

**EGYNYELVŰ**  
**MINTAFELADATSOR**

**ANGOL**

**C1**  
**FELSŐFOK**

**2016**

**KIADJA: BME NYELVVIZSGAKÖZPONT**

**WWW.BMENYELVVIZSGA.BME.HU**

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## Előszó

A BME általános nyelvvizsgarendszerének mintafeladatsorát tartod kezvedben. A kötetben mind a szóbeli mind pedig az írásbeli részvizsga összes megoldandó feladattípusából találsz mintát, amelyek segítségével pontos képet kaphatsz arról, hogy a vizsgán milyen feladatok várnak Rád.

A kötet első része táblázatos formában mutatja be a vizsga felépítését, az azzal kapcsolatos legfontosabb tudnivalókat és közli a szóbeli feladatok témaköreit. Ezt követően egy teljes beszédkésztség feladatsor következik, amit a beszédértés, az olvasáskésztség és az íráskésztség feladatok követnek. A kötet végén közöljük a beszédértés és az olvasáskésztség feladatok megoldásait valamint a beszédértés feladatokhoz tartozó hanganyagok írott változatát. A feladatok mellett a válaszlapok is a kiadvány részét képezik.

A beszédértés feladatokhoz tartozó hanganyag kétféleképpen tölthető le az internetről:

1. Az alábbi linkről:

<http://bit.ly/2dMGNgm>

2. Az alábbi QR kódról:



A felkészüléshez kitartást, a vizsgához pedig sok sikert kívánunk.

BME Nyelvvizsgaközpont

Budapest, 2016. szeptember 30.

## Az általános egynyelvű vizsga felépítése C1 (felsőfok)

C1	Mért képesség	Feladattípus, szövegtípus	Itemek száma	Pontszám feladatonként	Pontszám képességenként	Teljesítési minimum 40%	A vizsga sikeres 60%-tól	Szótár- használat	Idő	
Szóbeli részvizsga	Beszéd- képesség	személyes beszélgetés egy témáról kérdések alapján	6 – 8 kérdés	60 pont	60/1,5= 40 pont	16 pont	48 pont	nem	kb. 20 perc	
		önálló témakifejtés, monológ képi stimulus alapján, amelyet kérdés/kérdések zárnak le	két téma közül választ							
		párbeszéd célnyelven leírt szituációs feladat alapján	egy szituáció							
	Beszéd- értés	jegyzetkészítés	előadás, interjú, beszámoló, tudósítás, kommentár	10 item	20 pont	40 pont			16 pont	kb. 45 perc
		háromopciós többszörös választás		10 item	20 pont					
Írásbeli részvizsga	Írás- képesség	fogalmazás / esszéírás	4 szempont	25 pont	40 pont	16 pont	48 pont	igen	170 perc	
		hivatalos levél (e-mail)	4 szempont	15 pont						
	Olvasás- képesség	hiányos szöveg kiegészítése VAGY címek és szövegrészek párosítása	újságcikk, riport, beszámoló, kommentár	10 item	10 pont	40 pont				16 pont
		kérdésekre válaszadás		10 item	20 pont					
		lyukas szöveg önálló kiegészítése		10 item	10 pont					

A vizsga során mindig a  
kérdésekre válaszolj,  
igyekezz világosan és  
természetes módon beszélni.  
Ha valamit nem értesz,  
nyugodtan kérdezz vissza,  
de ezt idegen nyelven tedd!



# Oral exam topics

## **1. The individual**

- character, personality
- fashion, trends
- appearance, self-expression (fashion accessories, piercing, tattoos, etc.)
- beauty ideal
- personal goals and role models

## **2. Human relations**

- friendship
- school and work connections
- partnerships
- generations

## **3. Family**

- family models, forms of cohabitation
- demographic trends
- family division of labour
- starting a family

## **4. Man and society**

- volunteering
- communities (associations, clubs, NGOs, online/offline groups)
- the impact of the online space on human relationships
- public safety, crime, law enforcement
- disadvantaged groups

## **5. Housing conditions, home**

- housing conditions (property, rent, residence hall)
- housing opportunities (building, buying, borrowing)
- housing-related costs, home maintenance
- the ideal home, sustainable solutions
- urban and rural lifestyles

## **6. Holidays and public holidays**

- family holidays
- public holidays
- other holidays
- changes in customs and traditions

## **7. Leisure**

- leisure activities (traditional and modern, offline/online)
- leisure and entertainment
- leisure time alone or in company
- access to culture
- art in everyday life: music, dance, visual arts

## **8. Learning, education, school system**

- school system, school types in Hungary
- language learning experiences, the role of foreign languages
- student exchange, student mobility
- equal opportunities in education
- lifelong learning

## **9. Work and the individual**

- career choice and job search
- forms of employment (part-time, student, teleworking)
- working abroad (advantages and disadvantages)
- career and personal life

## **10. Work and society**

- prestige of professions, trendy professions, professions in high demand
- unemployment, benefits
- the challenges of our time (disappearing and emerging occupations)
- new entrants to the labour market
- globalisation

## **11. Sport**

- sports facilities, sports activities
- competitive sports, mass sports, extreme sports
- the importance and promotion of sport
- the dangers of sport

## **12. Health**

- lifestyle and health
- sources of stress and stress relief
- healthy and unhealthy eating (alternative dietary trends)
- the importance of prevention

## **13. Diseases**

- the most common diseases of our time and their prevention
- addictions (gaming, screens, addictions)
- alternative therapies
- health care (private or public)

## **14. Services**

- catering (restaurants, cafés, catering in school and at work, food ordering)
- banking (online/offline)
- Repair or purchase?
- beauty services
- emergency services

## **15. Shopping**

- shopping opportunities
- modern shopping habits (online/offline, home delivery)
- the role of advertisements
- consumer society and sustainability

## **16. Transport**

- public transport (local and long-distance)
- individual transport
- green transport
- new forms of transport (self-driving/electric vehicles)

## **17. International and domestic travel**

- changes in destinations and travel habits (generational differences, fashions)
- holiday activities
- tourism impacts (advantages and disadvantages)
- types of travel (holidays, business, social and individual travel, festival tourism)
- language learning and travel

## **18. Weather, climate**

- extreme weather and natural disasters
- climate change and its consequences (global, local, social and individual impacts)

## **19. Environment**

- environmental issues (global, local, social and individual impacts)
- welfare society and environment
- environmental policy (energy sources, waste management)
- the individual's responsibility, ecological footprint

## **20. Digital communication**

- devices and applications (phone, tablet, computer)
- social media (advantages and dangers)
- online administration and education
- online groups and communities

## **21. Science**

- technological progress and robotisation (curse or blessing)
- popularising and promoting science
- science in everyday life (pharmaceuticals, artificial intelligence)

## **22. Hungary**

- Hungary as a tourist destination (main tourist attractions and events)
- customs and traditions
- tourism as an economic factor
- gastronomy

## **23. Target language country/countries**

- lessons learned, experiences and knowledge of the country/countries



# Speaking



## 1. Exchanging personal information

In this part of the exam you will be asked questions which are related to a particular topic. Your answers should reflect your personal views and experiences.

You might be asked questions like these:

### Health

1. When you feel ill do you go to see a doctor or do you try to cure yourself first?
2. Have you ever heard about alternative medicine? Do you have personal experience of it?
3. How important is health education?
4. What opportunities to lead a healthy way of life are offered to people in Hungary nowadays?
5. Is medical care free in Hungary or do you have to make your own provision for it?

## **2. Discussion on a topic stimulated by photographs**

You are going to be given a set of photographs, which relates to a certain topic. Below the pictures you can find five points. You should choose three of the five points to incorporate in your talk about the topic. The pictures should help you to generate some ideas. Be prepared to speak on your own for about five minutes.

You can have a few minutes to prepare.

You might be given a set like the one on the facing page.

### **Public Safety/Crime**

#### **Candidate`s copy**

- public safety in Hungary
- death penalty yes/no?
- efficiency level of police
- licences for guns
- disadvantaged social groups vs public crime



### 3. Situation

In this part of the examination you will have to play a part in a particular situation. You can have a few minutes to prepare.

## Sports

Your foreign guest colleague/exchange student (Examiner) complains about being unfit. Try to persuade him/her to join your sports club and encourage him/her to live healthier.

- Explain why he/she should take up some sports.
- Talk about the sport you do and the club you go to and highlight the advantages.
- Highlight the physical and psychological changes doing that sport have had on you (eg. fighting manager stress).
- Give examples of changes in other aspects of your life (work, studies, human relationships.)

# Listening

Az első meghallgatás előtt  
nagyon alaposan ismerkedj  
meg a feladattal és próbálj  
következtetni az elhangzó  
szöveg tartalmára!



You will hear a text. Read the candidate copy beforehand. You will have 1 minute for that. Then listen to the text and make notes in English. You will hear the text twice. After the first listening you will have 2 minutes to write your answers, after the second listening you will have 2 minutes to finalise them.

**Copy your answers in English onto the answer sheet.**

The following text is about the consequences of the insufficient heating systems in English homes

### **WINTER IN BRITAIN**

Iris Elmer lives in a

*o. two-bedroomed flat*

Iris Elmer stays in bed during the day because that's how she wants to

1.

She doesn't suffer from any kind of

2.

Her pension goes on either food or

3.

The English system is different from the Scottish because for getting an allowance in England you

4.

In Scotland any pensioner with no central heating

5.

The yearly number of excess winter deaths in the UK is

6.

In comparison to some other European countries, winters in England are

7.

The UK is a leading European country in the number of excess winter deaths because

8.

The government tries to deal with the problem which is regulated under

9.

The money given to pensioners is not spent properly if it

10.

**(Total: 20)**

You will hear a text. Read the candidate copy beforehand. You will have 2 minutes for that, then listen to the text and choose the correct answer. You will hear the text twice. After the first listening you will have 2 minutes to choose the correct answer, after the second listening you will have 1 minute to finalise your answers.

**Copy your answers onto the answer sheet.**

The following text is about an example of an isolated one-room school in America

### THE LITTLE SCHOOLHOUSE ON THE PRAIRIE

- 1 Why do most US public schools have a bad reputation today? Due to ...
  - A strict discipline.
  - B poor teaching.
  - C pupils' misconduct.
- 2 Concerning academic achievement, how do one-room public schools rank in the state?
  - A High.
  - B Low.
  - C Average.
- 3 What's the student per grade ratio at Pine Grove school?
  - A As many students as grades.
  - B More students than grades.
  - C Fewer students than grades.
- 4 What's the most typical tie among the pupils at Pine Grove?
  - A Blood relationship.
  - B Friendship.
  - C Citizenship.
- 5 What characterises the curriculum?
  - A Range.
  - B Complexity.
  - C Moderation.
- 6 What facilitates pupils' progress?
  - A Individual learning materials.
  - B New teaching methods.
  - C Computer-aided lessons.
- 7 Where do most school-leavers go from Pine Grove?
  - A To higher education.
  - B To family businesses.
  - C To other states.
- 8 Why don't Pine Grove pupils catch up with the modern world? Because of ...
  - A hostility.
  - B disinterest.
  - C living conditions.
- 9 How is the headmistress motivated to do her best?
  - A By her salary.
  - B By her environment.
  - C By her commitment.
- 10 Which of these does the little school have?
  - A History.
  - B Ritual.
  - C Mythology.

**(Total: 20)**

Először próbáld meg szótár  
nélkül megérteni a szövegeket és  
csak ezután nézd meg a  
legfontosabb szavak jelentését!  
Ne feledd:  
a nyomtatott szótár használatát is  
be kell gyakorolni!



# Reading

## BETTING ON BLACK: HOW GAMBLING PAID

1. The late Tory MP Sir Cyril Black, close friend of Mary Whitehouse and vigorous protector of corruptible British citizens against the horrors of sex, violence and gambling, would not have approved of his grandson's career choice. Andrew Black, a 37-year-old computer programmer, mathematician and professional gambler, went dotcom last year with the launch of Betfair.com, a gambling web site which lets the punter become the bookmaker.

2. My meeting with Black took place in a tatty office in Betfair's Russell Square HQ as the only boardroom had already been booked by the building's other tenant. (The company has since moved to the middle-class paradise of Parsons Green.)

3. The story of Black and Betfair is not an ordinary tale of dotcomism, which means that it does not involve a City boy leaving EC1\* to start wearing jeans in Clerkenwell and setting up an e-business venture. Black's story is, well, rather strange. In 1983 Black, who is known as Bert only because it is alliterative, was thrown out of Exeter University after failing a pure maths exam. His premature departure from academia prompted a three-year stint of gambling and floating between jobs. "I was drifting," he recalls. "I was mucking about and spending time down the pub, which is exactly what I'd been doing at university."

4. He spent a year caddying for his friend Simon Lee, a professional golfer who was trying to qualify for the European Tour. "The whole thing was a complete failure," he recalls. "We didn't make any money or any cuts."

5. In fact, he lost masses of money. His weakness for a flutter pushed Black into the red after a plan to set up a casino with a roulette wheel, bought from a Spanish supermarket, went disastrously wrong. He failed to spot that the equipment was rigged. "I didn't catch on and they took a fortune off me," he says.

6. With no money, Black returned to England for four years of straightforward living (in relative terms). He found work developing financial analysis software for a company called Track Data, but the job didn't

inspire him and he soon reverted to his familiar vices. "It reached a point at work when I was really bored and I tend to gamble when I need mental roughage," he says.

7. In the spring of 1992, Black hit gold. A £20 horseracing bet scooped him £25,500, which triggered his immediate resignation and a year of professional gambling. On a good day, playing bridge at the TGR club near Marble Arch, central London, would net him as much as £1,500.

8. A year later, Black returned to the world of commercial software development, got sacked, before beginning work on secret software projects at GCHQ and the Ministry of Defence in 1995. "I can't elaborate," he insists. "In reality it was very dull, but if I said anything I could get shopped for it."

9. The only thing that he will admit is that this secretive life took him away from his home to live in a remote farmhouse in Gloucestershire. Away from his wife Jane, he had a lot of time on his hands to develop his own projects, including the idea to create a betting exchange modelled on the New York Stock Exchange. This concept became Betfair.

10. In the summer of 1998, he mentioned the idea to Edward Wray, a capital markets specialist at American investment bank JP Morgan, the non-gambling brother of Black's best friend Jeremy. Wray left JP Morgan shortly afterwards, began sniffing around for a business idea and gave Black a call. Joining the overcrowded online gambling marketplace, Betfair matches gamblers offering odds with other people who want to place bets. Betfair makes money by taking a 5pc commission on the winner's profits.

11. The company is not unique. It has to contend with a better funded competitor called Flutter.com, which was launched in May, with funding of \$39m (£27m). Betfair launched in June with funding that Black will only confirm as being "more than a £1m". Given Black's less than ordinary career path, I would not dare to put odds on the future success of Betfair.com.

\* postcode for East Central, London

Match the following statements (a – i) with the paragraphs (1-11). Write the numbers of the matching paragraphs in the boxes. Some paragraphs may be required more than once or not at all. One of the statements requires two paragraphs.

Copy your answers onto the answer sheet.

- a) Leading an average life
- b) Gambling again
- c) The advantage of working at the M.D.
- d) Boring jobs
- e) Bert's eminent family
- f) A rival to Black's current business
- g) Andrew's failed business venture
- h) Free from educational ties
- i) A helping hand in founding Betfair


(Total: 10)

**Read the article and answer the questions in English. Only include information from the text. Give short answers, write full sentences only if necessary.**

**Copy your answers on the answer sheet.**

## **MY PRESCRIPTION FOR DOCS: CHECK THE COSTS**

By ELLEN SCHOFIELD

"Do you know how much that new prescription costs?" the pharmacist asked a nurse at my mother's assisted-living facility. The nurse told me she suggested starting with just a few pills, but the pharmacist interrupted: "Does the family know *how much they cost?*"

I had been watching my mother's prescription-drug bills soar past \$300 a month. I was in tears the first time her bill hit \$500. But nothing had prepared me for the \$500 monthly cost of this one new drug, prescribed by a specialist in an attempt to reduce daytime lethargy. If it were not for the savvy pharmacist and an understanding nurse, the cost of my mother's prescriptions would have immediately doubled.

I'm not anti-doctors, and I have good relationships with mine and my mother's. But what on earth could that specialist have been thinking? My mother has no prescription insurance. How could her doctor prescribe an elective pill that could cost \$6,000 a year and is only a possible remedy without first discussing the options with her family?

The cost of health care for seniors was a hot topic during the last presidential campaign. The candidates promised to help the elderly by fighting for prescription-drug coverage under Medicare. George Bush said the issue would be one of his administration's priorities. Al Gore stated that all seniors should have access to the new miracle drugs. Those are important points. But we seem to be overlooking something here. The problem is not just the horrendous cost of prescription drugs. Nor is it solely the lack of insurance

coverage to pay these costs. The missing factor appears to be that many doctors do not know the cost of the medications they are prescribing, nor do they attempt to find out. In the meantime, drug companies pour billions into promoting their "very latest cures" to the medical profession, and send their reps out to chat up doctors and pitch the new drugs. But is the price of these miracle drugs ever discussed?

Governor Bush cited a puzzling number in a speech last September when he said the "majority of seniors use less than \$576 in prescription drugs a year." Perhaps that is the case for the "young" old. But I haven't heard about too many people in their 80s or beyond with monthly prescription bills averaging \$48. For my mother, the long slide from self-sufficiency to dependence began in her mid-80s when Meals on Wheels replaced home cooking. A few years later she fell and broke three ribs. Maintaining an apartment became too difficult for her, so I started driving to Baltimore each weekend to attend to her chores. But she fell twice more, breaking her pelvis and then her hip. For her, returning home was no longer an option.

While still living on her own, my mother saw various doctors for a variety of problems - some severe, some not - and each one prescribed medication. But the doctors weren't communicating with each other, so no one was coordinating her treatment or her drugs. Sometimes the meds didn't work or caused unacceptable side effects, leaving my mother with bottles of expensive medicine she couldn't use but still had to pay for.

More than once, I found her lying in bed in an overmedicated state.

Clearly my mother needed care tailored for her age group. We selected the Johns Hopkins outpatient geriatric program. One of the first things the geriatrician did was cut back on her meds. When he saw one of my mother's bills for prior treatment, he called the numbers "staggering." Both my mother and I were relieved to have finally found the right medical care and doctor who was concerned about runaway prescription costs.

Some of my mother's other doctors have become sensitive to the cost issue since it was pointed out to them, but few seem to consider it when they are first prescribing. On the other hand, I've seen doctors who have overreacted by eliminating expensive

medicine from consideration, even when it's warranted. Sometimes only a costly drug can do the job, but if there is a lower-priced version that will accomplish the desired result, why not prescribe it?

Generally, older drugs cost less than the new ones, but some doctors forget about the old standbys in light of all the hype from the drug companies. And why not provide the option of starting out with a small number of pills to see if the medicine actually works before the patient buys 90 pills and uses three?

As for my mother's continuing fatigue, the nurse suggested trying caffeine - a cup of coffee in the morning and a Coke at lunch. I don't know yet if this will work; but it's worth trying at least as much as a new \$500 prescription.

Rx for doctors: please check the costs.

### Questions:

1. List two persons who prevented the doubling of the pharmacy bill of Schofield's mother. (a, b) (1)
2. How much of Schofield's mother's medication is covered by health insurance? (1)
3. With what words does Schofield suggest that the effect of the new drug is at least questionable? (1)
4. How did the presidential campaign in 2000 address the medication bill worries of Schofield's mother? (1)
5. How does Schofield characterise the way drug companies give publicity to their new products? (1)
6. How do doctors get to know about the latest advancements of drug companies? (1)
7. Describe (briefly) Schofield's reaction to G. Bush' point of view on the prescription costs of the elderly. (1)
8. List two incidents that preceded Schofield's mother's being taken to a nursing home. (a, b) (1)
9. List two consequences the lack of treatment co-ordination may have on patients. (a, b) (1)
10. What does Schofield think physicians should do to cut down on medication? (a, b) (1)

**(Total: 20)**

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with a suitable word. Use only one word for each space (contracted forms are also accepted).  
Copy your answers on the answer sheet.

There is an example (0).

### WHAT'S WRONG WITH IQ TESTS?

Yale psychologist Robert Sternberg has highlighted a number of (0) reason why IQ tests are a less-than-perfect measure of intelligence. Academic success and job performance rise with IQ scores up to a point, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ very high IQs are rarely associated with the heights of achievement that might be expected.

Sternberg suggests that people who score very high on IQ tests tend to become rigid in thought continuing to follow well-worn routes to problem solving when novel methods might work (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

IQ tests are also administered under a time (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that rewards respondents who answer quickly. But in most real-life situations, it is more “intelligent” to reflect on problems carefully, taking time for (4) \_\_\_\_\_, rather than to make hasty decisions.

People with high verbal intelligence can (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the way they apply their skills. For example, they spend more time on a reading task when searching for details and less time when simply getting the gist of the material. Unfortunately, IQ tests are (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to measure this flexibility in allocating mental resources.

IQ tests assume that the extent of a person's vocabulary (7) \_\_\_\_\_ his or her intelligence level. This assumption is unfair to intelligent individuals who may not have been (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in a highly verbal environment or had the advantage of a good school or the availability of books.

Intelligence testing presents a number of cultural problems. IQ test questions (9) \_\_\_\_\_ language skills and they also require a thorough (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of concepts taught in mainstream culture. Children raised apart from that mainstream culture and linguistic tradition are therefore at a distinct disadvantage.

(Total: 10)

# Writing

Tervezd meg a szöveg tartalmát és szerkezetét, gondolataidat tagold, és ügyelj a logikai összefüggések megteremtésére! Írj minden tartalmi szempontról! Próbálj nyelvileg változatos szerkezeteket használni! Ne feledd, mindkét feladatot meg kell oldanod!



**In this part of the test you have to complete two tasks. In both tasks**

- **create a coherent text in which the ideas are logically connected to each other;**
- **include and elaborate each of the four points given;**
- **use appropriate language;**
- **write complete sentences;**
- **avoid using abbreviations and slang expressions.**

**Write your texts on the answer sheet.**

**Part 1:**

You have entered an essay writing competition announced on the internet with the title “The Value of a Sense of Humour”. Write a **250-300-word essay** on the topic in which you should present opposing points of view along with your justifications, examples or reasons, using advanced vocabulary.

Include your thoughts about the following points:

- aims of humour
- how humour influences understanding between people
- concept of humour for different generations
- universal or culture-specific humour

**Part 2:**

You have been working in England for a couple of weeks. You rent an apartment in a block of flats, but you have really annoying young neighbours. Therefore, you have decided to write a **120-140-word e-mail** to the city council in which you

- describe the reason why you are writing;
- explain at least two problems you experienced;
- inquire about how the city council could solve the problem

**(Total: 40)**

# Answer sheets

Ne maradjon üres hely a  
válaszlapon, próbálj meg  
minden kérdésre válaszolni!



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mother's maiden name: \_\_\_\_\_

Part 1

Answers in English	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Correct answers

		x 2 =		
--	--	-------	--	--

Part 2

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

	A	B	C
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Correct answers

		x 2 =		
--	--	-------	--	--

--	--	--	--	--

1st examiner

--	--	--	--	--

2nd examiner

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

**Part 1**

**BETTING ON BLACK...**

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	
g)	
h)	
i)	

Correct answers

--	--

**Part 2**

**MY PRESCRIPTION FOR DOCS...**

Answers in English		
1.	a)	b)
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.	a)	b)
9.	a)	b)
10.	a)	b)

Correct answers

		x 2 =		
--	--	-------	--	--

--	--	--	--	--

1st examiner

--	--	--	--	--

2nd examiner

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

Part 3

WHAT'S WRONG WITH IQ TESTS?

Answers	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Correct answers

--	--

--	--	--	--	--

1st examiner

--	--	--	--	--

2nd examiner








**End of Part 2**

**For examiner's use only:**

<b>PART 2:</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
<b>Communicative value</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Expressiveness</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Grammatical accuracy</b>	<b>5</b>	
	<b>15</b>	

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1st examiner

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2nd examiner

# Keys

Hozd magaddal a  
nyelvvizsgára a  
személyi  
igazolványodat!



**Part 1 WINTER IN BRITAIN**

<b>Answers in English</b>	
<b>1.</b>	keep warm
<b>2.</b>	terminal illness
<b>3.</b>	electricity
<b>4.</b>	are means tested / have to pass a means test
<b>5.</b>	will get a grant
<b>6.</b>	50 thousand
<b>7.</b>	less severe / milder
<b>8.</b>	old houses are poorly insulated / of poor insulation
<b>9.</b>	the Warm Home Act / the fuel poverty strategy
<b>10.</b>	goes up the chimney (or through the roof)

**Part 2 THE LITTLE SCHOOLHOUSE ON THE PRAIRIE**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>1.</b>			✓
<b>2.</b>	✓		
<b>3.</b>		✓	
<b>4.</b>	✓		
<b>5.</b>			✓

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>6.</b>	✓		
<b>7.</b>		✓	
<b>8.</b>		✓	
<b>9.</b>			✓
<b>10.</b>		✓	



**Part 3**

**WHAT'S WRONG WITH IQ TESTS?**

	<b>Answers</b>
1.	but
2.	better/best/most
3.	limit/constraint
4.	consideration/reflection/thinking
5.	adjust/modify/change
6.	unable
7.	reflects/shows
8.	raised/educated/reared
9.	measure/test/examine
10.	knowledge

# Tapescripts

## Tapescript 1

### WINTER IN BRITAIN

... needs to explain why the UK has one of Northern Europe's mildest winter climates and at the same time has one of its highest winter death rates. Victoria McDonald reports.

Iris Elmer lives in a two-bedroomed flat with no central heating. Her days are largely spent in bed: that's the only way the 66-year-old can keep warm.

„Life is for living and I know that I'm not ill. I haven't got any terrible terminal illness. I shouldn't be in bed.”

And it is freezing cold in her home. However, she has finally been given a grant to install central heating.

„If you're spending money on food then you can't have the electricity. If you're spending it on the electricity, you can't have the food.”

„Is that the choice you have to...?”

„You have a choice, yes, you do.”

But Mrs Elmer was means tested on her grant, something that wouldn't have happened in Scotland.

„It's a much simpler scheme in Scotland. A, it's not means tested, B, it's available to every pensioner household, and the simple principle is, if you have no central heating or your central heating has broken down irretrievably, you'll get a grant for a new one. In England you've got so many more hoops to jump through. There is a government scheme. It's only available to low-income pensioner households, you've got to apply for it, you've got to pass a means test, you've actually got to find your way into the system which actually delivers it.”

As many as 50 thousand elderly people die every year from cold-related illnesses: deaths that are widely held to be preventable. The fact is, the UK has more excess winter deaths than any other European country. We have 31% more in the winter than in the summer, as compared with 14% in Sweden, 12% in Germany and only 10% in Norway. This is despite our winters usually being less severe. It's largely blamed on our old houses which are poorly insulated. The government does now have a fuel poverty strategy developed under the 'Warm Homes' Act. But Friends Of The Earth say there's little commitment to it.

„They have on every occasion just slightly watered down the response they're going to make. They've changed the definition of what 'fuel poverty' means, which eradicated about a million households from being guaranteed help by the government. And now they've actually gone one step further and I think are probably even failing to implement the Act by not setting a target for eradicating fuel poverty in every household as the law requires.”

„It is recognised nationally that something has to be done about these excessive winter deaths, but as seems to be increasingly happening post-devolution, there is one set of rules south of the Border and quite another set of rules up here in Scotland.”

Like the means testing which only happens in England and Wales. The Scottish executive introduced its grants for central heating last year. The Hendersons were the first to receive their radiators.

„We'd an awful cold spell last week, and it coming on at seven o'clock in the morning and getting up to a warm house – it's like going out of one thing into another, it's lovely. Aye, there's a big difference.”

Campaigners agreed that the 200 winter fuel allowance given to pensioners this winter has helped, but they say it's wasted if it goes up the chimney or through the roof.

## Tapescript 2

### THE LITTLE SCHOOLHOUSE ON THE PRAIRIE

Can you imagine a U.S. public school where discipline is no problem? Where the kids work by themselves, help one another with their problems and have a strong sense of community? Where there are no drugs, no violence, no bad language? I mean can such an institution actually exist in contemporary America?

Well, the answer is: yes, it can, and we have a prime example: Pine Grove Elementary School, in Eastern Montana, on the plains, 65 km from Jordan, a small town on the gravel road... a hiccup of a town... Pine Grove is one of 640 one-room public schoolhouses left in the U.S., a good example of a fast vanishing breed that once occupied a very hallowed place in American mythology. But the formula works! Montana alone has more than 100 one-room schools in operation, and the state ranks nationally number three in academic achievement tests.

But appearances can be deceptive. The country school is no educational idyll, it's the centerpiece of a complicated social arrangement and it's a daunting challenge for a lone teacher, who may have to juggle, oh, as many as nine grades of pupils with creativity and coherence. At Pine Grove, which has a total of nine students in eight grades, first-grader Becky Stanton meanders through a paragraph about American Indians while sixth-grader Nicole Phipps, sitting next to her, considers the difference between a kilometer and a hectometer. Their teacher, Elaine Savage, moves smoothly from one girl to the other. "They're growing corn and beans," Savage explains to Becky. And, in the next breath, to Nicole: "Move the decimal point over one place."

In the 6-m by 18-m classroom, Cal Phipps, Nicole's eighth-grade cousin, reads about peristalsis for science, while his younger brother Chad and fellow fourth-grader Chan Childers pursue phonics at their desks. Chan's second-grade sister Nolan wrestles solo with a spelling exercise, and Renee Stanton, Becky's seventh-grade sister, is engrossed in the U.S. Civil War for social studies.

Of course, the isolation of the one-room school leaves many students starved for greater contact with peers and more extracurricular activities. "I was bored out there," says Wendy Stanton, who at 15, attended Pine Grove School and now boards in Jordan as a high school freshman. "You miss your friends."

The curriculum at Pine Grove is as spare as the decor. There are no foreign language classes no organized sports, there is virtually no music, no art. Current events receive minimal classroom attention. Savage is the first to concede that she has not yet figured out how to operate the Apple computer that Ronnie Stanton, Wendy's father, donated to the school a few years back. But no matter, we want the basics, and it's working, says Stanton. "Our kids come out of the country school into the town high school way in advance of others. It's the one-on-one attention."

Teacher Savage, who is 64 years old, often works seven days a week and sends home all missed math questions and spelling errors for parental inspection. Each weekend she prepares individual worksheets for every child detailing the workbook pages to be completed on a daily basis for the next week. Because she must rely heavily on these telephone directory-size texts full of student exercises, she loses in spontaneity what she gains in regularity. But, she says flatly, "there is no other way I could do this job."

But are these kids living in a rustic time warp? Yes. Not far away from the Pine Grove schoolhouse sit two wooden outhouses and the old pickup truck Cal Phipps drives to school – he's only 13 but there's no bus service. Jordan – nearby by Montana standards – is the seat of Garfield County, where the cattle outnumber the 1,600 humans. No one from Pine Grove in recent memory has ventured so far as Chicago for college, when Los Angeles might as well be Pluto.

Do the Pine Grove students know about Saddam Hussein, Milli Vanilli and crack? Not much. And do they care? No. There's no great interest around here in going to New York City," says Don McDonald, 15, a sophomore at Garfield County High School in Jordan

". Many graduates major in agriculture at two-year colleges around the Big Sky State and then return to family ranches if they have them. Otherwise they must look for work elsewhere.

But the turnover among rural teachers is very high. Pine Grove went through four in 1978 alone, including one man who was actually bothered by the presence of mice. The educators must be tough. They must be able to endure Montana's brutal winters in isolation, usually in tiny quarters attached to their schoolhouses. And there isn't much excitement in town except the Hell Creek Bar. Salaries are low. For example Savage, a widowed 22-year veteran of six rural Montana schools, makes \$14,000 a year, after six years at Pine Grove. "You've got to love what you're doing," she says. Then she rings her brass school bell out the front door and tells Chad to raise the flag. It is time for school.