

Please write your answers on the answer sheet. Dictionaries may not be used. You have a **total time of 80 minutes** to complete the language competence and reading comprehension tests.

I.	Read the sentences and decide which answer (A,B,C,D) best fits each space.	(10x1) 10 p
<i>e.g.</i>	The government has ... control over its security services.	
	a) rewarded	b) reacted
	c) regained	d) received
1.	The proposal was finally ... by Congress.	
	a) turned down	b) turned away
	c) turned back	d) turned off
2.	The UN offered \$10 million in aid to ... the consequences of the natural disaster.	
	a) realise	b) release
	c) relief	d) relieve
3.	The ... politicians will certainly vote against the government's proposal.	
	a) opposed	b) opposition
	c) opponent	d) opposing
4.	We're in a struggle against violent ... who are determined to attack the region.	
	a) extremists	b) extremes
	c) demonstrators	d) demonstrations
5.	International terrorism should be ... as soon as possible.	
	a) defended	b) deleted
	c) defeated	d) deserved
6.	The new ... of the UN is expected to come up with many fresh ideas.	
	a) Secretary Elect	b) Chief Secretary
	c) Secretary General	d) Head Secretary
7.	The head of the US military ... provided the cabinet with unjust cause for the war.	
	a) news	b) intelligence
	c) secrecy	d) confidence
8.	The new ambassador presented his letter of ... to the president.	
	a) credence	b) acceptance
	c) delegation	d) residence
9.	The ... of the G8 countries was held in Davos last week.	
	a) talk	b) peak
	c) summit	d) discussion
10.	The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs is looking forward to meeting his Slovakian	
	a) fellow minister	b) college
	c) counterpart	d) minister

II.	Complete each sentence with a word formed from the word in brackets.	(5x1) 5 p
<i>e.g.</i>	At a... parliamentary ... election the voters can express their frustration. (PARLIAMENT)	
1.	Over the last decade relations between the two countries have ... a lot. (WORSE)	
2.	The EU recognizes Latin-America as a ... partner. (STRATEGY)	
3.	Turkey started the ... process for its EU accession many years ago. (NEGOTIATE)	
4.	A suicide bomber drove a minibus packed with ... into a police checkpoint killing six people. (EXPLODE)	
5.	The international ... of some post-soviet mini states still generates debates. (ACKNOWLEDGE)	

III.	Rewrite each sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it.	(5x1) 5 p
<i>e.g.</i>	They say Sweden is the most equal country in the world. Sweden is said ... to be the most equal country in the world.	
1.	The terrorists have kidnapped nine oil workers in Sudan, according to a media report. Nine oil workers ...	
2.	All hostages should be released immediately, according to the UN peacekeeping mission. The UN peacekeeping mission calls for...	
3.	It is not hard to find out the motives of the regime. The motives ...	
4.	Without getting access to clean water African people cannot sustain their development. If ...	
5.	We expect that the President will present his reform plan before the end of the month. The President is ...	

ANSWER SHEET

I.	Read the sentences and decide which answer (A,B,C,D) best fits each space.									(10x1) 10 p
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	

II.	Complete each sentence with a word or compound word formed from the word in capitals.	(5x1) 5 p
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

III.	Rewrite each sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it.	(5x1) 5 p
1.	Nine oil workers ...	
2.	The UN peacekeeping mission calls for...	
3.	The motives ...	
4.	If ...	
5.	The President is ...	

ANSWER KEY

I.	Read the sentences and decide which answer (A,B,C,D) best fits each space									(10x1) 10 p
1. A	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. C	6. C	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. C	

II.	Complete each sentence with a word or compound word formed from the word in capitals.	(5x1) 5 p
1.	worsened	
2.	strategic	
3.	negotiation	
4.	explosives	
5.	acknowledgement	

III.	Rewrite each sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it.	(5x1) 5 p
1.	... have been kidnapped in Sudan according to a media report.	
2.	... the immediate release of all hostages.	
3.	... of the regime are easy to find out. /...are not hard to find out.	
4.	... they don't get access to clean water, African people cannot sustain their development.	
5.	... expected to present his reform plan before the end of the month.	

Please read the following texts carefully, and then complete the tasks.

Please write your answers on the answer sheet. Dictionaries may not be used.

You have a total time of 80 minutes to complete the language competence and reading comprehension tests.

TEXT 1

Americans go a-wooing

In the dying days of Charles Taylor's murderous regime in Liberia, the American navy moored off his capital, Monrovia. Some 200 marines came ashore to secure the American embassy against trigger-happy rebels and crowds of panicking civilians alike, as the city burned.

Five years on, American forces are back, in the shape of a landing ship and a catamaran. But this time the troops came ashore to mend roads, bring medical supplies. They also took on board 40 Liberian soldiers for training in martial arts and leadership.

Helpful though these efforts are in a dirt-poor country, they were also a public relations exercise to persuade suspicious African governments to welcome America's planned Africa Command (AFRICOM), and an increased military presence on the continent.

AFRICOM, however, has so far been poorly received. Some Africans talked glumly of American-Africa relations being militarised. This hostility has made the Americans shelve plans to build a small headquarters, plus regional offices, in Africa.

On a recent tour of Africa, President George Bush denied that America wanted military bases there in spite of the fact that terrorists linked to al-Qaeda attacked American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998, killing more than 200 people. This continent is obviously important for America as it gets more than 15% of its oil from Africa, and the figure is rising. It also worries about China's growing influence there.

Despite the talk of soft power and the much-vaunted humanitarian aspect of the naval presence in the Gulf of Guinea, the real emphasis is still on security as weak local economies and political instability may breed terrorism.

TEXT 2

We want to be your friend

Having won what they called the “American war”, chased off a brief Chinese incursion, Vietnam's communist leaders reunited the country. Since then the country's diplomacy, like its economy, has come on in leaps and bounds.

Vietnam has carefully rebuilt its relations with both America and China. There is still friction, however, over paying compensation to the many Vietnamese said to be suffering the ill-effects of Agent Orange, a chemical used in the Vietnam War. But Vietnam's leaders are not allowing such disputes to hold up progress in other areas.

Again, it does not want to let old enmities get in the way of doing business with China. But there is still a dispute over who owns the Spratlys and the Paracels, two potentially hydrocarbon-rich group of islands in the South China Sea which other nearby countries also claim.

It used to be hard to get the Vietnamese government to comment on anything of more than local concern, but now it has become an enthusiastic issuer of statements on world affairs, especially since joining the Security Council.

In March its ambassador to the UN announced that Vietnam was preparing for some involvement in peacekeeping missions. Having emerged from war and extreme poverty to become peaceful, stable and increasingly prosperous, Vietnam sets an example for others. Because it is clearly not in the pocket of a former colonial power, it is more likely to be listened to.

TEXT 1

Americans go a-wooning

I. Answer the questions briefly on the basis of the text. Full sentences are not required. (8x2) 16 p

1.	Who did the US want to protect its citizens from?
2.	On their return what did American troops do in Liberia?
3.	What was the US purpose in extending help to Liberia?
4.	Did the Africans welcome AFRICOM? Why?
5.	What did the Americans give up?
6.	Why is the region important for the US?
7.	How does America's presence in the Gulf appear to outsiders?
8.	What might uncertainty lead to in the African region?

TEXT 2

We want to be your friend

I.	Finish the sentences with one of the given alternatives.	(7x2) 14 p
1.	After reunification...	
	a) the country's international relations have worsened.	
	b) the Vietnamese drove the Chinese out of the country.	
	c) there was an economic boom.	
2.	Vietnam and America have...	
	a) not settled the question of Agent Orange yet.	
	b) decided to ignore the question of Agent Orange.	
	c) put an end to the dispute.	
3.	The dispute ...	
	a) has brought the countries closer to each other.	
	b) does not allow Vietnam to concentrate on other areas.	
	c) does not stop Vietnam from building relations in other areas.	
4.	Agreement on the ownership of the two disputed territories...	
	a) has been reached with other nearby countries.	
	b) is of importance from the aspect of energy supply as well.	
	c) is a condition of doing business with China.	
5.	Before joining the Security Council, Vietnam...	
	a) was not so concerned about world affairs.	
	b) was not willing to take a firm stand on global affairs.	
	c) was not willing to comment on parochial issues.	
6.	Vietnam is now ready to...	
	a) send its ambassador to the UN.	
	b) play a role in some of the world's conflict-ridden zones.	
	c) become a peaceful and prosperous country.	
7.	Vietnam sets a good example because...	
	a) it is not manipulated by former colonisers.	
	b) it is listened to.	
	c) other countries are influenced by former colonisers.	

ANSWER SHEET

TEXT 1

- I. Answer the questions briefly on the basis of the text. Full sentences are not required. (8x2) 16 p

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

TEXT 2

- I. Finish the sentences with one of the given alternatives. (7x2) 14 p

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

ANSWER KEY

TEXT 1

- I. Answer the questions briefly on the basis of the text. Full sentences are not required. (8x2) 16 p**

1.	Rebels (<i>1 point</i>) and panicking crowds of civilians (<i>1 point</i>)
2.	They mended roads, brought medical supplies, trained soldiers. (<i>any two answers score two points</i>)
3.	To persuade African governments to support the establishment of/ to welcome AFRICOM.
4.	No (<i>1 point</i>), they are afraid of US military presence. (<i>1 point</i>)
5.	Building headquarters and offices in Africa.
6.	It gets oil from Africa.
7.	They are praised as being humanitarian.
8.	It may lead to terrorism.

TEXT 2

- I. Finish the sentences with one of the given alternatives. (7x2) 14 p**

1.	C
2.	A
3.	C
4.	B
5.	B
6.	B
7.	A

Please translate the following text into Hungarian. A monolingual or bilingual dictionary (non-electronic) may be used.

Please write on the paper that has been supplied.

You have a total time of 100 minutes to complete the translation and writing tasks.

Russia 'pinning hopes on Obama'

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev has said he hopes US President-elect Barack Obama will help rebuild the strained relations between their two countries. In a speech in Washington, Mr Medvedev said that a new US administration might be able to address what he described as a lack of "necessary mutual trust". He said he wanted to meet Mr Obama soon after he takes office in January.

The Russian leader also indicated that Russia might accept a compromise over a planned US missile shield in Europe. Two weeks ago, he said Moscow would neutralise the possible deployment by the US of a tracking radar in the Czech Republic and missile interceptors in Poland by stationing short-range missiles in its western enclave of Kaliningrad. The US insists the shield is incapable of threatening Russia and is designed solely to guard against missile attacks by "rogue states".

Relations between Moscow and Washington have been particularly strained since August by Russia's war with Georgia over the breakaway regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. Mr Medvedev said the first step to restoring relations would be a meeting soon after Mr Obama's inauguration, "without prevarications or preconditions".

www.bbcnews.com, 2008/11/16

1002n

Értékelési szempontok

a) szakmai információ közvetítése:	10 p./
b) szakmai szókincs használata:	10 p./
c) szakmai kommunikatív hatás:	5 p./
összesen:	25 p./

Sample translation

Oroszország Obamához fűzött reményei

Dimitrij Medvegyev orosz elnök reményét fejezte ki, hogy az Amerikai Egyesült Államok megválasztott elnöke, Barack Obama segít enyhíteni a két ország között fennálló feszült viszonyt. Washingtoni beszédében Medvegyev azt nyilatkozta, hogy az új amerikai kormányzat talán képes megoldást találni arra a problémára, amit ő a szükséges kölcsönös bizalom hiányának nevezett. Hozzáfűzte, hogy találkozni kíván Obamával nem sokkal januári hivatalba lépése után.

Az orosz vezető ezen felül jelezte, hogy Oroszország hajlandó kompromisszumra az Európába tervezett amerikai rakétapajzsal kapcsolatban. Medvegyev két héttel ezelőtt még arról beszélt, hogy Moszkva a nyugati Kalinyingrád területére telepítene rövid hatótávolságú rakétarendszereket, amivel ellensúlyozná az amerikai nyomkövető radar csehországi, és az elfogó rakéták lengyelországi lehetséges telepítését.

Az Egyesült Államok kitart amellett, hogy a pajzs nem jelenthet fenyegetést Oroszország számára, és kizárólag arra tervezték, hogy védelmet biztosítson a lator államok rakétatámadásaival szemben. A Moszkva és Washington közötti kapcsolat augusztusban vált különösen feszültté, amikor Oroszország és Grúzia között háború tört ki a függetlenségre vágyó (szakadár) Dél-Oszétia és Abházia miatt. Medvegyev azt mondta, hogy az első lépés a kapcsolatok helyreállítása felé az Obama beiktatását követő találkozó lenne, „mellébeszélés és előfeltételek nélkül.”

Comment on the following text in 150-170 words using the given prompts as a basis for writing your opinion.

Please write on the paper that has been supplied. A monolingual or bilingual dictionary (non-electronic) may be used.

You have a total time of 100 minutes to complete the translation and writing tasks.

A legtöbb európai vezető szerint a Törökországgal folytatott csatlakozási tárgyalások 10-15 évig is eltarthatnak, és nem jelentenek automatikus felvételt az EU-ba. A tagállamok állampolgárai nagyon kritikussá váltak a török csatlakozással szemben, ezzel egyidejűleg pedig a törökök is kételkedni kezdtek az EU szívéllyességében. Tavaly csak a törökök 26 százaléka vélte úgy, hogy az ország valaha EU taggá válik majd, mutatott rá a German Marshall Fund felmérése.

- A török csatlakozás hatása az EU belső hatalmi egyensúlyának alakulására, a népeségarányos képviselet következményei,
- a közvéleményt alakító tényezők a tagállamokban (pl. kulturális, vallási, emberi jogi, vagy bevándorlási kérdésekben);
- a török közvéleményt alakító tényezők (gazdasági, társadalmi különbségek, a Nyugat negatív hozzáállása).

Értékelési szempontok

a) szakmai feladatteljesítés, tartalmi kivitelezés:	10 p./
b) szakmai nyelvhasználat:	5 p./
c) szövegalkotás, koherencia:	5 p./
d) nyelvhelyesség:	5 p./
összesen:	25 p./

WRITING SKILL---MINTAMEGOLDÁS

In my opinion the accession of Turkey to the European Union faces several obstacles. First and foremost, the present status quo of the Union's legislation would undoubtedly be disrupted after the enlargement, because of the population-based voting system.

On the other hand, the accession of a new market of such a magnitude may be a tremendous asset to most of the member countries.

I believe however, the European community reacted negatively to the notion of welcoming Turkey. Apart from seeing it as a potential rival, cultural and regional differences might also hinder the admission of Turkey. Furthermore, many of the European countries are concerned about the potential exodus of Turkish workforce, which would lead to a rise in unemployment rates in the host countries.

In fact, there are fears on both sides. According to a study, only 26% of Turks think that their country will join the Union. One reason might be the negative reaction of the West, but they are also aware of the economic and social differences.