

ANGOL NYELV

EMELT SZINT

SZÓBELI VIZSGA II.

VIZSGÁZTATÓI PÉLDÁNY

A feladatsor három részből áll

1. A vizsgáztató társalgást kezdeményez a vizsgázóval.
2. A vizsgázó egy vitában vesz részt a vizsgáztatóval.
(A részfeladat tanulmányozására a vizsgázónak fél perc áll a rendelkezésére.)
3. A vizsgázó képek alapján önállóan beszél egy témáról. A téma kifejtése után a vizsgáztató még kiegészítő kérdéseket tehet fel.

(A részfeladat tanulmányozására fél perc áll rendelkezésre.)

A vizsga időtartama 20 perc

1. VIZSGAFELADAT – VIZSGÁZTATÓI PÉLDÁNYA

Bevezetés (nem értékeljük)

Mielőtt a tényleges szóbeli vizsga elkezdődik, egy rövid (kb. egy perces) bemelegítő beszélgetés szükséges.

VIZSGÁZTATÓ:

- Good morning! /Good afternoon! Do take a seat!
- Did you have to wait a long time?
- ...
- Is English your first foreign language?
- ...
- (If “no”:) Which other languages do you speak?
- ...
- What are you planning to do after the exam? **Or** Did you have something to eat before the exam?
- Now I am going to ask you a few questions. If you can’t understand me, I can repeat the question once. Let’s get started:

Tényleges vizsga (ettől a résztől értékeljük):

VIZSGÁZTATÓ:

Young people all over the world are bombarded with food adverts, 95% of which are for fast food and sugary soft drinks.

1. Do you think people can get addicted to junk food just like smoking? Give examples to prove your point.
2. Why is it dangerous to eat too much fatty and sugary food?
3. If you were responsible for the school canteen what kinds of foods and drinks would you ban and what new things would you introduce? Why?
4. In some countries the tobacco industry has already been restricted. What measures should be taken to do the same with the junk food companies?

2. VIZSGAFELADAT – VIZSGÁZTATÓI PÉLDÁNY

A VIZSGÁZÓ PÉLDÁNYA

We should ban growing tobacco.

You will have a conversation with your examiner about the above statement. Give your opinion and argue for or against the proposition. Your examiner will sometimes contradict you. React to the counter-arguments of your examiner too. You have 30 seconds to think your points over.

In the course of the conversation the examiner must contradict the candidate. To contradict the candidate you may use the following arguments.

For

- Smoking tobacco is extremely harmful to the smoker's health. Smokers are many times more likely to develop lung cancer than non-smokers and smoking can lead to other health problems like heart disease.
- Personal freedom is an important issue, but nicotine is an addictive drug. If you get addicted you become chemically dependent.
- Many smokers say that they want to give up smoking. If tobacco were banned legislation would make things easier for them.
- Dangerous electrical appliances are immediately taken off the market. Since tobacco products are potentially lethal, they should also be banned.
- If we are so anxious about the freedom of choice we should also think of non-smokers who can easily become passive smokers. Research shows that partners of smokers have an increased chance of developing lung cancer.
- The revenues gained from taxes on tobacco products far outweigh the health insurance expenses of treating ill smokers.

Against

- We should learn the lesson of the prohibition of alcohol in America in the 1920s. The banning of this widely used recreational drug only led to crime and corruption.
- One of the most important constitutional duties of a government is to protect the personal freedom of its citizens. Banning smoking would be intrusion into personal freedom.
- It is not the role of the government to protect citizens from the harmful effects of their own lifestyle decisions. Car racing and fatty foods are also dangerous and they are not banned.
- Smoking is a source of pleasure for many people. Its health risks are only fatal after many decades whereas dangerous electrical appliances pose immediate risk.
- It is true that smoke-filled environments can be unpleasant for non-smokers but people can find reasonable ways to restrict smoking in public places or to offer smoking rooms in offices.
- There is evidence that people start smoking through peer-pressure. The more of a 'forbidden fruit' cigarettes become, the more attractive they will be to teenagers.

3. VIZSGAFELADAT – VIZSGÁZTATÓI PÉLDÁNY

A vizsgáztató átadja a vizsgázónak a vizsgázó feladatlapját és az E.3.2 képet, amely hátizsákos fiatalokat és gazdag, elkényelmesedett turistákat ábrázol. A vizsgázó kb. fél percig készülhet.

A VIZSGÁZÓ PÉLDÁNYA

In one of the pictures you can see some back-packers in Sydney, in the other picture a tourist couple, who have just arrived in Tahiti. Compare and contrast the two pictures. When you have finished talking the examiner may ask some more questions.

Prompts for the interlocutor:

1. How do you think the back-packers have been preparing for their trip? And the couple?
(Segítő kérdések: How about finding the money, booking flights and accommodation, travel documents, luggage, finding out about the country?)
2. Tell us about a typical day of the couple on their tour! And the backpackers?
3. What do you think they will tell their friends about when they get home?
4. Who do you think will see more of the local culture? Why?
5. Which kind of tourism would you encourage more in your country? Why?
(Segítő kérdések: What about the money spent? What about the environment? What about the understanding between different cultures?)

THANK YOU. THIS IS THE END OF YOUR EXAMINATION.

Melléklet: E.3.2. kép

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