

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. Based on the text you hear, decide if the following statements are true or false and circle the letter 'T' or 'F' accordingly. (10x1) 10 p

1.	This recording is part of Barack Obama's victory speech on the day of his election.	T	F
2.	Obama promises a change in foreign policy leadership.	T	F
3.	His main focus is on maintaining peace and security.	T	F
4.	Obama believes that wealth and power make the US a strong country.	T	F
5.	Obama wants to conduct foreign policy by relying less on military power than diplomacy.	T	F
6.	Obama plans to use an unbiased new approach in his negotiations with Iran.	T	F
7.	Brzezinski is an old guru in foreign policy issues.	T	F
8.	It is feared that talks with Iraq will result in a war, a catastrophe.	T	F
9.	The Afghanistan conflict is an internal issue.	T	F
10.	Pakistan is less relevant for Obama as this country has already almost fallen apart.	T	F

Part 2

II. Answer the following questions. (5x2) 10 p
It is not necessary to use exactly the same words that are used on the tape.

1.	What is the unique aspect of this crisis that shocked analysts?
2.	What happened on the weekend of September 14th?
3.	What causes economic slowdowns to occur almost simultaneously worldwide?
4.	What is the magnifying effect about?
5.	According to Mussa, how would the world economy recover from the crisis?

ANSWER KEY

Total: 20 p

Part 1

I. Based on the text you hear, decide if the following statements are true or false and circle the letter 'T' or 'F' accordingly. (10x1) 10 p

1.	T
2.	T
3.	T
4.	F
5.	T
6.	T
7.	T
8.	F
9.	F
10.	F

Part 2

II. Answer the following questions. (5x2) 10 p

The answer is to be accepted if the meaning is the same. It is not necessary to use exactly the same words that are used on the tape at this stage.

1.	Its speed: how quickly it became a global problem.
2.	The Lehman Brothers investment bank collapsed/went belly up.
3.	Countries are more interconnected than 30 years ago.
4.	Countries are experiencing deeper crises than they used to.
5.	If key economies make the turning point towards recovery, they will pull the rest of the world with them.

TAPESCRIPTS

Part 1

During his victory speech on Election Day in Chicago, President-elect Obama promised “a new dawn of American leadership” in the world. “To those who would tear the world down, we will defeat you. To those who seek peace and security, we support you,” said Mr. Obama. “And to all those who have wondered if America's beacon still burns as bright, tonight we proved once more that the true strength of our nation comes not from the might of our arms or the scale of our wealth, but from the enduring power of our ideals: democracy, liberty, opportunity, and unyielding hope.”

Mr. Obama has promised to keep the United States safe and strong, but to rely more on diplomacy than military force. During the campaign, he said he would be willing to sit down and talk to the leaders of nations hostile to the United States, such as Iran – without preconditions.

Yet, at a news conference Friday, Mr. Obama responded cautiously to Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's letter congratulating him on his election victory. Mr. Obama said he would carefully review the letter and respond appropriately.

Zbigniew Brzezinski – who served as National Security Adviser under President Jimmy Carter and now advises Mr. Obama – says talks are more likely to produce results in cases such as Iran and its nuclear ambitions.

“It seems to me that serious discussions are a better policy than increasing hostility, threats, all of which eventually can lead to some sort of a collision. And a collision, an additional war, in that part of the world, in addition to what is going in Afghanistan and Pakistan and in Iraq, would be a catastrophe for the region, and a catastrophe for the United States.”

On Afghanistan, Mr. Obama says the conflict cannot be resolved without addressing the issue of cross-border attacks from Pakistan. Yet the Pakistani government has been unable to stop them.

Robert Hathaway of the Woodrow Wilson Center says Pakistan will be the single biggest foreign policy challenge Obama will face. “Pakistan is almost on the verge of disintegration. It is a major nation; it's the sixth largest country in the world by population. It is a nuclear weapon state. It is extremely unstable right now both politically and economically, in fact, it is almost bankrupt,” says Robert Hathaway.

Part 2

“People usually say, when the U.S. sneezes, the rest of the world catches the cold. And this time around, the U.S. is not just going to sneeze; it's going to have a severe case of pneumonia, or something more severe than that, and therefore the transmission to other countries is going to be also very, very severe.”

Indeed, it's the rate at which this economic crisis has been transmitted from the United States to the rest of the world that has most caught the attention of international economists.

“The speed is phenomenal — and frightening,” says Jeffrey Sachs, director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University in New York. He points to one event in particular: the collapse of the Lehman Brothers investment bank on the weekend of September 14.

“It was really the shock of the financial panic in the week of September 15 that ricocheted around the world nearly instantaneously that has made the worldwide contagion effect utterly dramatic.”

Contagious diseases spread when people come into contact with each other; the financial crisis now sweeping the world could not have spread so quickly were it not for the many ways the economies of the world are now interconnected — much more so than at the time of the last major global recession 30 years ago.

“The amount of trade as a share of the national income, the financial flows as a share of just about anything, are much larger now than they were back in the 1970s. And this means that the piping of the international system connects the world's economies in more varied ways and certainly in more intense transmission linkages than would have been true 30 years ago.”

The effect is self-magnifying, because economic interconnectedness means a global downturn will happen more quickly, spread more widely and go deeper than it otherwise would.

That is what is happening right now — because of globalization. But there is a silver lining, says Michael Mussa.

“For the same reason that going down together tends to magnify on the downside,” Mussa says, “coming up together tends to magnify on the upside.” Globalization on one hand means recessions can be felt instantly around the world. But it should also mean that when a few key economies make a turning point toward recovery, those countries will quickly lift the rest of the world with them. Mussa thinks that “global uptrend” should happen sometime next year.

SZÓBELI VIZSGA - B2 szint

a vizsga ideje: 20 perc

elérhető maximális pontszám: 80 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

Szakmai téma kifejtése a témakörökhöz 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

A vizsgáztatótól hallott rövid, életszerű idegen nyelvű szöveg lényeges pontjainak összefoglalása magyar nyelven (szükség szerint visszakérdezhet, jegyzeteket készíthet).

Harcban a világ egyharmada

A konfliktusok jelentős része még mindig bizonyos földrajzi régiókhoz kötődik.

A Közel-Kelet kétségkívül puszkaporos hordónak számít már régóta. A felekezeti konfliktusok is állandó kísérőjelenséggé váltak a közel-keleti régióban. Gondoljunk csak az izraeli-palesztin szembenállásra, amelyet számos más tényező mellett éppen a vallási radikalizmus miatt szinte lehetetlen felszámolni.

A világban azonban más válsággócokkal is találkozhatunk. A Kaukázus, Közép-Ázsia és Fekete-Afrika egyes területei is konfliktusos övezetnek számítanak. Elsősorban annak köszönhetően, hogy számos törzs és etnikum él egymás mellett az adott területeken, többségükben a gyarmatosítás eredményeként kényszerültek azonos határok közé.

A világ különböző tájain megfigyelhető konfliktusok szerteágazó gyökerekkel rendelkeznek. Vannak régóta fennálló, történelmi válsággócok, mint például a közel-keleti konfliktus vagy az indiai-pakisztáni szembenállás, s vannak újonnan keletkező problémák, mint Irán és Észak-Korea nukleáris fegyverkezése vagy a nemzetközi terrorizmus (al-Kaida) megjelenése. A nemzetek feletti terrorizmus megjelenése kétségkívül nehéz feladat elé állította a nemzetközi közösséget.

Napjaink konfliktusai sok tekintetben eltérnek a régiéktől. Nem csupán azért, mert egyre újabb fegyvereket és technikákat használva, egyre nagyobb pusztítást végezhetnek a szembenálló felek, hanem mert a nemzetközi környezet is jelentősen átalakult. Az Egyesült Államok hegemon szerepbe kerülve sok helyütt a „legfőbb gonosz” lett.

B2

Part 2

Presentation questions

- a) *How has the identity of the EU changed as a result of the various waves of enlargement?*
- b) *Will the EU benefit or lose if it continues to expand?*

Part 3

Role play exercise

Examinee's copy

Student: You are a staff member in the Hungarian Prime Minister's office. While at a reception given to celebrate the March 15th national holiday, you engage in a conversation with one of the invited guests from France on the topic of how well Hungary is catching up with the rest of the EU.

Examiner's copy

Student: You are a staff member in the Hungarian Prime Minister's office. While at a reception given to celebrate the March 15th national holiday, you engage in a conversation with one of the invited guests from France on the topic of how well Hungary is catching up with the rest of the EU.

Examiner: You are a French guest who was officially invited to attend a reception given on the occasion of the March 15th national holiday. During the meal you engage in a conversation with a staff member from the Hungarian Prime Minister's office on the following topic: how well would you say Hungary is doing in catching up to the rest of the EU?

- What are the advantages/disadvantages (of being in the EU)?
- Are you satisfied with the changes or the pace of development?
- What kinds of changes have taken place in the lives of Hungarians?

Part 4

MEDIATION

'Human catastrophe' grips Congo

Thousands upon thousands of terrified people are on the road trying to escape from the fierce fighting between government and rebel forces in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Crowds of people are moving along under the hot sun – women with mattresses and pots on their backs, men shepherding cows and goats, children looking frightened, babies crying.

Some people haven't eaten in two days, and when darkness falls, it's not clear where these displaced people will sleep.

Diplomatic efforts are under way to end the crisis, which has threatened to spill over into neighbouring Rwanda.

The Red Cross's correspondent told the BBC the priority now was providing the vast numbers of civilians forced from their homes with food, medical aid, shelter and some sort of security.