

The logo consists of the word "DEXAM" in a bold, white, sans-serif font, centered within a dark blue oval. A small blue swoosh is positioned under the letter "X".

DEXAM

Általános egynyelvű angol nyelvvizsga, amely
humán- vagy reálmodul feladatsorokkal méri a nyelvtudást.

Középfok

B2

DEXAM
mintafeladatok

DExam mintafeladatok

Középfok (B2)

Humán- és reálmodul feladatsorok angol nyelvből
CD melléklettel és megoldókulccsal



Debreceni Egyetem Idegennyelvi Központ
DExam Vizsgaközpont

Debrecen, 2008

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Kedves Vizsgázók!

Az államilag elismert DExam vizsga a KER (Közös Európai Referenciakeret) ajánlásait követve angol nyelvű vizsga, mely a kommunikatív célok megvalósításához szükséges nyelvtudást általános és a vizsgázók érdeklődésének megfelelő témakörökben méri.

A DExam vizsgarendszer szintjei követik az Európa Tanács által elfogadott KER szinteket.

<i>A DExam vizsgarendszer szintjei</i>	<i>Az Európa Tanács által elfogadott KER szintek</i>
	Mesterszint (C2)
Felsőfok (C1)	Haladó szint (C1)
Középfok (B2)	Középszint (B2)
Alapfok (B1)	Külsőbszint (B1)
	Alapszint (A2)
	Minimumszint (A1)

Jelen kiadványunk a DExam középfokú (B2) nyelvvizsgát mutatja be. A kiadvány két részből áll.

Az első rész részletezi a DExam vizsgarendszer fő sajátosságát, a humán- vagy reálmodul közötti választási lehetőséget; majd áttekintést nyújt a DExam középfokú (B2) nyelvvizsga felépítéséről, feladattípusairól és a vizsgázói teljesítmény értékeléséről.

A második rész a DExam középfokú (B2) nyelvvizsga négy vizsgarészének – *Beszédértés, Beszédkészség, Írott szöveg értése és nyelvismeret, Íráskészség* – teljes feladatsorát tartalmazza. A vizsgára jelentkezőknek már a jelentkezési lapon meg kell jelölniük, hogy humán- vagy reálmodul feladatsorral kívánnak vizsgázni. A vizsga során modult váltani nem lehet. A második részben közreadott humán- és reálmodul feladatsorok az adott modul feladatai mellett tartalmaznak 1-2 közös, általános témájú feladatot is. A közös feladatot/feladatokat kiadványunk egyszer közli, ugyanígy a *Beszédértés* közös feladatának hanganyaga is egyszer szerepel a CD-n.

A feladatokat és a hozzájuk tartozó angol nyelvű utasításokat abban a formában adjuk közre, ahogyan azt a vizsgázók az „éles” vizsgán is kézhez kapják.

A kiadvány végén található megoldókulcsok és mintamegoldások segítik a felkészülést.

1. A DEXAM VIZSGA SAJÁTOSSÁGAI

1.1. Humánmodul vagy reálmodul közötti választási lehetőség

A DExam olyan általános nyelvvizsga, amely a diákok - középiskolások, egyetemisták - és a már dolgozó nyelvtanulók nyelvhasználati igényeit természetes humán- vagy reálérdeklődéstük messzemenő figyelembevételével elégíti ki. A DExam vizsgarendszer sajátossága a humán- vagy reálmodul közötti választási lehetőség.

A modulfeladatok a vizsgázók szűkebb vagy tágabb érdeklődési vagy szakterületéhez kötődnek, de a tárgyi tudást nem mérik, laikusok számára íródott tudományos ismeretterjesztő szövegeken alapulnak. A társadalomtudományok és a művészetek iránt érdeklődők nyelvtudásukat általános és humán tematikájú feladatokon mutathatják meg, míg a természettudomány és a technika iránt érdeklődőknek a reálmodul választásával lesz nagyobb esélyük angol nyelvi ismereteik bizonyítására a DExam vizsgarendszerben.

Az általános témájú és a modulfeladatok aránya a DExam középfokú (B2) nyelvvizsga egyes vizsgarészeiben eltérő:

- a *Beszédértés* vizsgarész feladatsora 3 feladatból áll, és ebből kettő modulfeladat;
- a *Beszédkézség* vizsgarész 3 feladatból áll, és ebből egy, a kiselőadás a modulfeladat;
- az *Írott szöveg értelése és nyelvismeret* vizsgarész feladatsora 3 írott szöveg értelését és 1 nyelvismeretet mérő feladatból áll, ezek közül kettő modulfeladat;
- az *Íráskészség* vizsgarész mindkét feladata általános témájú. Itt nincs modulfeladat.

A modulfeladatok helyét és arányát az alábbi táblázat foglalja össze. A modulfeladatokat szürke szín jelöli:

<i>Vizsgarész</i>	<i>Feladatok száma</i>			
Beszédértés				
Beszédkézség				
Írott szöveg értelése és nyelvismeret				
Íráskészség				

A modulfeladatok nem feladattípushoz kötődnek, egy-egy vizsgarész feladatsorában a fenti arányok megtartásával más-más feladat lehet a modulfeladat.

Az általános szövegek témája az *Általános témakörök*ben megjelölt témakörök valamelyikébe sorolható be, a humánmodul feladatok társadalomtudományi (irodalomtudomány, nyelvészet, néprajz, történelem, szociológia stb.) vagy művészeti témájúak; a reálmodul feladatoké pedig a természettudományok (biológia, kémia, csillagászat, fizika, informatika stb.) vagy a technika témakörébe tartozó.

A feladat sorok modulfeladatait az alábbi piktogramok jelölik:



– humánmodul,



– reálmodul

1.2. Általános témakörök

A DExam vizsgarendszer általános tematikáját a szintek egymásba épülő témakörei alkotják úgy, hogy egy adott szint témája tartalmazza az alatta lévő szinten szűkebben vagy konkrétan meghatározott témát, pl.: Alapfok (B1) szinten a vásárlás a „boltok, piac”, Középfok (B2) szinten „vásárlási szokások”, Felsőfok (C1) szinten a „vásárlási szokások átalakulása” a vásárlás témakör szembeni követelmények változását mutatja.

Alapfok (B1)	Középfok (B2)	Felsőfok (C1)
Család és rokonság	Család (tipikus szerepek, problémák)	Család (munkamegosztás és szerepek, gyermeknevelés, generációs problémák)
Baratok, osztálytársak	Baratok, osztálytársak, ismerősök (külső, belső jellemzés)	A barátság szerepe
Mindennapos tevékenységek; mindennapi élet		
Lakóhely (otthon, házimunka)	Lakóhely (falun, városban)	Lakáshelyzet (támogatások, otthontalanság)
Tanulás (tantargyak, nyelvtanulás)	Iskolarendszer, továbbtanulás	Korszerű tudás (nyelvtudás fontossága)
Foglalkozás (helyszin, munkavégzés)	Munkahely (feladatkörök, munkatársak, álláskeresés)	Munkavállalás (szellemi és fizikai munka, átképzés, munkanélküliség)
Szabadidő (olvasás, mozi, színház, TV, internet)	Szabadidő (hobbik, programok, élmények, veszélyek); Nyaralás (készülődés, útközben)	Nyaralási szokások; turizmus, utazás
Étkezés (ételek)	Étkezés (különféle étrendek)	
Vásárlás (boltok, piac)	Vásárlás (vásárlási szokások)	A vásárlási szokások átalakulása
Szolgáltatások igénybevétele (szálloda, étterem, posta)	Szolgáltatások igénybevétele (pénzváltás, autoszervíz és egyéb javítottások)	Szolgáltatások átalakulása
Közlekedés (tömegközlekedési eszközök, útbiztosítás)	Közlekedés (tömegközlekedés)	A közlekedés problémái (úthálózat, közlekedési morál)
Sport (kedvelt tevékenységek)	Sport (népszerű sportok)	
Egészség (betegségek)	Egészséges életmód (betegségek, orvosnál)	Egészségügyi ellátás (szociális ellátás, szenvedélybeteg, fogyatékkal élők)
Környezetünk (időjárás, évszakok, állat- és növényvilág)	Környezetvédelem	Környezetszennyezés
		Közbiztonság (bűnözés, fegyvertartás); terrorizmus
		Magyarország gazdasági, politikai rendszere, kultúrája
		A célnyelvi országok kultúrája

1.3. A vizsga felépítése

A DExam vizsgarendszer komplex tudást mérő vizsga, mely szóbeli és írásbeli részvizsgákból áll.

Szóbeli vizsga részei:

- Beszédértés
- Beszédkészség

Írásbeli vizsga részei:

- Írott szöveg értése és nyelvismeret
- Íráskészség.

A vizsgán különálló nyelvtani teszt nincs. A nyelvismeret mérése egyrészt az írott szöveg értésével együtt történik, másrészt pedig a Beszéd- és Íráskészség vizsgarészek értékelési szempontjai között szerepel.

Szóbeli vizsga

Vizsgarész	Feladattípus	Idő	Maximális vizsgapont
Beszédértés	Hozzárendelés	30-35 perc	25
	Kiegészítés		
	Többszörös feleletválasztás (3 lehetőségből)		
Beszédkészség	Kiselőadás	18-23 perc	25
	Társalgás a vizsgázatóval		
	Beszélgetés a vizsgázótárssal		

A szóbeli vizsga akkor sikeres, ha a vizsgázó a megszerezhető 50 pontból minimum 30 pontot (60%-ot) elér úgy, hogy mind a Beszédértés, mind a Beszédkészség vizsgarészben legalább 10 pontot (40%-ot) szerez.

Írásbeli vizsga

Vizsgarész	Feladattípus	Idő	Maximális vizsgapont
Írott szöveg értése és nyelvismeret	Rövid választ igénylő kérdések	75 perc	25
	Mondatrészlet visszahelyezése szövegbe		
	Igaz/hamis állítás		
	Hiányos szöveg kiegészítése szövegrészletből/4 válaszlehetőségből		
Íráskészség	Levél	90 perc	25
	Fogalmazás		

Az írásbeli vizsga akkor sikeres, ha a vizsgázó az elérhető 50 pontból minimum 30 pontot (60%-ot) szerez úgy, hogy mind az Íráskészség, mind az Írott szöveg értése és nyelvismeret vizsgarészben 10 pontot (40%-ot) vagy azt meghaladó eredményt ér el.

1. 4. Vizsgarészek – követelmények, feladattípusok, értékelés

Az egyes vizsgarészek követelményei a minimálisan elvárttól (B2-), a maximálisan elvárható követelményekig (B2+) terjednek.

Minden vizsgarészre érvényes, hogy a szótárhasználat nincs megengedve.

1.4.1. Beszédtértés

Követelmények

B2+: A vizsgázó meg tudja érteni köznyelvi ejtésben rögzített hangfelvételeket általános és szakterületéhez tartozó témákban. Érti mind a tartalmat, mind a beszélő nézetét és attitűdét megbirkózik a kissé zajos felvételekkel is.

B2-: A vizsgázó meg tudja érteni a legtöbb rádiós dokumentumműsört és egyéb felvételt közvetített hanganyagot köznyelvi kiejtés és normál beszédtempó esetén.

Feladattípusok

A vizsgázó a hanganyagokat hangszórón keresztül hallja. A vizsgázó a feladatokhoz angol nyelvi utasításokat kap, amelyek szerepelnek a feladatlapon, és elhangzanak a hangfelvételtől is. A hangfelvételeken brit és amerikai angol beszélők szerepelnek.

A vizsgafeladatsor 3 különböző hanganyagból áll, amelyekhez 3 különböző típusú feladat kapcsolódik:

1. hozzárendelés,
2. kiegészítés,
3. többszörös feleletválasztás (3 lehetőségből).

A 3 feladtból 2 modulfeladat, 1 pedig általános témájú.

Értékelés

A feladatokban minden kérdés helyes megválaszolása 1 pontot ér.

1.4.2. Beszédkészség

Követelmények

B2+: A vizsgázó általános és szakterületéhez kapcsolódó témák széles körében folyékonyan hatékonyan tud kommunikálni anélkül, hogy észrevehetően korlátozni kellene mondanivalóját. Világos, szisztematikusan kifejtett előadást tud tartani, a fontos gondolatokat kiemeli, és megfigyeléssel támasztja alá; szükség esetén el tud térni az előre elkészített szövegtől.

B2-: A vizsgázó általános és szakterületéhez kapcsolódó témákban hatékonyan, a kommunikáció zavaró nyelvhasználati hibák nélkül tud részt venni a társalgásban. Világos, előre elkészített előadást tud tartani, érveket hoz fel egy bizonyos nézet mellett vagy ellen, és kifejti a különböző lehetőségek előnyeit és hátrányait.

Feladattípusok

A DExam *Beszédkésztség* vizsga páros vizsga, azaz egyszerre 2 vizsgázó van jelen, akik 2 vizsgáztató előtt teszik le a vizsgát. A vizsgázók a jelentkezési lapon megjelölhetik azt a vizsgázótársat, akivel együtt kívánna vizsgázni. Ha valaki a társ megnevezése nélkül jelentkezik a vizsgára, a Vizsgaközpont számítógépes rendszere automatikusan vizsgázótársat sorsol hozzá.

A vizsga bemutatkozással indul, de ez nem számít be a vizsgaeredménybe. A vizsga 3 feladata közül az első kettőt egyénileg, a harmadikat pedig párban kell megoldani:

1. kiselőadás,
2. társalgás a vizsgáztatóval,
3. beszélgetés a vizsgázótársal.

Az első feladat önálló kiselőadás. A vizsgázó két rövid, modulválasztásának megfelelő tudományos ismeretterjesztő jellegű szöveget kap: rövid mérlegelés után választhat, melyik szöveg témáját részesíti előnyben. Ezután a kiválasztott szöveghez megkapja a kérdést, amelyre 3-4 percen kifejti választát. A szöveg funkciója a téma felvetése, gondolatébresztés a kiselőadáshoz. A kiselőadáshoz 10 perc felkészülési idő áll rendelkezésre.

A második feladat társalgás a vizsgáztatóval. Ez két különböző általános témát érint.

A harmadik feladatban a vizsgázók egymással társalognak, egy adott jelenség, szokás stb. előnyeit és hátrányait vitatják meg saját álláspontjuk mellett érvelve.

Értékelés

A vizsgázó pontszáma a három feladatban nyújtott összteljesítménye alapján születik. Az értékelés szempontjai:

- kommunikatív hatékonyság,
- szókincs és stílus,
- nyelvtan és koherencia,
- beszédfolyamatoság és fonetikai jellemzők.

1.4.3. Írott szöveg értése és nyelvismeret

Követelmények

B2+: A vizsgázó általános témájú újságcikkekből és szélesebb szakterületéhez kapcsolódó tudományos-ismeretterjesztő írásokból gyorsan és pontosan ki tudja szűrni az információt, gondolatokat és véleményeket, képes a szükséges részletek megértésére.

Tudatosan használja a nyelvtani szerkezeteket. Képes a nyelvtani és lexikai szerkezetek használatára összetett szövegekben is.

B2-: A vizsgázó gyorsan át tud olvasni hosszabb, összetett szövegeket, általános témájú újságcikkeket és szélesebb szakterületéhez kapcsolódó tudományos-ismeretterjesztő írásokat, és megtalálja bennük a lényeges részleteket.

Képes a nyelvtani szerkezetek megfelelő kontextusfüggő használatára.

Feladattípusok

A vizsgafeladatsor 4 különböző témájú szövegből áll. Ezekhez 4 különböző típusú feladat kapcsolódik:

1. rövid választ igénylő kérdések.
2. mondatrészlet visszahelyezése szövegbe,
3. igaz/hamis állítás,
4. hiányos szöveg kiegészítése szókészletből/4 válaszlehetőségből.

A négy feladatból az első 3 az írott szöveg értését, a 4. pedig a nyelvismeretet mér. A nyelvismeretet mérő két feladattípus – *Hiányos szöveg kiegészítése szókészletből* vagy a *Hiányos szöveg kiegészítése 4 válaszlehetőségből* – közül a Vizsgaközpont határozza meg, hogy melyik kerül bele egy adott vizsgaidőszak feladatsorába.

A 4 feladatból 2 modulfeladat, 2 pedig általános témájú.

Értékelés

A feladatokban minden kérdés helyes megválaszolása 1 pontot ér.

1.4.4. Íráskészség

Követelmények

B2+: A vizsgázó hatékonyan tud reagálni hirdetésre, hivatalos és magánlevélre.

Érdeklődési körével kapcsolatosan számos témakörben képes fogalmazást írni, amelyben kifejezi érvelését, részletes leírást ad, kifejezi érzelmeit stb. valóságos vagy képzelt eseményekről, történekekről.

B2-: A vizsgázó lényegre törően tud reagálni hirdetésre, hivatalos és magánlevélre.

Érdeklődési körével kapcsolatos témakörökben képes fogalmazást írni, amelyben kifejti érvelését, részletes leírást ad valóságos vagy képzelt eseményekről, történekekről.

Feladattípusok

A feladatsor mindig két különböző műfajt képviselő feladatból áll, ahol az egyik mindig levél, a másik pedig fogalmazás. Egy adott vizsga két konkrét feladatát a Vizsgaközpont jelöli ki.

1. levél
 - magánlevél/baráti e-mail
vagy
 - hivatalos levél/e-mail (pályázati, érdeklődő, panaszlevél),
2. fogalmazás (elbeszélő, leíró, véleménykifejtő).

Mindkét feladat témája általános.

Az írásművek elkészítését irányító szempontok segítik, melyeket tetszőleges sorrendben terjedelemben, a műfaj jellemzőinek figyelembevételével kell kifejtenie a vizsgázónak.



Mindkét feladat szószámterjedelme 120-150 szó közötti. A felső szószámhatár túllépését pontlevonás nem bünteti.

Értékelés

A feladatok értékelése az alábbi 4 szempont alapján történik:

- feladat teljesítése,
- koherencia és kohézió,
- szókincs,
- nyelvtan.

2. BESZÉDÉRTÉS

FELADATTÍPUS	 HUMÁNMODUL	 REÁLMODUL
1. Hozzárendelés	Radio programmes: <i>Myths vs. facts about 17th century American history</i> CD track 1	Radio programmes: <i>The very beginning of space exploration</i> CD track 2
2. Kiegészítés	<i>Dying trade of the Sahara</i> CD track 3	
3. Többszörös feleletválasztás	<i>A war novel</i> CD track 4	<i>Black Sea treasures</i> CD track 5



LISTENING

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

There are 21 questions in this paper. You are given about 30 minutes to answer them. Throughout the test you should write in ink. You may write all your answers on the task sheet but you **must** transfer your answers to the separate answer sheet. At the end of the test you will be given 5 minutes to do this. You may not correct your answers on the answer sheet.

After the test you should hand in both the task sheet and your answer sheet.



Part 1

Radio programmes

You are going to hear parts of different radio programmes. First you will have **1 minute** to study the task below. Then you will hear the text **twice**. Between the two listenings you will have **30 seconds** to think about the answers. While listening, match the programmes (1-5) to their main topic (B-G) by writing the appropriate letter in the box after each programme. There is one example (0-A) at the beginning. There is **ONE** extra topic that you do not need to use. After the second listening, you will have **1 minute** to finalise your answers on the task sheet. Start studying the task now.



PROGRAMME	
0	A
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

MAIN TOPIC	
A	<i>Myths vs. facts about 17th century American history</i>
B	Children behave according to their sex
C	Different ways of celebrating Thanksgiving
D	Statistical data about women's roles
E	Free time activities with people of the same sex
F	Sports events as parts of Thanksgiving celebrations
G	Recent steps against sex discrimination



Part 1

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PROGRAMME	
0	A
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

MAIN TOPIC	
A	<i>The very beginning of space exploration</i>
B	Computer files store data more safely than CDs
C	The most likely theory for life in the universe
D	Old CD recordings need to be remixed
E	NASA plans to revisit the Moon
F	The technology to save old tape recordings
G	Recent discoveries of the Martian surface

Part 2

Dying trade of the Sahara



You are going to hear a text about the salt trade of the Sahara. First you will have **1 minute** to study the task below. Then you will hear the text **twice**. Between the two listenings you will have **30 seconds** to think about the answers. While listening, complete the notes (1-9) in a maximum of **FOUR** words. There is one example (0) at the beginning. After the second listening, you will have **1 minute** to finalise your answers on the task sheet. Start studying the task now.

CAMEL CARAVANS	make a <u>450-mile journey</u> (0). Every week _____ (1) they set out on their journey.
VALUE	Salt was called the _____ (2) of the Sahara.
LOCAL GUIDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a(n) _____ (3) man was from a herding family grazing _____ (4) and goats
THE MOST IMPORTANT WORDS	camel, sand, thirsty, _____ (5)
DIFFICULTIES DURING THE TRIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no road sleeping _____ (6)
CAMELS	can carry water for _____ (7) travellers.
SALT MINERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> have no houses, no fresh water, no medicines live without utilities such as _____ (8) or telephone slaves in the Middle Ages _____ (9) in the 20th century desperados in our time



Part 3

A war novel



You are going to hear a text about a war novel by Scott Torrow. First you will have **1 minute** to study the task below. Then you will hear the text **twice**. Between the two listenings you will have **30 seconds** to think about your answers. While listening, decide which answer best completes each sentence (1-7) and circle its letter (A, B or C). There is one example (0) at the beginning. After the second listening you will have **1 minute** to finalise your answers on the task sheet.

Start studying the task now.

0 In the early 1970's Scott Torrow _____.

A became a lawyer

B wrote his first book

☒ C couldn't find a publisher

1 Today Scott Torrow works _____.

A mainly as a lawyer

B only as a writer

C as a lawyer and writer

2 In his best legal thrillers the main character is _____ a lawyer.

A always

B never

C rarely

3 The author's latest novel takes place _____ of World War II.

A at the beginning

B in the middle

C in the last months

4 The novel includes a _____ section about a concentration camp.

A shocking

B realistic

C bizarre

5 The personality of the main character, Dubin and the author's father is _____ the same.

- A exactly
- B somewhat
- C not at all

6 The war diaries of the author's father were kept _____

- A neat and tidy
- B in an old suitcase in the cellar
- C in a box among his wartime stuff

7 The mother _____ the novelist to use his father's letters.

- A allowed
- B forbade
- C encouraged



Part 3

Black Sea treasures





You are going to hear an interview with a scientist. First you will have **1 minute** to study the task below. Then you will hear the text **twice**. Between the two listenings you will have **30 seconds** to think about your answers. While listening, decide which answer best completes each sentence (1-7) and circle its letter (A, B or C). There is one example (0) at the beginning. At the beginning of the second listening you will have **1 minute** to finalise your answers on the task sheet. Start studying the task now.

- 0 First the reporter asks the scientist _____.
A about the seas he has explored
B about a mystical shipwreck he is going to explore
C why he keeps going back to Turkey
- 1 In the Black Sea _____.
A the chemistry of its water preserves old ships
B we can find lots of sailing ships
C explorers try to protect the environment
- 2 The scientist _____.
A has written a book about a mythical figure
B has a new theory about myths
C thinks that there must be some truth in myths
- 3 The ancient ship at the bottom of the sea was _____.
A discovered by Greek scientists
B found in good condition
C brought up to the surface
- 4 The Greeks _____.
A wanted to get food from the sea
B were afraid to go to the bottom layers
C became rich by fishing

- 5 The reporter asks if extinction _____.
- A goes back to 2000 BC
 - B is part of a natural process
 - C is the negative result of his last expedition
- 6 According to the scientist dramatic changes _____.
- A are rare these days
 - B are sometimes very violent
 - C may do much harm to people
- 7 In his last expedition they found that deep water sites were _____.
- A used as a trash can
 - B destroyed by pollution
 - C safe from air pollution

3. BESZÉDKÉSZSÉG

FELADATTÍPUS	 HUMÁNMODUL	 REÁLMODUL
1. Kiselőadás	<p>A vizsgázó <i>Non-stop quizzes for TV viewers</i> vagy <i>Discovered: Stonehenge Village</i></p> <p>B vizsgázó <i>The big issue: Latin</i> vagy <i>Harry Potter theme park planned</i></p>	<p>A vizsgázó <i>Ice Age Britain</i> vagy <i>Lost in translation</i></p> <p>B vizsgázó <i>Farewell to the floppy disk</i> vagy <i>Clever ravens prove they're no birdbrains</i></p>
2. Társalgás a vizsgáztatóval	<p>1. téma: <i>Étkezés</i> 2. téma: <i>Munkahely</i></p>	
3. Beszélgetés a vizsgázótárssal	<p><i>Is it a good idea to do shopping in a big supermarket?</i></p>	

Part 1

CANDIDATE A



Text 1

Read this text about quiz programs and then prepare a 3-4 minute talk in answer to the question below, using the text as a starting point. **You can use ideas from the text but do not quote sentences or give a summary of the article.** During the talk you may use the notes you have made but you are not allowed to read them out. You will have 10 minutes to prepare.

Question:

Why do you think quiz programs are so popular with viewers?

Non-stop quizzes for TV viewers

When ITV launches an entire channel dedicated to quizzes next month, it will be entering a crowded market for "call-in" programming which has grown rapidly in the past year.

Playing along at home has always been an option with television quiz shows. Now, however, there are channels entirely devoted to live contests, with viewers urged to call premium rate telephone numbers or send text messages to compete for cash prizes. Already there are about 15 such services on digital satellite in the UK, while a number of other channels now include similar programming in parts of their schedules.

ITV1, for example, devotes four hours per night to the competition programme *Quizmania*. The stakes are often high, with thousands of pounds available in prize money. The questions may be incredibly easy, giving the impression that the money is well within the viewer's grasp. There is no guarantee, however, that callers will get as far as speaking to the presenter, despite paying as much as £1.50 per minute to take part.

Part 1

CANDIDATE A



Text 2

Read this text about a prehistoric village and then prepare a 3-4 minute talk in answer to the question below, using the text as a starting point. You can use ideas from the text but do not quote sentences or give a summary of the article. During the talk you may use the notes you have made but you are not allowed to read them out. You will have 10 minutes to prepare.

Question:

Would you visit this village if it was open to the public? Why (not)?

Discovered: Stonehenge Village

The people who built Stonehenge in southern England thousands of years ago had wild parties, eating barbecued pigs and smashing up pottery before throwing their dead relatives into the river. This is according to recent work by archaeologists – history experts who investigate how human beings lived in the past.

Archaeologists digging near Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain last year discovered a large prehistoric village where they think the builders of the mysterious stone circle used to live.

The village was shown to be about 4,600 years old, the same age as Stonehenge and as old as the pyramids in Egypt. The village is less than 2 miles (3.2 kilometres) from Stonehenge and lies inside a massive manmade circular earthwork, or “henge,” known as Durrington Walls.

Remains found at the site included jewellery, stone arrowheads, tools made of deer antlers, and huge amounts of animal bones and broken pottery.

Part 1

CANDIDATE A



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Part 1

CANDIDATE A



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Remains found at the site included jewellery, stone arrowheads, tools made of deer antlers, and huge amounts of animal bones and broken pottery.

Part I

CANDIDATE B



Text I

Read this text about Latin and then prepare a 3-4 minute talk in answer to the question below, using the text as a starting point. **You can use ideas from the text but do not quote sentences or summary of the article.** During the talk you may use the notes you have made but you are not allowed to read them out. You will have 10 minutes to prepare.

Question:

Is learning Latin and reading classical literature outdated today?

Why (not)?

The big issue: Latin

Will Hutton mistakenly sounds the imminent death knell for classical subjects in a minority of 'doughty private schools.'

In the admittedly selective state school where I teach the subject is thriving. Over the 2002-2007, 123 students have taken, or will take, GCSE Latin. In a similar period, from 1998-2003, 83 students did so.

There are now 16 students taking Latin in the sixth form. There were 18 last year. The works of extraordinary writers such as Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Virgil, Horace and Ovid captivate even a young audience because of their enduring treatment of themes all too relevant to us: war, love, friendship, the family, anger, jealousy, tragedy, suffering, and our shared humanity.

In the ephemeral, celebrity-obsessed society in which we live, there is perhaps more than ever a need for the timeless, universal qualities that Latin offers in abundance.

Part 1

CANDIDATE B



Text 2

Read this text about a theme park and then prepare a 3-4 minute talk in answer to the question below, using the text as a starting point. **You can use ideas from the text but do not quote sentences or give a summary of the article.** During the talk you may use the notes you have made but you are not allowed to read them out. You will have 10 minutes to prepare.

Question:

Would you like to visit such a park? Why (not)?

Harry Potter theme park planned

A theme park inspired by the adventures of schoolboy wizard Harry Potter is to open in the US

The Wizarding World Of Harry Potter will open at the Universal Orlando Resort, in Florida, in 2009. Harry Potter author JK Rowling said: "The plans I've seen look incredibly exciting, and I don't think fans of the books or films will be disappointed." The park will feature rides, shops and attractions based on Harry Potter locations like Hogwarts and Hogsmeade.

Oscar-winning production designer Stuart Craig, who has worked on the Harry Potter films, is leading the creative design for the park to ensure it remains faithful to JK Rowling's vision. "Our primary goal is to make sure this experience is an authentic extension of Harry Potter's world as it is portrayed in the books and films," he said.

Part 1

CANDIDATE A



Text 1

Read this text about global warming and then prepare a 3-4 minute talk in answer to the question below, using the text as a starting point. You can use ideas from the text but do not copy sentences or give a summary of the article. During the talk you may use the notes you have made but you are not allowed to read them out. You will have 10 minutes to prepare.

Question:

Are you afraid of the effects of global warming? Why (not)?

Ice Age Britain

Britain was once covered by glaciers that were almost 2 kilometers thick. Amazingly, the glaciers only retreated 8000 years ago from Scotland and today's landscape can tell us about icy times.

But there are clues that Britain was not always cold – there were warmer interglacial periods when the hippopotamus was one of the most common animals in England!

But will glaciers ever return to Britain or will global warming permanently disrupt the natural swings from ice age to warm periods? The latest research suggests that human-induced climate change will be a temporary phenomenon for a couple of centuries that may only delay the next cold phase. But the big question for us is if humans and wildlife can survive a period of excessive warming.

Part 1

CANDIDATE A



Text 2

Read this text about a new gadget and then prepare a 3-4 minute talk in answer to the question below, using the text as a starting point. **You can use ideas from the text but do not quote sentences or give a summary of the article.** During the talk you may use the notes you have made but you are not allowed to read them out. You will have 10 minutes to prepare.

Question:

As a tourist, would you use such gadgets? Why (not)?

Lost in translation

Is modern technology ready to replace the old-fashioned guidebook? Pas encore, says Robert Colvile.

Imagine a holiday where you speak the language perfectly, never get lost, can calculate currency conversions without any mental arithmetic, and have a friendly guide murmuring fascinating historical trivia in your ear. A distant dream? Not if technology has its way.

The tools are already partially in place: Sony's PlayStation Portable offers a series of interactive city guides produced with *Lonely Planet*, as well as *TalkMan*, a program that uses "super-advanced, ultra-futuristic voice-recognition technology" to turn your muttered English into word-perfect German, Spanish or what have you.

Even those without a PSP can hop on the travel-tech bandwagon: a whole range of sites offer text or voice guides that can be downloaded to iPods and other MP3 players.

Part 1

CANDIDATE B



Text 1

Read this text about floppy disks and then prepare a 3-4 minute talk in answer to the question below, using the text as a starting point. **You can use ideas from the text but do not use sentences or give a summary of the article.** During the talk you may use the notes you have taken but you are not allowed to read them out. You will have 10 minutes to prepare.

Question:

Do you still use floppy disks, audio cassettes, etc.?

Why (not)?

Farewell to the floppy disk

After 36 years of whirring and clunking, the floppy disk is about to join the video player, the CD deck and film camera on the technology scrapheap.

The Hertfordshire-based PC World, Britain's largest computer retail chain, plans to stop selling the 3½in (8.9cm) piece of plastic when stocks run out. The floppy, appearing first in 1971 to replace the back-up of records and data in an easy-to-store format, was once a vital accessory. It won a starring role in such 1990s thrillers as *The Net* with Sandra Bullock, and the James Bond hit *GoldenEye*, replacing the role played by microfilm in 1960s spy films.

In 1998 alone about two billion were sold, but they could hold only about 1.44 megabytes of data. Memory cards, writeable CD/DVDs and memory sticks can store up to 1,000 times that

Part 1

CANDIDATE B



Text 2

Read this text about animal intelligence and then prepare a 3-4 minute talk in answer to the question below, using the text as a starting point. **You can use ideas from the text but do not quote sentences or give a summary of the article.** During the talk you may use the notes you have made but you are not allowed to read them out. You will have 10 minutes to prepare it.

Question:

Which animals do you think are intelligent, and why?

Clever ravens prove they're no birdbrains

Scientists have revealed an unexpected candidate for the title of the world's second smartest creature: the raven. Researchers say a bird brain is no longer a sign of stupidity, and could be a sign of surprising intelligence.

In the latest issue of *Scientific American*, Bernd Heinrich of Vermont University reveals experiments that showed that some of the abilities of ravens 'surpass those of great apes.'

In one, ravens were allowed to sit on perches from which pieces of meat dangled from a string. To get a treat, a raven had to pull up some of the string, place a loop on the perch and hold it with a claw, and then pull up another section of string and hold that loop on the perch. Only by repeating this process could a raven reach the end of the string and get the tasty morsel.

'I found ravens could perform this complex sequence of actions straight away,' Heinrich said.

Part 2

EATING

CANDIDATE A

- What do you think of vegetarian diets?
- Why do you think fast food restaurants are popular with young people?

CANDIDATE B

- Do you think that a woman must be able to cook? Why (not)?
- Why are slimming diets unsuccessful in most cases?

2 JOBS

CANDIDATE A

- What makes a job attractive?
- What do you think about working from home?

CANDIDATE B

- Which would you prefer: working full-time or working part-time?
- How would you look for a job?

Part 3

CANDIDATE A

Agree or disagree with your partner's ideas, and finally try to reach an agreement. Talk about at least 2 things you see written on your card. You can also add your own idea.

DISCOUNTS

NEW PRODUCTS

**IS IT A GOOD IDEA TO DO
SHOPPING IN A BIG SUPERMARKET?**

LOCATION

Anything else?

Part 3

CANDIDATE B

Agree or disagree with your partner's ideas, and finally try to reach an agreement. Talk about at least 2 things you see written on your card. You can also add your own idea.

SELECTION OF GOODS



OPENING HOURS

IS IT A GOOD IDEA TO DO SHOPPING IN A BIG SUPERMARKET?

ATMOSPHERE

Anything else?

4. ÍROTT SZÖVEG ÉRTÉSE ÉS NYELVISMERET

FELADATTÍPUS	 HUMÁNMODUL	 REÁLMODUL
1. Rövid választ igénylő kérdések	<i>London leads world by scrapping bus fares for under-16s</i>	
2. Mondatrésztet visszahelyezése szövegbe	<i>Samuel Clemens /Mark Twain</i>	<i>Cooking chemistry</i>
3. Igaz / hamis állítás	<i>Please Sir! I'm off sick next week to go to Alton Towers</i>	
4. Hiányos szöveg kiegészítése szókészletből	<i>Ghost dance</i>	<i>Nile crocodile</i>

**READING
&
USE OF ENGLISH**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

There are 35 questions in this paper and you are given 75 minutes to answer them.

You may write all your answers on the task sheet. But before the end of the test you **must** transfer them to the separate answer sheet. After the test you should hand in both the task sheet and your answer sheet.

Throughout the test you should write in ink.

Part I

Read the following text. Answer the questions (1-9) after the text in a maximum of **FIVE** words on the lines that follow the questions. Contractions like *don't*, *isn't*, etc. count as **ONE** word. There is an example (0) at the beginning.



London leads world by scrapping bus fares for under-16s

Children aged under 16 are to be given free travel on London's buses in a groundbreaking £70m scheme.

Ken Livingstone, the capital's mayor, yesterday announced that free bus travel – currently available for under 11s – will be extended from September 1. It will be the first scheme of its kind in the world.

The initiative will cost Transport for London £50m a year in lost fares and up to £20m to pay for the extra buses.

It is seen as a way of encouraging the young to use public transport and helping those on low incomes. The scheme is expected to add 50m journeys a year to the present 250m.

Those claiming free travel will need an Oyster smartcard, but the mayor said those misbehaving or abusing the system would lose the concession. Mr Livingstone said technology will allow the easier identification of those who engage in bad behaviour. London's bus police force, the Transport Operational Command, is being expanded too.

The scheme will be extended further next year to under 18s in full-time education.

Abolition of the child fare structure will mean higher payments for tourists and children from outside the capital, who will be required to pay the adult fare.

The move gained a cool reception from Conservatives in the capital, who accused the mayor of extravagance. They also pointed out that Mr Livingstone's transport commissioner, Bob Kiley, dislikes such revenue-sapping free fares.

But Mr Livingstone said the measure enjoys wide support. "It is a gift by London to the younger generation so they can get out and about and explore this city," he said. "It is a privilege and if there is antisocial behaviour we reserve the right to cancel it immediately. Anyone carrying a knife or engaged in theft will lose the card.

"This will continue London's move away from car journeys. It should also cut congestion, pollution and accidents by reducing the school run."

Kate Green, head of the Child Poverty Action Group said: "This is a radical step. Low-income families typically spend a much greater proportion of their income on transport and this move will directly benefit many of them."

0 What age are the children who will be able to use the new system in London?

They are under 16. / Under 16.

1 What is unique about the new plan internationally?

It'll be the first thing

2 How will the new system affect the London transport company?

3 What does the new system want young people to do?

4 What will young people who want to travel free have to have with them?

5 What will happen if children cheat the system or behave badly on the bus?

6 Who will help the London transport company enforce the rules?

7 Who has criticised London's Mayor because of the extravagance of the scheme?

8 Why is the new system going to be useful for children?

It'll be the first thing
9 Which social groups are going to make good use of the new scheme?



Part 2

Read the following text. Parts of some sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the most suitable part from the list (A-J) for each gap (1-8) in the text. There is **ONE EXTRA** part that you do not need to use. Write your answers in the gaps. There is an example (0) at the beginning.



Samuel Clemens/Mark Twain

As his literature provides insight into the past, the events of his personal life further demonstrate his role as an eyewitness to history. During his lifetime, Sam watched a young United States evolve from a nation (0) B to one of international power. He experienced the country's vast growth and change – from westward expansion to industrialization, the end of slavery, advancements in technology, big government and foreign wars. And along the way he often had something to say.

Samuel Clemens was born on November 30, 1835 in Florida, Missouri, the sixth of seven children. At the age of four, Sam and his family moved to the small frontier town of Hannibal, (1) _____. Missouri at the time, was a fairly new state (it had gained statehood in 1820) and comprised part of the country's western border. It was also a slave state. Sam's father owned one slave and his uncle owned several. In fact, it was on his uncle's farm that Sam spent many boyhood summers (2) _____, listening to tall tales and the slave spirituals that he would enjoy throughout his life.

In 1847, when Sam was 11, his father died. Shortly thereafter he left school, having completed the fifth grade, (3) _____. His job was to arrange the type for each of the newspaper's stories, allowing Sam to read the news of the world (4) _____.

At 18, Sam headed east to New York City and Philadelphia where he worked on several different newspapers (5) _____. By 1857, he had returned home to embark on a new career as a riverboat pilot on the Mississippi River. With the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, however, all traffic along the river came to a halt, as did Sam's pilot career. Inspired by the times, Sam joined a volunteer Confederate unit called the Marion Rangers, (6) _____.

In search of a new career, Sam headed west in July of 1861, at the invitation of his brother, Orion, (7) _____. Lured by the infectious hope of striking it rich in Nevada's silver rush, Sam travelled across the open frontier from Missouri to Nevada by stagecoach. Along the journey Sam encountered Native American tribes for the first time (8) _____. These events would find a way into his short stories and books, particularly *Roughing It*.

- A to work as a printer's apprentice for a local newspaper
- B *torn apart by internal conflicts*
- C while completing his work
- D playing in the slave quarters
- E who had just been appointed Secretary of the Nevada Territory
- F Missouri, on the banks of Mississippi River
- G and found some success at writing articles
- H as well as a variety of unique characters, mishaps and disappointments
- I though he was working hard in the cotton fields
- J but he quit after just two weeks



Part 2

Read the following text. Parts of some sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the most suitable part from the list (A-J) for each gap (1-8) in the text. There is **ONE EXTRA** part that you do not need to use. Write your answers in the gaps. There is an example (0) at the beginning.



Cooking Chemistry

Certain foods are better suited to particular methods. Roasting meat over an open fire (0) C. Gently simmering vegetables for short periods of time keeps them [?]crisp, colourful, and nutritious. Steaming soft fish flesh preserves its delicate texture, flavour and succulence.

When food is heated, it undergoes three main changes in appearance, structure and flavour. This is due to the chemical reactions (1) _____.

Different methods of cooking generate different reactions, as they happen at a variety of temperatures. They may introduce a new ingredient, such as water or oil. These factors, together with the internal make-up of the food, govern how the chemical reaction will transform it (2) _____.

Why does cooked food go brown?

All foods – meat, fish, and vegetables – (3) _____. This is known as the 'Maillard Reaction'. It generates the characteristic colour and aroma of foods cooked over a flame, in the oven, or in oil.

The Maillard reaction was discovered in 1912 by the French chemist Louis Camille Maillard. It happens when sugar molecules and amino acids (a chemical found in proteins) are heated together. The reaction produces (4) _____ responsible for the brown colour, smell and taste of cooked meat.

But not all cooked food goes brown. When you boil something in water, the temperature of the food never exceeds the (5) _____. So it doesn't get hot enough for the Maillard Reaction to happen. However, deep-fried food does go brown because oil boils at over 154°C.

Avoiding soggy vegetables

When plants, like vegetables or rice, are plunged into boiling water, their structure changes (6) _____, to soft, wilted, or mushy.

All living things are made up of millions of cells, but plant cells differ greatly from animal cells. Firstly, they contain a substance called cellulose in their cell walls, (7) _____. But when their cells are heated up, cellulose softens and the plant starts to wilt.

The vegetable cell walls eventually collapse opening up their structure and (8) _____. For most vegetables, this happens within 10 minutes of heating at 98°C.

- A** boiling point of water (100°C)
- B** releasing water and air
- C** *intensifies its flavour*
- D** laboratory instruments
- E** into the cooked dish
- F** brown at temperatures above 154°C
- G** from crisp and firm
- H** which makes the plant rigid
- I** going on inside the food
- J** a bunch of highly flavoured molecules



Read the following text. Then read the sentences (1-8) below and decide if they are true or false. Mark the statements true (T) or false (F) in the boxes after the sentences. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Please Sir! I'm off sick next week to go to Alton Towers

Hundreds of thousands of parents are risking hefty fines by taking their children out of school to take advantage of cheaper holidays or enjoy day trips because it is 'more convenient', according to new research.

Many of those who go on short breaks or one-day outings tell teachers their children are ill, feeling the lie is justified because their work patterns make it difficult for their families to spend time together.

The study of 1000 parents visiting major theme parks during term time found that children in 4 out of 10 families questioned were playing truant. Organisers at Flamingo Land, North Yorkshire, and Pleasure Island, East Lincolnshire, calculated up to 456,000 children each year miss a day of school to visit attractions. Many more miss whole weeks when their families take advantage of cheaper holidays.

Neil Ireland, a spokesman for the theme parks, said he did not condone what parents were doing but understood why: 'We're not surprised that parents take their children out of school to come to the parks. A lot of parents work weekends or shifts so can only manage to spend the day together as a family by taking their kids out of school for the day.' He said most of the parents had told teachers their child had an upset stomach or a virus.

Others said it was 'sad' that parents were forced to lie. Margaret Morissey, of the National Confederation of Parent Teacher Associations, said: 'It is sad because it is teaching children to lie and dangerous because children often find it hard to keep a secret. Although it is wrong of the parents, the real fault lies with the system that pushes them into being devious.'

Morissey said many parents found it difficult to take time off in the school holidays. She said it was an issue David Blunkett had sympathised with as shadow education secretary before Labour took power in 1997: 'Unfortunately the moment he became Secretary of State all of those feelings for us went out of the window and they set even stronger targets to stop us doing it. Children can be in school from four to nineteen - there must be a time other than the holidays when they are able to go away.'

Some parents argued that children gained from going abroad. Sarah Ashby, from Bridport, Dorset, recently took her seven-year-old daughter Juliette out of school for two weeks to visit Australia. 'I don't agree with taking children out unnecessarily,' she said. 'But on the other hand the

opportunity to take her to Australia when she was studying the country at school was too good to miss. She learned so much. I think there is a tacit realisation that parents can't always take time off in school holidays because of their circumstances.'

Ashby said she was forced to take the holiday in term time because it was the only time the people they were visiting were free. But she admitted it was also £1,500 cheaper to travel.

0	Parents can be punished if they take their children on holiday during term time.	T	0
1	Most parents inform the teachers about why their child misses school.		1
2	Nearly half of the children in the survey had asked their school for permission to leave.		2
3	The cost of holidays is the most important factor determining when children are taken out of school		3
4	Children often have an upset stomach or a virus when the parents take them to theme parks.		4
5	It is often a problem for children if they have to lie.		5
6	Margaret Morrissey thinks that parents are forced to put moral pressure on their children to lie.		6
7	According to Margaret Morrissey David Blunkett's attitude to truancy has always been consistent		7
8	Some parents argue that trips can be an extension of a child's educational experience.		8



Part 4

Read the following text. Choose the best word from the list (A-M) for each gap (1-10) in the text, and write its letter in the gap. There are **TWO EXTRA** words that you do not need to use. There is an example (0) at the beginning.



The Ghost Dance

Religious Cult

By the 1880's the U.S. government had managed to confine almost all of the Indians on reservations which consisted of poor quality land. Rations and supplies that (0) D been guaranteed to them by the treaties were also of poor quality and often times, they didn't arrive.

By 1890 conditions were (1) _____ bad on the reservations nationwide, that the situation was ripe for a major movement to rise among the Indians. This movement found (2) _____ origin in a Paiute medicine man named Wovoka, who in 1887, had a vision where he met God. Wovoka was told that he must teach his people that they must love (3) _____ other, live in peace with the white people, and must work hard and not lie or (4) _____. Wovoka was given a dance by God that had to (5) _____ performed for five consecutive days. This involved the men holding hands in a (6) _____ and shuffling slowly to the left while singing special songs about how Native American life (7) _____ be restored to its former order and balance. Wovoka claimed that performing this dance would also result (8) _____ the return of the buffalo and prepare the Indians for their salvation.

News about Wovoka's teachings (9) _____ to other Native American tribes. The most enthusiastic supporters of this new cult were the Sioux. Soon, representatives from tribes all (10) _____ the nation came to Nevada to meet with Wovoka and learn to dance the Ghost Dance and to sing Ghost Dance songs.

A be	E in	I spread	M would
B circle	F its	J steal	
C each	G over	K such	
D had	H so	L their	



Part 4

Read the following text. Choose the best word from the list (A-M) for each gap (1-10) in the text, and write its letter in the gap. There are **TWO EXTRA** words that you do not need to use. There is an example (0) at the beginning.



Nile crocodile

The Nile crocodile is one of the largest of all the world's crocodiles. At nearly six metres in length, and weighing 700 kg, it is a (0) D predator of both animals and people, but also a caring parent. The word 'crocodile' means 'lizard of the Nile'.

The crocodile (1) _____ in wait for prey such as wildebeest, gazelles and zebra to come to the water's edge. It then seizes the prey and uses (2) _____ strong teeth to drag it underwater and drown it. The crocodile's jaws don't allow it to chew. (3) _____ it simply tears chunks from the carcass and tips its head back to swallow the food. Nile crocodiles are (4) _____ to kill as many as 1,000 people every year but the number used to be much higher when there were more crocodiles about.

*the number of
crocodiles
used to be*

Crocodiles (5) _____ excellent mothers. The female digs a hole near the shore and lays between 25 and 100 eggs which she covers with sand and guards for three months. The sex of the young is entirely (6) _____ on the temperature within the nest. (7) _____ the eggs are ready to hatch, the baby crocodiles make a chirping noise and the female digs them up and helps them to hatch. She then carries them in her mouth to the water and looks (8) _____ them for two more months.

(9) _____ mammals, crocodiles cannot control their body temperature internally and must find other ways to warm up or cool down. A crocodile spends the morning basking on shore to warm itself, then it slides into the water to protect itself from the (10) _____ sun, opening its mouth in a wide yawn to allow heat to escape. Nile crocodiles can even dig burrows to avoid extreme temperatures.

Although crocodiles look ungainly on land, they can sprint at 10 miles per hour, as fast as a human!

A after	E for	I midday	M unlike
B dependent	F its	J once	
C do	G lies	K so	
D fearsome	H make	L thought	

5. ÍRÁSKÉSZSÉG

	HUMÁNMODUL & REÁLMODUL
1. Levél (érdeklődő)	<i>Volunteers needed</i>
2. Fogalmazás (leíró)	<i>Arany János Dorm – your second home</i>

WRITING

In this booklet you will find two writing tasks, both of which you must complete. If you do only one task, your exam will not be marked.

You have 90 minutes to do the tasks and you can decide how much time to spend on each one. However, you should remember that each task carries equal points.

The minimum length of words is a requirement, while the maximum length is intended as a guide. You should **count the number of words** you have written in each task. Remember to write this number in the boxes provided. The following words count as one word: *don't*, *p.m.*, *blue-eyed*, etc.

You may want to write down your ideas on the blank sheets provided, but please remember to write your final version on the lined answer sheets.

Write clearly in pen, not pencil.

You may not use a dictionary.

Part I

You are looking for a summer job while you are studying at college. You read the following advertisement in the Sunday Telegraph.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Project *Iceflow* is a new initiative just launched by *Endangered Animals Action*, an international organisation dedicated to helping animals. We are looking for practical, adventurous volunteers to spend time in the North of Norway studying and monitoring rare animals and birds. The organisation will provide training, accommodation and some travel expenses. Knowledge of English is essential. Computer skills an advantage.

Contact *Endangered Animals Action* on 020 8946 5728

or

info@animalsindanger.com

Tasks?

How much
and when?

What
kind?

Level?

Word
processing?

Write an e-mail / letter of inquiry of between **120 and 150 words** to the organisation. Ask about **ALL** the points you have underlined with the help of the bubbles. Do not write any dates or addresses. Finish your letter as appropriate but do not write your name underneath.

Number of words:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Part 2

You are a student coordinator in *Arany János Dormitory*. Since the Dorm accommodates foreign students as well, it is necessary to provide them with general information about life there.

At the beginning of the school year, you decide to summarise what everybody should know about the Dorm. In your composition describe its:

- location
- basic facilities
- general rules
- programmes

Write between 120-150 words.

Number of words:

113

Arany János Dorm – your second home

6. MEGOLDÓKULCSOK

BESZÉDÉRTÉS

Part 1



Radio programmes: *Myths vs. facts about 17th century American history*

0	1	2	3	4	5
A	E	C	B	D	F



Radio programmes: *The very beginning of space exploration*

0	1	2	3	4	5
A	F	C	B	G	E

Part 2 Dying trade of the Sahara

0	450-mile journey
1	between November and February
2	white gold
3	Arabic speaking / Arabic / Arab
4	sheep
5	keep walking
6	under the stars
7	human
8	electricity / (cooking) fuel
9	political prisoners

Part 3



A war novel

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	C	A	C	A	C	C	A



Black Sea treasures

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	A	C	B	A	B	B	A

Part I



Radio programmes: *Myths vs. facts about 17th century American history*

- 0 When we talk about the first Thanksgiving and the pilgrims, very often we use the phrase 'thereafter', in terms of saying 'on the Mayflower'. as if that's the very beginning, and many people associate the first Thanksgiving with the very beginning of this nation and yet it was by no means the first settlement in America in 1620, not even the first British settlement in America; Jamestown preceded by some 13 years.
- 1 Well, in the first part of the twentieth century I was amazed by this statistic: that the average middle class American working man would very often spend up to four hours a week in the company of other men at his lodge, whether he was a mason, or a moose, or an elk or an eagle, he worked all day with other men, and then when he had a chance, in his free time, he went right back to that group, except now not to work but to fraternise.
- 2 The first Thanksgiving was a three day feast, a kind of festival that didn't have a set meal; people ate when they were hungry, food was cooking all the time, it was punctuated by all sorts of games and revelry; it wasn't a particularly pious event. If it had been a fast instead of a feast it would have, but it didn't have that kind of piety or religious flavour. What we see emerging Victorian times is a set meal that includes family gathered together and friends and community members gathered at one particular table; particular prescribed meal featuring turkey at its centre.
- 3 He described a study in which boys and girls were given a variety of toys to play with. They were free to choose whatever toy they wanted. The boys tended to prefer Lego's plastic construction blocks and toy cars and trucks. These were young children, but perhaps they had been socially conditioned to choose what they thought were gender appropriate toys
- 4 Ten years ago this week the United Nations celebrated a landmark conference on women in Beijing, China. That historic UN meeting produced a wide-ranging blueprint for action to improve women's lives worldwide. The conference also produced some sombre statistics, such as the fact that half the families in the world are supported by women and the fact that millions of women earning less than a dollar a day still manage to educate their children.
- 5 That became a huge social event and would continue to grow. Certain teams would play each other traditionally on Thanksgiving, and by the 1930s the emergence of the professional football league, the NFL, we see the Lions begin to stage a Thanksgiving Day game in Detroit, and on radio that tradition continues.



Radio programmes: *The very beginning of space exploration*

- 0 It was fifty years ago that the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1. It was the world's first artificial satellite. The tiny aluminium sphere with four whisker-like antennas sent the 'beep, beep, beep' signals that were picked up by ham radio operators around the planet.
- 1 The original tapes started to come apart; the magnetic coating separating from the backing, making them sticky. It's a process known to those in the trade as 'sticky tape' or 'sticky shed syndrome', and the remedy is drastic. The tapes have to be baked in an oven. Afterwards the recording can be played, but only once because the process makes it brittle.

- 2 If you find life and it's DNA based you don't know whether we are descendents of it or they're descendents from us, or, whether DNA is some fundamental feature of life, no matter where you find it in the universe. It'd be more fun if the life on Mars had some completely other kind of basis for chemistry, but it's probably not likely, because carbon is an extremely fertile element on the periodic table. If you want the most fertile chemistry on which to experiment with life, carbon-based chemistry is your choice.
- 3 The CD itself is one layer of chemicals on top of another that interacts with light and heat and moisture like an old 78 does. Eventually that CD will not be playable and eventually our CD players will not be around. The value of making electronic files that you can put on a server is that you can upgrade continually.
- 4 Does a river run through it? in this case 'it' being Mars. Three years ago the US sent two small robots to the surface of the Red Planet. They're called Spirit and Opportunity and they've been roving ever since, under the watchful eye of an orbiting NASA satellite. Recently the intrepid explorers made a series of tantalising discoveries. High resolution images of gullies and a number of sediment samples suggest flowing water on the planet.
- 5 Part of the next generation system that will carry humans into space after the Shuttle fleet is retired in a few years. The Aries rocket and the Orion crew capsule that it will blast into space are part of the US Space Agency's Constellation programme aimed at sending astronauts back to the Moon and then to Mars. The target date for a Moon landing is 2020, almost 50 years since the last Apollo astronauts visited the Moon.

Part 2 *Dying trade of the Sahara*

I've always been fascinated by the Sahara, so when I heard that camel caravans still make the 450-mile journey from the Taudeni salt mines to Timbuktu, I decided to go and see if this was true. What I found there was the stuff of dreams. Every week between November and February, caravans of up to 50 camels set out from Timbuktu on the month-long round trip. Each camel brings back four huge slabs of salt, the so-called 'white gold of the Sahara'. A thousand years ago Sahara salt was literally worth its weight in gold, so the deposits at Taudeni in what's now northern Mali, must have been quite a find.

In Timbuktu I started looking for a guide and some camels of my own. This proved quite easy. Timbuktu is that sort of place, and soon I signed up with Ubatna, an Arabic speaking Moor, who was the proud owner of three good looking beasts. Ubatna was from one of the nomadic families who grazed sheep and goats on the spiky desert grass around Timbuktu. Wrapped in his desert robes and turban, scanning the horizon, and puffing on his cow bone pipe, he looked the perfect Lawrence of Arabia. I couldn't speak Arabic, but as the trip progressed, he taught me all the words I need to understand, like 'camel', 'sand', 'thirsty' and 'keep walking'. There was no road, we just headed due North. Fodder for the camels was always a problem, and sometimes we'd keep going long into the night looking for it, finally stopping to cook rice on camel dung camp fires, and sleep under the stars. On the other hand, water was never a worry. As everyone knows, a camel can survive for a month without water, and I found that it can also carry up to 80 litres for its human companions, either in leather pouches, nicely traditional, but leaky, or in more water-tight inner tubes from old car tyres. After three weeks we arrived at Taudeni and I was utterly shocked. This community of 120 men, one of the remotest on earth, had no houses, no fresh water, no medicines, no electricity, no telephone, not even any cooking fuel, apart from camel dung. At this time of year, daytime temperatures are in the upper thirties Celsius. In summer they can reach 50, that's more than a 120 degrees Fahrenheit. It's a posting from Hell. But amazingly I found the salt miners friendly and happy to talk. In medieval times, they'd have been slaves, then in the 1960's they were political prisoners, now they are mostly self-employed desperadoes, just trying to pay off debts.



A war novel

- ... but first Scott Torrow, whose attempts to get published in the early seventies left him so disheartened he took a law degree instead. Ironically, it was a book detailing his experiences as a youngster at Harvard Law School that paved the way for a lucrative and lauded writing career and he's combined both jobs ever since. To date he's written six bestsellers, the most famous of which, 'Presumed Innocent', was also a Hollywood hit for Harrison Ford. Torrow's high quality legal thrillers all take advantage of his day job, by featuring a lawyer at the heart of the action.
The latest, 'Ordinary Heroes' is no exception in that respect, but it's arresting tale of two Americans playing cat-and-mouse in the closing months of World War II takes him into new territory. The story centres on a military lawyer David Dubin, and Robert Martin, the war hero he's under orders to detain. It's a story that offers not only a page-turning adventure, but addresses important questions about the impact of war on the human soul, our desperate determination to cling to life at all costs, and the true nature of heroism. The book contains a horrific description of a concentration camp, which we also discuss during the interview. Scott Torrow wrote the book using his own father's war diaries, and I asked him first how much of his father there is in David Dubin.
- *You know it's an odd thing because certainly the high points of David Dubin's war experience are very similar to the high points of David Torrow's, but as a character David Dubin is a very different man than my father. My father was kind of a hoisterous, macho, somewhat chaotic personality. Dubin is a very buttoned-up, proper young man whose main goal for himself is to be, you know, thoroughly Americanised, and Americanised as a gentleman. I don't think my father ever envisioned himself as a member of the upper class.*
- *How did you stumble on his diaries?*
- *You know I kind of knew that they were there. My Mom had kept all of my father's war memorabilia in a disorganised mess in a large cardboard box. And as a boy I had seen some of the more dramatic pieces, you know a German Mauser, the patches of an SS Officer...*
- *Oh how exciting for a little boy!*
- *You know, and then the very horrible photographs that my father had taken in Dachau, very shortly after the liberation. I knew there were letters there, and eventually I asked my mother would she mind if I read them. My mother's been very generous throughout, because she doesn't agree with everything I've said and concluded, but she gave me free access to those letters.*
- *War has a very dramatic effect on Dubin, by the end of the book he's a changed man in not necessarily very good ways...*



Black Sea treasures

- Dr. Robert Ballard found the Titanic, PT Boat 109 and the Bismarck, to name a few on his long list of underwater finds. This week, the oceanographer and self-described "undersea explorer" is leading an expedition to the Black Sea to hunt for shipwrecks as old as 1000 B.C. I met with Dr. Ballard in his office at the Mystic Aquarium's Institute for Exploration in Connecticut recently, and asked him why, when there's so much ocean to explore, he keeps returning to the waters off of Turkey's northern coast.
- *Well, it's because the Black Sea, due to its unique chemistry, has the best-preserved ancient ships in the world. And we want to find them and explore them, because there, we feel, because of their high state of preservation, we can learn more about our ancient history than we could any other way.*

- The Black Sea is where the mythical figure, Jason, traveled in search of the Golden Fleece. And you have actually theorized that, you know, myth and legend are, in a way, perhaps like rumors, probably based on some truth.
- *Yes, I do believe that most of these legends that are carried on through oral histories, that could last that long, must be such a powerful story that it probably is, in some way, based upon fact. We do know that the Greeks came into the Black Sea. In fact, we just found a Greek ship from the Hellenic Period in the bottom of the Black Sea, well preserved. So we know that the Greeks came in there, and they came in there for food, because the upper layers of the Black Sea, although the bottom layers are dead, the upper layers are very rich and full of fish. And much more so than around the Greek states in the Aegean. And so the Greeks went in there for fish, but they also went in there for gold.*
- Speaking of fish, in your last Black Sea expedition you found things like mollusk shells dating back to 5000 B.C., now extinct. And I'm wondering, is extinction, to you, part of a natural cycle? Or is it, as many of us seem to see it, the result of something negative, something toxic, something necrotic?
- *We have seen dramatic changes occurring to the Earth through natural forces, some very violent. And that's just the way it is. We can't do much about that.*
- Well, along those lines then, I'm wondering, as an undersea archaeologist and explorer, have you seen considerable degradation? Or are you seeing that things are, maybe, okay?
- *Well, I know the Phoenician ships we found were covered in trash, lot's of garbage bags. Did they do any damage? No, not really. There wasn't any damage being done to them, but it's sort of sad to see an ancient ship covered in trash. But I certainly have not seen major degradation of deep water sites. But sometimes what you see isn't what's there.*

ÍROTT SZÖVEG ÉRTÉSE ÉS NYELVISMERET

Part 1 London leads world by scrapping bus fares for under-16s

0	They are under/below 16. / Under 16.
1	First scheme of its kind. / It's the first. / It will be the first. / It leads the world.
2	They will lose money. / It will cost money. / They'll pay £70m more.
3	To use public transport. / To explore the city. / To get out more. <i>- het nem kell emlékezni?</i>
4	An Oyster smartcard. / A card. / A smartcard.
5	They will / would lose the concession / card.
6	London's bus police force. / The Transport Operational Command.
7	(The) Conservatives.
8	They can explore London / the city.
9	Low-income families.

Part 2



Samuel Clemens / Mark Twain

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	F	D	A	C	G	J	E	H



Cooking chemistry

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C	I	E	F	J	A	G	H	B

Part 3 Please Sir! I'm off sick next week to go to Alton Towers

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
T	F	F	F	F	T	T	F	T

Part 4



Ghost dance

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	H	I	C	J	A	B	M	E	I	G



Nile crocodile

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	G	F	K	L	H	B	J	A	M	I

Part 1

Mintamegoldás

Number of words: 165

Dear Sir/Madam,

Your advertisement for volunteers in the Sunday Telegraph seemed really interesting. I am writing to you because I would appreciate the chance to spend the summer in your service, but I have some questions.

First, about the work itself. What kind of activities will we be involved in exactly? Could we get into dangerous situations? I am also wondering how much time we will be spending in Norway, and when exactly, since I will have to return home by the August exam period.

Then I have some questions in connection with the accommodation. I am specially interested in the type and location of our accommodation there. Furthermore, I would like to know if my basic knowledge of English will qualify me for working with a team of international volunteers.

Finally, I would like to ask if my experience in word processing will be enough for the job, or whether I will need to use other software too.

I look forward to your reply

Yours faithfully,

Part 2

Mintamegoldás

Number of words: 149

Arany János Dorm – your second home

Arany János Dormitory is situated in a peaceful environment, just two kilometres from the city centre and within walking distance of the nearest tram stop.

It offers excellent accommodation in comfortable single study-bedrooms with shared bathrooms. Residents also have cooking facilities in well-equipped kitchens and have access to laundry rooms, a TV room, a fitness room and tennis courts.

We try to create a friendly atmosphere here, where social life is important. Therefore, we put on concerts in our new hall every month, and our clubs also offer many events.

However, students are required to comply with the rules and regulations of the dorm, e.g. since it is a non-smoking dorm, smoking is allowed only in designated areas outside the building.

We take pride in providing a perfect home away from home, but if you want to see for yourself, you are welcome to pay us a visit on our open day.

Why is the DExam exam good for you?

- because it issues a language certificate recognized by the Hungarian State
- because it is communicative and tests your language proficiency with life-like tasks
- because it takes individual interests into account
- because it is examinee-friendly

What will you not find at the DExam exam?

- translation tasks
 - grammar tests
 - unnecessary stress

What can be selected at the DExam exam?

Module

Your language proficiency is tested through tasks relevant to your interest and background knowledge. A choice between the Arts and Science module is offered at the exam.

Exam type

- combined exam
- oral exam
- written exam

Timing

- combined exam to be taken on one day
- oral exam to be taken on one day

Exam partner

The Speaking test is a paired exam where you can select your exam partner.

Arts module or Science module?



The choice of modules is a distinctive characteristic of DExam. The module tasks do not measure encyclopedic knowledge. They consist of tasks relating to your narrower or broader fields of interest.

We recommend taking the Arts module if you are interested in arts and social sciences, whereas the Science module is suggested if you

feel more comfortable in the field of sciences and technology.



The Intermediate (B2) exam consists of an oral and a written exam part. The two parts assess the four language skills and the use of English

Oral exam

- I Listening test
- II Speaking test

Written exam

- III Reading and Use of English test
- IV Writing test

The requirements of the DExam intermediate (B2) exam conform to the B2 language proficiency level specified in the Common European Framework of Reference (CEF).

Structure

	<i>Exam component</i>	<i>Task type</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Score</i>
Oral exam	Listening test	Matching	30-35 mns	25
		Completion		
		Multiple Choice		
	Speaking test	Talk	18-23 mns	25
		Interview		
		Conversation between two candidates		
Written exam	Reading and Use of English test	Short-answer questions	75 mns	25
		Matching clauses to text		
		True/False statements		
		Banked gap-filling / Multiple choice gap-filling		
	Writing test	Letter	90 mns	25
		Composition		

Evaluation

The total score of the oral exam is calculated by adding the scores of the Listening test and the Speaking test.

The total score of the written exam is calculated by adding the scores of the Writing test and the Reading and Use of English test.

The oral or written exam will be judged successful on condition that candidates fulfil sixty percent (30 scores) of the attainable total score by achieving or surpassing a minimum of forty percent in each test.



DEXAM naptár

Események	Idő*
<i>DEXAM</i> téli tanfolyamok (szóbeli és írásbeli)	január
DEXAM teli vizsgaidőszak	január – február
<i>DEXAM Hétvégék</i> tavaszi tanfolyamok (szóbeli, írásbeli és komplex)	március – április
DEXAM tavaszi vizsgaidőszak	május – június
<i>DEXAM</i> nyári tanfolyamok (szóbeli és írásbeli)	augusztus
<i>DEXAM Hétvégék</i> őszi tanfolyamok (szóbeli, írásbeli és komplex)	szeptember – október
DEXAM őszi vizsgaidőszak	november – december

*A pontosított éves DEXAM naptár az előző év decemberétől olvasható honlapunkon:

www.dexam.hu

DEXAM HUMÁN- ÉS RÉALMODUL FELADATSOROK ANGOL NYELVBŐL
CD MELLÉKLETTEL ÉS MEGOLDÓKULCCSAL

KÖZÉPFOK (B2)

A könyvet az államilag elismert egy nyelvű angol DExam vizsgarendszer középfokú (B2) vizsgájára készülőknél ajánljuk. Az itt található feladattípusok és modulfeladatok megismerésével sikeresebben teljesíthetik a DExam nyelvvizsga követelményeit.

A DExam vizsga legfőbb sajátossága a modulválasztási lehetőség. A modulfeladatok a vizsgázók szűkebb vagy tágabb érdeklődési vagy szakterületéhez kötődnek, de tárgyi tudást nem mérnek. A humánmodult a társadalomtudományok és a művészetek iránt érdeklődőknek, a reálmodult a természettudományok és a technika iránt érdeklődőknek ajánljuk.

A könyv a négy vizsgarész – *Beszédértés, Beszédkézség, Írott szöveg értése és nyelvismeret, Íráskézség* – teljes humán- és reálmodul feladatsorát tartalmazza, így a középfokú (B2) DExam vizsgára készüők érdeklődésüknek megfelelő feladatsorral próbavizsgát is tehetnek.

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