



Instructions:

In this test you will see different listening tasks.

Each *PART* of the test will be heard twice.

There will be time for you to look through the questions before the first listening. During the listening and in the pauses you can write your answers on the test paper and fill in any missing answers.

At the end of every pause you will hear this sound. (“gong”)

Make any necessary changes very clearly because only one answer will be accepted.

Achieved result:

Part 1

I. Listen to the text and write the relevant information on the dotted line. (10x1) 10 p

1.	The way the US should treat China:
2.	China's rise has resulted in:
3.	The other benefit of its rise:
4.	Some industries will have to:
5.	The kind of pain some small industries have to suffer:
6.	Manifestations of the conflict between the rich and the poor:
7.	The percentage of people living in poverty:
8.	The growth strategy has changed from growth at any cost to:
9.	The challenge most developing countries face:
10.	The double challenge for China is:

Part 2

II. Listen to the text and answer the questions briefly. (5x2) 10 p

1.	What has happened to Zurab Narmania?
2.	What are the signs of hostilities between Russia and Georgia? (mention at least two)
3.	What does Eduard Shevarnadze suggest concerning Georgia's relations with Russia? (mention at least two things)
4.	How will the Georgian government be able to make balanced decisions to overcome the crisis besides having more democracy and the freedom of the media? (mention two more things)
5.	What has the EU committed itself to? (mention at least two things)

ANSWER KEY

Total: 20 points

Part 1

I. Listen to the text and write the relevant information on the dotted line. (10x1) 10 p

1.	The US has to come to terms with treating China as an equal.
2.	becoming another engine of growth because it is a substantial market / generating a huge demand
3.	consumer prices are very low
4.	to undergo structural change
5.	layoffs
6.	social unrest, demonstrations, riots
7.	at least one third of the Chinese population
8.	a more balanced and equitable growth
9.	the need to revitalize ruined industries, agrarian societies
10.	Instability might stall the reform process

Part 2

II. Listen to the text and answer the questions briefly. (5x2) 10 p

1.	Armed conflict impelled him to flee the Northern Separatist region of Abkhazia, the authorities there haven't allowed him to return. / He's been exiled from his country.
2.	Military targets and civil structures had been damaged, The highway had been blocked by the Russians. The residents are being housed in camps. <i>(any two answers score two points)</i>
3.	Georgia should not have broken off diplomatic relations with Russia. Russia is Georgia's biggest market and most powerful neighbour. Relations with Russia are very important. <i>(any two answers score two points)</i>
4.	with freedom of political parties, and with proper representation of the people in Parliament. <i>(each part of the answer scores one point)</i>
5.	to organising and supporting an international donor's conference for Georgia, to getting help as quickly as possible to the people who need it, to the internally displaced people, to rebuild the infrastructure. <i>(any two answers score two points)</i>

TAPESCRIPITS

Part 1

'The US used to worry about China because it was too communist, and now it is worried that it is too capitalist. Does it have any real coherent policy towards China?'

'I think it has a coherent policy in that China is a competitor for the US now. And the US has to come to terms with treating China as an equal. I believe that the Chinese State is working towards a peaceful development and the US has to work with China in this direction rather than confronting China on a variety of matters.'

'As China's economic boom has generally been good for the world, we hear all sorts of things about textile producers in Africa, Bangladesh, all saying "Oh my God, all these Chinese imports coming in are just strangling our own little businesses".'

'I think on the whole that China's rise has actually been very good for the global economy both in terms of being another engine of growth because it is a substantial market which could generate the kind of demand that the US currently generates. And, of course, the other benefit of its rise is that consumer prices are very low. But when the harm comes in, what you have identified, is that some industries which directly compete will have to undergo structural change. And that is very hard, because anyone who has been laid off because of direct competition needs to find another - something else to do - another job. And that kind of pain I think is what we have seen in a number of small industries around the world as a result.'

'And when you look at the Chinese economic miracle at home... actually, it's not benefited everybody there, has it; you've got quite a gap between the haves and have-nots, even causing some social unrest.'

'Quite a bit of social unrest actually recognized by the Communist party. Thousands and thousands of demonstrations and riots every year. But the government has changed its rhetoric in the past few years. The Prime Minister talks increasingly about delivering to China's poor. At least one third of the Chinese population lives in absolute poverty or lives with very little. And those people are a potent force for change. The government needs to recognize this and needs to distribute the wealth more equally in China.'

'Is the government really going to do something about trying to deal with the disparities and the plummeting of health and education services that we have seen in the country?'

'I think they recognize it as a problem and they have recently changed the growth strategy from growth at any cost to a more balanced and equitable growth. It is very difficult to revitalize ruined industries, agrarian societies. This is the challenge that most developing countries face. And for China, it is a double challenge, because if it were to have instability on its doorstep, its partial reform strategy of transitioning from a centrally planned economy could also itself be at stake. So they have a lot at stake in terms of making the cleavages that we have seen in the society come and become more mended. However the challenge is extremely difficult.'

Part 2

Zurab Narmania, a citizen of Georgia can't go home. Since 1993, when armed conflict impelled him to flee the Northern Separatist region of Abkhazia, the authorities there haven't allowed him to return, though his wife can. Now they live in Porti, a port on the Black Sea coast.

Z.N.: My wife sometimes crosses the border to go and see her brother and father. They meet her at the border. I can't go there. But with Europe's help I do hope to go back there. I haven't lost hope, not even for a minute. I hope I'll be able to go back to my Abkhazia.

With European help, 15 years after Zurab's exile, a delegation of Liberal members of the European Parliament went to the Caucasus Republic early this October in the wake of last August's exchange of hostilities between Georgia and Russia. In Porti they surveyed the damage. They found it mostly restricted to military targets. Their inspection tour took them on the only east-west road that links Porti with the cities of Gari and the capital Tbilisi. The highway had been blocked by Russian forces this summer. But now the way was clear. Here they found more obvious damage to civil structures. A lot of buildings are wrecked. The residents are being housed in camps.

Eduard Shevardnadze, Gorbachov's confrère, former President of Georgia, and a throwback to the old USSR, is also on the delegates' date book. They go to meet him at his home in the upper reaches of Tbilisi. The man some nicknamed the white fox for his astuteness in politics. Despite what happened we should not have stopped diplomatic relations with Russia. Sooner or later everything will be solved, and Russia is Georgia's biggest market. And certainly its most powerful neighbour. Relations with Russia are very important.

The moderate opposition in Georgia says a lot will have to change in the way the country is governed. Without more democracy, without freedom of media, without freedom of political parties, and without proper representation of the people in the Parliament we cannot expect in the future that the Georgian government will make balanced decisions to overcome the crisis.

The leader of the European liberal group talks about money. The EU has committed itself to organising and supporting an international donor's conference for Georgia. It's important that we get help as quickly as possible to the people who need it, to the internally displaced people, to rebuilding the infrastructure that was destroyed during the conflict.

Another ambition gripping Georgia is to join NATO. It's high on the government's wish list. Western powers have downgraded its chances after the events of this summer. Ordinary Georgians are growing more critical of their government. With this comes the consideration that perhaps not only economic support but democratic plurality and measured dealings with separatist populations might serve everyone better than military action.

SZÓBELI VIZSGA - C1 szint

a vizsga ideje: 20 perc

elérhető maximális pontszám: 90 pont

A négy részből álló szóbeli vizsga előtt összesen 20 perc felkészülési idő áll rendelkezésére (1-2. feladat).

Kérjük, hogy jegyzeteket kizárólag erre a papírra készítsen.

1. rész

Magyar nyelvű szakmai szöveg összegzése célnyelven – felkészülési idővel.

2. rész

Önálló témakifejtés szakmai témához kapcsolódó kérdés alapján - felkészülési idővel

(a kettő megadott kérdés/állítás közül, kérjük, válassza ki az egyiket.)

3. rész

Szakmai szituáció, szerepjáték a vizsgáztatóval: A vizsgabizottság előtt húzott szituációt szerepjáték formájában játssza el a bizottság egyik tagjával.

4. rész

Közvetítés interakcióban (egymás nyelvét nem beszélő beszélgető partnerek közti közvetítés): A vizsgáztatóktól hallott részben idegen, részben magyar nyelvű párbeszéd lényeges pontjainak átadása (szükség szerint visszakérdezhet, jegyzeteket készíthet).

Part 1**Európa nem lelkes, de befogadja a guantánamói foglyokat**

Nem mutatnak különösebb lelkesedést az európai országok, hogy befogadják a guantánamói támaszpontról szabadulókat. Ám már januárban világossá vált, hogy az Európai Unió kész támogatni Washington, az új Obama-kormányzatot abban, hogy módosítsa elődje politikáját, s hogy a transzatlanti szövetségesek az emberi jogok tiszteletben tartása mellett tudják folytatni a közös küzdelmet a terrorizmus ellen.

Brüsszel üdvözölte Obama elnök azon döntését, hogy bezárja a guantánamói támaszpontot. A franciák, az olaszok, a portugálok jelezték, szigorú biztonsági feltételek teljesülése esetén, a megfelelő adatok birtokában hajlandóak befogadni olyan személyeket, akik a hozzávetőlegesen 250 guantánamói fogoly közül nyilvánvalóan ártatlanok, de hazájukba nem térhetnek vissza, mert ott vélhetően meghurcolnák őket.

A hollandok és a svédek eleve fenntartásaikat hangsúlyozták, Magyarország nem zárkózott el, de nem is iratkozott fel arra a listára, ahová elsőként érkezhettek fogva tartottak az amerikai támaszponttól.

Közös aggály, hogy az unió területén belül, a schengeni övezetben a polgárok határellenőrzés nélkül mozoghatnak, így ha valamely országba érkeznek is menekült státusba kerülő guantánamóiak, vajon miképpen akadályozhatók meg abban, hogy más európai országba is belépjenek, ahol esetleg kevésbé szívesen látnák őket.

Mintegy hatvan ember befogadásáról lehet szó. Európa szeretné előmozdítani, hogy a guantánamóihoz hasonló fogva tartás ne fordulhasson elő újra.

Ami az adatcserét illeti, Jacques Barrot az EU igazságügyi biztosa úgy vélte, hogy az EU segít az Egyesült Államoknak, s nem fordítva, vagyis nem lehet ésszerű oka az információk megtagadásának amerikai részről.

C1

Part 2

Presentation questions

Describe the development of Hungarian-Russian relations in the two decades following the regime change.

- a) *What changes took place and how did these changes influence relations between the two countries?*
- b) *What factors in the process made these changes necessary?*

Part 3

Role play exercise

Examinee's copy

Student: You are a staff member in the Hungarian Prime Minister's office. A worker from a foreign NGO (non-governmental organisation) dealing with the protection of minorities meets with you to discuss the situation of minority rights in Hungary.

Examiner's copy

Student: You are a staff member in the Hungarian Prime Minister's office. A worker from a foreign NGO (non-governmental organisation) dealing with the protection of minorities meets with you to discuss the situation of minority rights in Hungary.

Examiner: You work with an NGO (non-governmental organisation) from Romania that deals with the protection of minorities, and are now meeting with the competent official from the Hungarian Prime Minister's office. You are interested in discussing the following:

- To what degree do your laws guarantee minority rights?
- How does the Hungarian State ensure that the traditions and languages of ethnic minorities are preserved and nurtured?
- In general, how would you assess the situation of minorities living in Hungary? Have there been any changes since Hungary acceded to the EU?

Part 4

MEDIATION

M: magyar kultúrattasé

I: fogadó ország kulturális minisztere/államtitkára

M: Nagyon örülök, hogy fogadott államtitkár úr, mert személyesen számolhatok be Önnek a Magyar hetek sikeréről. A vártnál jóval nagyobb volt a rendezvény látogatottsága, és számos ismert cég vezetője személyesen jelent meg.

I: Your country has attracted a lot of media attention since its accession to the European Union, so the success of this event came as no surprise to me.

I assume you are planning to organise similar publicity events in the future as well.

M: Feltétlenül! És ebben szeretnék a segítségére számítani. Az egyik elképzelésünk az, hogy a jövő félév során magyar gazdasági és idegenforgalmi napokat szervezünk, ahová sok ismert személyiséget és üzletembert is meghívnánk.

I: You have my wholehearted support.

The Department of Culture will do its best to contribute to the success of the planned events, but I do not think that this in itself will be sufficient.

I propose that you contact the Chamber of Commerce and Industry as well.

M: A másik elképzelésünk, hogy jövő ilyenkor magyar kulturális napokat rendezünk, azonban ehhez nagyobb és reprezentatívabb helyiségekre lenne szükségünk. Ebben feltétlenül szükség lenne az Ön támogatására.

I: You can certainly count on my support for that. I will put together a list of suitable buildings and conference rooms for recommendation, but the experts will need to work out the technical details. I suggest we start the consultations in a few months.

M: Köszönöm a segítségét és a javaslatait, és bízom abban, hogy ez rendezvény is olyan sikerrel fog járni mint az ezévi. Ennek igen nagy szerepe lehet Mo. felzárkózásában.