehát próbáljuk meg az egyensúly szempontjából megközelíteni a mértékletességet. Ellentétben azzal, amit bizonyos fogyókúrák el akarnak velünk hitetni, mindannyiunknak szüksége van a szénhidrátok, fehérjék, zsír, rostok, vitaminok és az ásványi anyagok egyensúlyára a szervezetünk egészsége megőrzése érdekében.

Legtöbbünk számára a mértékletesség vagy egyensúly azt jelenti, hogy kevesebbet eszünk, mint amennyit szoktunk. Pontosabban ez azt jelenti, hogy együnk jóval kevesebbet az egészségtelen élelmiszerekből (például finomított cukor, telített zsír). Ez azonban nem jelenti azt, hogy ki kellene iktatnunk az általunk szeretett ételeket. A heti egyszeri szalonnás reggeli még mértékletesnek tekinthető, ha ezt egészséges ebéd és vacsora követi – de semmiképpen sem, ha ezt egy doboz fánkkal és kolbászos pizzával folytatjuk.

Ha délután megeszünk 100 kalóriányi csokoládét, úgy állíthatjuk helyre az egyensúlyt, ha este 100 kalóriával kevesebbet fogyasztunk. Ha még mindig éhesek vagyunk, együnk még egy adag friss zöldséget.

*(helpguide.org)*

## Szóbeli részvizsga

### 1. Bemutató beszéd

Sample questions (topics: study, work)

Tell us about your university studies.

What was your thesis about?

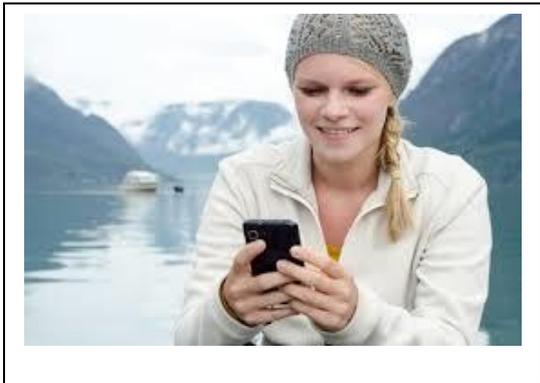
What subjects you studied are the most relevant to you in your current job?

What are your duties and responsibilities at work?

What advice would you give to somebody just starting their career at your workplace?

How do you see your career developing in the next five or ten years?

### 2. Önálló téma kifejtés kép alapján



### 3. Vélemény kifejtés

Advantages and disadvantages of  
different generations living together