

## C1

### I. feladat

#### Olvasáskészség 1.

Maximális pontszám: 20

#### Megoldás

1. Minek tekintik a szponzorok az egy nemzetközi nyelv létrehozása érdekében működő mozgalmat? (2 pont)
  - kompromisszum
  - a nagy és a kis nyelvek között
2. Milyen, nyelvtudásból fakadó hátrányokkal kell szembenézniük a kisebb nyelvet beszélőknek nemzetközi összejöveteleken? (5 pont)
  - esélytelen a nyelvük,
  - nem várhatják el (a nagy nyelvek beszélőitől), hogy kis nyelvet tanuljanak/nekik kell megtanulni a nagyobb nyelvet
  - ritkán érik el az anyanyelvük szintjét,
  - ezért nehezebb kifejtetni álláspontjukat
  - vagy szellemesen visszavágniuk
3. Miért javasolják a közvetítő nyelvet azok, akik nem törődnek bele a nagy nyelvek kizárólagosságába? (3 pont)
  - mert így egyenlő eséllyel indulna mindenki
  - mások is akadoznának a beszédben / keresnék a szavakat, kifejezéseket
  - rájönnének, hogy nemcsak az ő nyelvük van a világon
4. Mi a műnyelv érdeme, és az alapjai hogyan befolyásolják az elsajátítását? (3 pont)
  - semleges / senkinek nem az anyanyelve,
  - ugyan egyeseknek könnyebb, mint másoknak,
  - mindenkinek erőfeszítést kell tennie a megtanulására
5. Mivel érvelnek a műnyelvek ellenzői, és mit javasolnak? (3 pont)
  - (a műnyelvek) nem természetesek
  - nem egy hosszú fejlődés eredményeként jöttek létre,
  - élő nemzeti nyelvet / vm. nagy és fontos nyelvet javasolnak



6. Milyen további további hátrányai vannak bármely műnyelvnek? (2 pont)

- semlegességük megkérdőjelezhető
- sok közülük egymással verseng

7. Hogyan állnak hozzá a nemzetközi szervezetek a műnyelvekhez, és mit mutat a közvéleménykutatás? (2 pont)

- (a nemzetközi szervezetek) közömbösek
- a megkérdezettek  $\frac{3}{4}$ -e szeretné, ha a gyerekeket óvodás koruktól tanítanák egy nemzetközi nyelvre



**Megoldás**

First were the Baby Boomers, whose sheer numbers immediately \_\_\_\_ (0) \_\_\_\_ after World War II. Then came the Gen X-ers, who often get characterized by their scepticism and pessimistic views of the future. Now on the scene are the Millennials, the next generation to come of age and enter the workforce.

The nickname refers to individuals born roughly between 1982 and 2004, although different media sources and different countries vary the dates \_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_ . And this vocal and independent generation possesses qualities that set them well apart from their predecessors.

The 1980s demarcate a period of great change, the time when the first Millennials were born into the world.

How do these great global changes \_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_ characteristics that define this new generation? On the positive side, Millennials are extremely tech savvy. To place this into perspective, thirty somethings and above have had to learn all the gizmos the younger generation takes for granted. After all, high-tech gadgets \_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_ them since day one. They also \_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_ enormously creative and resourceful, perhaps because of all the experiences parents \_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_ as a means to produce well-rounded over-achievers.

However, on the negative side, Millennials are a generation that views themselves to be supremely important. They \_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_ to toe the line at work, and aren't married to the job. Traditional expectations of responsibilities in the workplace \_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_ . Many have expectations that bosses will \_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_ and schedule around personal lives.

Millennials look for versatility and flexibility in the workplace, and \_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_ a strong work-life balance in their jobs.

As the Millennials gain more experience in the workplace, these self-centered habits will likely change. Yet their presence \_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_ , and their views and expectations will influence and rewrite much of how the world works in the future.

- (A) tend to be (B) no longer prove true (C) translate into  
 (D) more than once (E) foisted on them (F) can't be ignored  
 (G) make concessions (H) to some extent (I) never content with (J) aren't content  
 (K) moulded life (L) strive for (M) have surrounded

<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>F</b>

## **II. feladat**

### **Íráskészség 1.**

#### **Megoldás**

Most of us say that honesty is the best policy, but how many of us live by this maxim? Others say that honesty is an outmoded policy, and that nice guys finish last. Of course, neither of these sayings provides us with the complete truth. Society would crumble without a certain level of honesty in every human relation, whether it be financial transaction, family relationships, friendship, or relations with our co-workers. On the other hand, it is not always possible, or even advisable, to tell the whole truth.

Personally, I like honest people, and I am honest in all my relationships whenever possible. However, there are some things that are just not anybody else's business, and I don't hesitate to conceal information about those from nosy people. Nor do I think it is wrong to tell a white lie to protect somebody's feelings.

Unfortunately, it is easier and easier to encounter lying and cheating for profit these days. If you have some repairs made on your house, then you will immediately see what I mean. It's hard to avoid a rip-off. And it is so in most spheres of activity, including politics, unfortunately. Luckily, none of my family or friends has ever double-crossed me, and I'd feel awful if they did. If I see that someone has been insincere, I always point it out to them in no uncertain terms.

Of course, it would be trying to live in a world of totally honest people. We would have to get used to people telling us when we looked awful, or when we were idiots. And perhaps our spouses telling us that they don't love us anymore. But there would be no locks on doors, and there would be no money; a promise would be enough.

**Vagy:**

## **II.**

Equality of the sexes is an important issue in today's society, a society in which the constitution enshrines equal rights for all, but in which, sadly, we cannot often attain this lofty goal.

Certainly, great strides have been made in the area of women's rights. Women have the right to vote, and, at least in theory, to hold any job. More and more women are becoming well educated. In fact, women do better in school. There are plenty of women doctors, and a growing number of women lawyers, for example.

Yet many women face tremendous discrimination at work, starting with the interview. It is always the same: a human resources manager is leery of hiring a woman for a career slot, out of fear that she will leave in a short time to have babies. Once the children arrive, it is more of the same: what will happen if her children are ill, and she has to be on sick leave all the time? Perhaps this is one of the reasons that all of the top positions seem to be reserved for men.

At home, the situation is even worse: the traditional roles of men and women remain unchanged. After a long day at the office, the wife is still expected to have dinner ready and on the table when the husband arrives with a hale and hearty "Honey, I'm home!" The number of hours worked daily by men pales in comparison with that of women if housework is also included. And yet she must still fit the mythic ideal of the modern woman: slim, trim, beautiful, fresh and mild.

I personally don't see why a woman can't take on any job she proves worthy of. There are



effective women pilots, soldiers, and presidents. Conversely, there is no reason a man cannot take on his fair share of the work at home; his wife has worked just as hard or harder at the office.

Filling the role of the ideal male is no piece of cake, either of course: successful, ambitious, quick-minded and wealthy. This is a bit easier to achieve, of course, if there is a subservient woman helping in the background.



### III. feladat

#### Közvetítés 1.

**Maximális pontszám: 15**

The opening ceremony of the Zaragoza Exhibition “Water and Sustainable Development” in Spain almost went up in smoke as a result of the flooded Ebro River. The incident also indicated that water has become a hot issue in the 21st century.

The international event attracted a lot of people, there were about seven million visitors in spite of the fact that a one-day adult ticket cost 35 euros.

It was awe-inspiring to see the different ways the presenters found to show water in scientific lectures as well as eye-catching displays. It was intriguing to see how water can be made potable in critical circumstances with the help of a water purifying method. At another place various water saving methods, which you could use in your own home, were explained.

The Hungarian pavilion, introducing thermal waters in spas, was the fifth most popular based on the number of visitors and the free hot paprika snacks surely added to its popularity.



## Közvetítés 2.

### Megoldás

#### A költő a tökéletes önmegvalósításra törekszik....

Egy bristoli költő(nő), aki kaszinóban felszolgáló/pincérkedik, megelégtel, hogy a tudományos életben és az üzleti világban tömegével szabadalmaztatják az emberi géneket, és úgy döntött, a világon elsőként szabadalmaztatja saját magát.

Ms MacLean kérvénye a GB00001800 sorszámot kapta a szabadalmi hivatalban. A hivatal ügyintézői/tisztviselői levélben közölték vele, hogy 130 font ellenében ellenőrzik, hogy a kérelem, megfelel-e a jogi előírásoknak, és valóban eredeti/egyedi találmányról van-e szó.

A szabadalmaztatáshoz a feltalálónak bizonyítania kell, hogy új és hasznos dolgról van szó.

Ms Mac Lean szerint ő mindkét követelménynek megfelel. „30 évi kemény munkámba került, hogy felfedezzem és megvalósítsam önmagam, és most szeretném megővni magam a jogtalan felhasználástól, legyen az genetikai, vagy bármilyen más jellegű.” Ms MacLean azt mondja, hogy már több cégtől is megkeresték /kapott ajánlatot. „A génjeim például orvosi kísérletekhez rendkívül hasznos célokra is felhasználhatók. Éppen ezért azt szeretném, hogy egyedül én magam rendelkezem a génállományom felett.”

A brit törvények szerint „nem szabadalmaztatható semmilyen állat- vagy növényfajta, sem állatok vagy növények létrehozását célzó biológiai folyamat, ha az nem mikrobiológiai folyamat vagy egy ilyen folyamat eredménye”.

Brain Caswell, a brit szabadalmi hivatal marketing igazgatója nem zárja ki annak a lehetőségét, hogy egy ügyesen megfogalmazott szabadalmi kérelem alapján akár egy ember is szabadalmaztatható.



