

**EGYNYELVŰ
MINTAFELADATSOR**

**GAZDASÁGI
ANGOL**

B1
ALAPFOK

2016

KIADJA: BME NYELVVIZSGAKÖZPONT

WWW.BMENYELVVIZSGA.BME.HU

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Előszó

A BME gazdasági nyelvvizsgarendszerének mintafeladatsorát tartod kezédben. 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, a nyelvismeret, az olvasáskészség és az íráskészség feladatok követnek. A kötet végén közöljük a beszédértés, a nyelvismeret, és az olvasáskészség 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/2kGtKli>

2. Az alábbi QR kódról:



A felkészüléshez kitartást, a vizsgához pedig sok sikert kívánunk.

BME Nyelvvizsgaközpont

Budapest, 2016. szeptember 30.

A gazdasági egynyelvű vizsga felépítése B1 (alapfok)

B1	Mért képesség	Feladattípus, szövegtípus	Itemek száma	Pontszám feladatonként	Pontszám képességenként	Teljesítési minimum 40%	A vizsga sikeres 60%-tól	Szótár	Idő
Szóbeli részvizsga	Beszéd- képesség	személyes szakmai jellegű beszélgetés	5-6 kérdés	40 pont	40 pont	16 pont	48 pont	nem	10-12 perc
		szerepjáték	két szituáció						
	Beszéd- értés	jegyzetkészítés	10 item	20 pont	40 pont	16 pont			20-25 perc
		igaz-hamis	10 item	20 pont					
Írásbeli részvizsga	Írás- képesség	memo írása	4-5 szempont	20 pont	40 pont	16 pont	57 pont	igen	110 perc
	Olvasás- képesség	kérdés-válasz / jegyzetkészítés	10 item	20 pont	40 pont	16 pont			
		igaz-hamis	10 item	20 pont					
Nyelv- ismeret	szöveg kiegészítése menüből	15 item (20 opció)	15 pont	15 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. Labour market**
- 2. Banking**
- 3. Ecology**
- 4. Economic policy**
- 5. Business organizations**
- 6. Stock exchange**
- 7. International finance and trade organizations**
- 8. Marketing**
- 9. Finance**
- 10. Economy and the EU**
- 11. Current issues in the Hungarian economy**
- 12. Current issues in the economy of the target language counties**
- 13. e-commerce**
- 14. Commerce**

Speaking

Part 1: Social interaction, professional background: Studies / Research / Languages / Work / Future plans

In the first part of the exam you will be asked questions related to your professional background. Your examiner might ask you questions similar to the ones below.

1. Which faculty do you study at?
2. What are your favourite subjects?
3. How do you use English in your studies?
4. How would you like to improve your English?
5. Have you ever had a part-time job? If yes, tell us a few words about it.
6. What sort of job would you like to do when you graduate?

Part 2: Role plays

In the second part of the exam you are expected to act out the following two situations with the examiner.

1. Your boss is going on a business trip to London next week and he has asked you to book a room in a five-star hotel. Call the reception of Hotel Downtown and
 - introduce yourself;
 - tell him / her why you are calling;
 - book a single room;
 - let him/ her know how you would like to pay;
 - react naturally to the receptionist's questions
2. You meet one of your business partners (the examiner) who is inviting you to give a short presentation at a conference organized by his/her company.
 - Say thank you
 - Ask about the topic
 - Check the date
 - Accept the invitation (say yes)
 - Ask about the details (number of people, length, etc.)

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 1 minute to write your answers, after the second listening you will have 1 minute to finalise them. Copy your answers in English onto the answer sheet.

Example:

0 Name of travel agency: Budapest Tours.

Booking

1. The manager's destination:
2. The purpose of his trip:
3. Day of departure:
4. He is going class.
5. He is booking seats for person(s).
6. He can get a discount rate because he is staying over
7. Price of the ticket:
8. Airport tax is:
9. Length of stay at the hotel:
10. The hotel offers adiscount for conference delegates.

(Total: 20)

You will hear a text. Read the 10 statements on the candidate copy beforehand. You will have 1 minute for that, then listen to the text. If you think the statement is correct, put a tick under T. If you think the statement is not correct, put a tick under F. You will hear the text twice. After the first listening you will have 1 minute to answer the questions, after the second listening you will have 1 minute to finalise your answers. Copy your answers on the answer sheet.

Oxford

		True	False
1.	Oxford's population is over 100,000.		
2.	There is no industry in the city at all.		
3.	Oxford University is the oldest in Europe.		
4.	The communities of students are called 'colleges'.		
5.	The University buildings can all be found in one place.		
6.	Christ Church was built in the 19th century.		
7.	Holywell Music Room is the oldest classical concert room in Europe.		
8.	Oxford is particularly famous for its clothes shops.		
9.	In Oxford there are a lot of restaurants, cafés and pubs.		
10.	There are college rowing races on the River Thames every autumn.		

(Total: 20)

Sokat segít, ha átgondolod, milyen szófajú lehet a hiányzó elem. Ha nem tudsz egy-egy hiányzó elemet önállóan kiegészíteni, menj tovább, és amikor a szöveg végére értél, térj vissza a problematikus részekhez.



Use of English

Complete the text below by writing a suitable word from the list in each space provided. There are 15 gaps but 20 words are given. Use each word once only. There is an example (0) for you. Indicate your answer on the separate Answer Sheet.

Their First Home

When Mark and Jane **got** (0) married, they decided to leave London to go and live ... (1) ... the sea.

'I hate big cities,' said Jane. 'They are ... (2) ... and dirty and smelly.' Mark agreed. Mark Twigg was an artist. He was not a very good artist. In fact he had only ... (3) ... ten paintings and four drawings in ... (4) ... his life. But he had plenty of money. An uncle had left him £100,000. ... (5) ... he could choose ... (6) ... live wherever he liked.

The Twiggs settled in Cornwall, where the weather is warmer ... (7) ... in most other parts of Britain. They bought a large house in ... (8) ... small fishing town. The house was more than 300 years old. It ... (9) ... built of Cornish stone and it stood ... (10) ... the middle of a garden full of flowers. The view across the busy little port was lovely.

The life which the Twiggs led was very ... (11) In the summer Mark sat in the garden and painted for an hour or two, ... (12) ... Jane read or picked flowers. When the winter storms blew they walked ... (13) ... to the sea and watched the waves breaking ... (14) ... the rocks. Or they sat in front of a wood fire and listened to the wind.

They were delighted with ... (15) ... new home. They had filled it with many beautiful and valuable things.

a	down	on	their
all	during	pleasant	then
at	got	so	to
bought	in	sold	was
by	noisy	than	while
			which

(Total: 15)

Reading

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!



After reading the texts below, answer the questions which follow in English. Indicate your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

What are copyrights and patents?

You see copyright dates in every book and on every other published work. You also hear about copyrights and patents when there are questions about who owns the rights to a certain work or product. The United States government maintains copyright and patent programs to ensure everybody is able to profit from their original creative works and to give a creator legal control over when, where and how his or her creation is published or used in the United States.

The broadest creative-work protection the U.S. government offers is the copyright. Something that is copyrighted may not be reproduced, published or copied without permission from the copyright holder. U.S. copyright law says that all "original works of authorship" created after January 1, 1978 in a fixed tangible form are protected for the duration of the creator's life plus 70 years. The U.S. Copyright Office groups copyrightable material into eight general categories:

- Literary works
- Pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works
- Musical works
- Sound recordings
- Dramatic works
- Pantomimes and choreographic works
- Motion pictures and other audio-visual works
- Architectural works

You cannot copyright works that do not have a tangible form. A dance, for example, must have the choreography written down before it can be protected by copyright.

One of the coolest things about copyright protection is that it is automatic. If you create an original work in the United States, it is instantly copyrighted, you don't have to do anything except putting it into a tangible form. You can, however, take a few extra steps to make the copyright "stronger." The first thing to do is simply make a notice of copyright on your work. A copyright notice includes three basic elements:

- The word "Copyright," the abbreviation "Copr.," or the symbol "©"
- The year of first publication
- The name of the copyright holder

For a small fee, you can also register copyrighted material with the U.S. Copyright Office.

Patents work a bit differently from copyrights, but you can think of them as copyrights for inventions. All a patent really does is give the patent-holder the right to stop others from producing, selling or using his or her invention. Unlike copyrights, patents protect the idea or design of the invention, rather than any tangible form of the invention. To patent something you have invented you have to demonstrate that your invention is a significantly original creation. Patents provide protection for 20 years. After that, the invention is public property.

1. Who provides the copyright and patent programs?
2. How long does the copyright protect any original work of authorship?
3. How many groups of copyrightable material are there?
4. What kind of creative work can be copyrighted?
5. Do you have to hand in a request for copyright?
6. What facts does the copyright notice consist of? (a., b.)
7. Do you have to pay for registration with the U.S. Copyright Office?
8. What kind of creative work can be patented?
9. What do you have to prove if you want something to be patented?
10. How long are patents valid?

(Total: 20)

**Read the text below. The following statements are either true (T) or false (F).
Put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box on your Answer Sheet..**

BRITISH RAIL

HISTORY

The rail transport system in Great Britain developed during the 19th century. At the beginning, there were only a few large railway companies, each dominating its own geographical area. During World War I the railways were under state control.

The modernisation plan was published in 1954. Its aim was to bring the railway system into the 20th century. Between 1994 and 1997, British Rail was privatised. Under the process of privatisation, operations were divided into more than 100 companies.

Passenger operations were franchised to individual private sector operators.

BRITRAIL

BritRail is a division of ACP Rail International and is the official, global and exclusive representative of the UK. It was created to encourage international travellers to visit Britain and explore its countryside by train.

BritRail is marketed and operated by ACP Rail International. BritRail has many railway contracts with companies such as Eurorail and Scandinavia Rail.

TICKETS

If you have a specific journey to make between 2 selected stations, then a point to point ticket is right for you. One of the great features of a point to point ticket is that there are no restrictions as to the day, time or train so you have the flexibility to change your itinerary as you please.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Reservations for particular journeys are rarely obligatory, but for busy trains are advisable. Pass or ticket holders must be non-UK residents unless sharing a Britrail Guest Pass. The BritRail ticket is not valid on Eurostar services. Trip cancellation insurance is strongly recommended. BritRail is not responsible for tickets or vouchers which are lost, stolen or destroyed.

REFUNDS

No refund can be made if the pass or the ticket cannot be produced. Seat and sleeper reservations are non-refundable.

1. When rail transport was introduced in Great Britain, a lot of companies dominated the market.
2. During World War I the government checked the operation of railway companies.
3. The privatisation lasted for 5 years.
4. The aim of BritRail was to convince both local and foreign tourists to use it.
5. BritRail has agreements with a lot of companies.
6. If you travel between two stations, you have to buy a special season ticket.
7. If you have a point to point ticket, you can use it as many times as you want to.
8. Seat reservation is most of the time compulsory.
9. Insurance is obligatory.
10. You can get back the price of your ticket if you make it available.

(Total: 20)

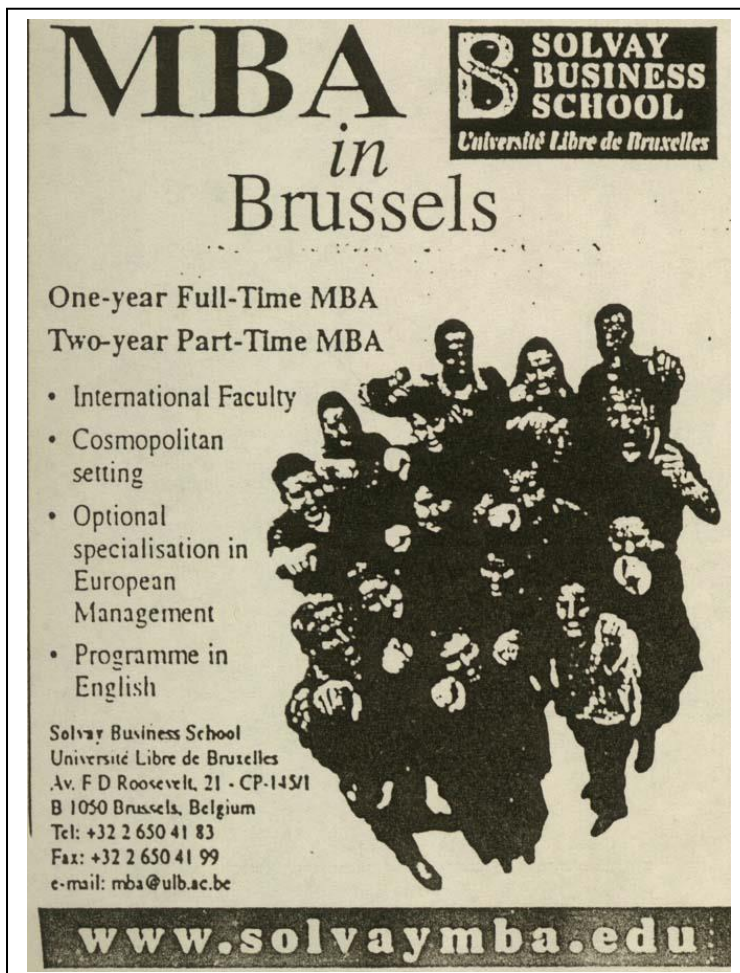
Tervezd meg a szöveg tartalmát és szerkezetét, gondolataidat tagold, és ügyelj a logikai összefüggések megteremtésére! Írj minden tartalmi szempontról! Próbáld nyelvileg változatos szerkezeteket használni!



Writing

You work in the Personnel Department. Read the advertisement below and write a MEMO of 80-100 words to staff including the information in the advertisement. Use the format of a memo.

- Give details of the course
- Ask for names of persons interested
- Give deadline for application



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www.solvaymba.edu

(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

	T	F
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

	T	F
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Correct answers

--	--

 x 2 =

--	--

--	--	--	--	--

1st examiner

--	--	--	--	--

2nd examiner

Date: _____

No.

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

	Answers	Score
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Correct answers

--	--

--	--	--	--	--

1st examiner

--	--	--	--	--

2nd examiner

Date: _____

No.

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

Part 1

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

Correct answers

--	--

 x2 =

--	--

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

1st examiner

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

2nd examiner

Date: _____

No.

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

Part 2

		T	F	Score
1.	When rail transport was introduced in Great Britain, a lot of companies dominated the market.			
2.	During World War I the government checked the operation of railway companies.			
3.	The privatisation lasted for 5 years.			
4.	The aim of BritRail was to convince both local and foreign tourists to use it.			
5.	BritRail has agreements with a lot of companies.			
6.	If you travel between two stations, you have to buy a special season ticket.			
7.	If you have a point to point ticket, you can use it as many times as you want to.			
8.	Seat reservation is always compulsory.			
9.	Insurance is obligatory.			
10.	You can get back the price of your ticket if you make it available.			

Correct answers

--	--

 x2 =

--	--

--	--	--	--	--

1st examiner

--	--	--	--	--

2nd examiner

For examiner's use only:

Communicative value	5		x 2	
Expressiveness	5		x 2	
Grammatical accuracy	5		x 2	
Overall impression	5		x 2	

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

1st examiner

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

2nd examiner

Hozd magaddal a
nyelvvizsgára a
személyi
igazolványodat!



Keys

Part 1

BOOKING

Answers in English	
1.	a) Edinburgh / Scotland
2.	conference
3.	Wednesday (17 th)
4.	economy
5.	one
6.	Saturday
7.	HUF 114,000
8.	HUF 20,000
9.	6 nights
10.	10%

Part 2

OXFORD

	T	F
1.	✓	
2.		✓
3.		✓
4.	✓	
5.		✓

	T	F
6.		✓
7.	✓	
8.		✓
9.	✓	
10.		✓

	Answers
1.	by
2.	noisy
3.	sold
4.	all
5.	so
6.	to
7.	than
8.	a
9.	was
10.	in
11.	pleasant
12.	while
13.	down
14.	on
15.	their

Part 1

Answers in English	
1.	U.S. government
2.	during creator's life + 70 years
3.	8 LIBRA
4.	anything that has a tangible form
5.	no (it's automatic)
6.	a. the word copyright / the year of publication b. the name of the copyright holder (two are needed for a full point)
7.	yes
8.	inventions
9.	that it is a significantly original creation
10.	20 years

Part 2

		T	F
1.	When rail transport was introduced in Great Britain, a lot of companies dominated the market.		X
2.	During World War I the government checked the operation of railway companies.	X	
3.	The privatisation lasted for 5 years.		X
4.	The aim of BritRail was to convince both local and foreign tourists to use it.		X
5.	BritRail has agreements with a lot of companies.	X	
6.	If you travel between two stations, you have to buy a special season ticket.		X
7.	If you have a point to point ticket, you can use it as many times as you want to.	X	
8.	Seat reservation is always compulsory.		X
9.	Insurance is obligatory.		X
10.	You can get back the price of your ticket if you make it available.	X	

Tapescripts

Tapescript 1

BOOKING

Susan: Hello! (0) Budapest Tours, Susan speaking...

Steve: Ah yes, hello. I'd like to enquire about flights to (1) Edinburgh in Scotland, please. I'm off to a (2) conference at the end of the month – from (3) Wednesday 17th until Tuesday 23rd. Could you tell me about the flight availability and prices?

Susan: Certainly. There are 2 flights available for Wednesday 17th, so you'll have to choose. One is via Gatwick Airport in the morning at 10 a.m. and the other is via Heathrow at 2 p.m.

Steve: What time are the connecting flights?

Susan: The one from Gatwick is at 1 p.m. and the one from Heathrow is at 7.30.

Steve: The Gatwick option is better. I take that.

Susan: Fine. Do you want economy, business or first class.

Steve: Well, I'd like to go first class, but unfortunately I'll have to go (4) economy - company rules, you see.

Susan: Yes, sure, I see. How many of you will be travelling?

Steve: Ah, it's (5) just me.

Susan: Okay, so that's one seat ... economy ... Edinburgh, Scotland via Gatwick Airport.

Steve: And how much will that be?

Susan: Let me see... to qualify for the discount rate, you need to stay over (6) a Saturday, which you are doing ... Yes, that'll be (7) 114,000 Hungarian forints.

Steve: Right, and does that include airport tax?

Susan: No, tax is another (8) 20,000 forints on top of that.

Steve: Okay, can I book that, then?

Susan: Certainly.

Susan: Can I help you with anything else?

Steve: Yes, I'd like to book a hotel room too, for the full (9) six nights. Could you check if the Caledonian Hotel has any rooms free?

Susan: Yes, they do.

Steve: And is there a discount rate for conference delegates?

Susan: Let me see, what conference is that?

Steve: The Technology Today conference.

Susan: I see. I can check that for you. Just a second. Yes, there is. It is (10) 10 %.

Steve: That sounds fine. I'd like to book that too.

Susan: That's fine, sir. Can I help you with anything else?

Steve: No, that's all. Thank you.

Tapescript 2

OXFORD

Oxford is a city of about 120,000 inhabitants and is most famous for its University. In the 20th century some industries have been established in the city, the most important is a car factory. Oxford University, the oldest university in England, is nearly 800 years old and has 35 'colleges' (or communities of students), together with the university buildings. These buildings, representing 700 years of architecture, are not in a separate 'campus', but are found in various locations in the city centre and give the city a very special character. Particularly famous are Magdalen College, with its fine gothic tower, and Christ Church, a 16th century college which contains Oxford's cathedral within its walls.

But Oxford is not only a university. It is a city with a very lively cultural life. There are theatres, large and small, where drama, ballet, opera, musicals and pop concerts are presented. Concerts of classical music are performed in a lot of places, including the Holywell Music Room - the oldest concert room in Europe. There are several interesting museums, including the Museum of Modern Art and the famous Ashmolean Museum and Art Gallery.

Oxford has shops of all kinds, from department stores to market stalls; its bookshops are particularly famous. The city has many interesting cafés and restaurants, as well as a lot of traditional English pubs. If you are interested in sport you can watch football, cricket and ice-hockey. There are facilities for swimming, ice-skating and tennis. College rowing races can be seen on the River Thames in the spring and summer.

Boating- on the river is a very pleasant way of spending a summer afternoon, or you can take a walk in one of Oxford's parks, e.g. the University Park or in the Botanical Garden