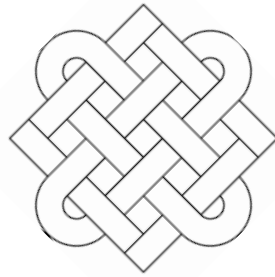


# Közigazgatási Szaknyelvi Vizsga



## Question Paper

### LISTENING

#### LEVEL B2

#### Set 1

**🕒 Time: 25-30 minutes**

- Answer every question.
- You may write on the Question Paper but make sure you write all your final answers on the Answer Sheet. You will have 5 minutes at the end of the test to do so.
- You will hear each recording twice.
- You must not speak to other candidates.
- You might not use a dictionary.



**TASK 1 – TAKING NOTES**

You will hear a recording about Justin Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister. You will have to complete some notes on what you hear. Do not write more than **THREE** words in one gap.

First, you will have 90 seconds to read the information. You will hear the recording twice. There is a 1-minute pause before the second listening.

 Please write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Trudeau's victory	put an end to (1) _____
After his father passed away, Trudeau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• became politically active</li> <li>• (2) _____ in Parliament</li> </ul>
Sceptics on Trudeau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• too young</li> <li>• inexperienced</li> </ul>
Stephen Harper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conservative PM</li> <li>• smooth economy</li> <li>• low taxes</li> <li>• (3) _____</li> <li>• counter-terrorism</li> </ul>
Trudeau's campaign promises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• finishing counter-terrorism operations in the Middle East</li> <li>• (4) _____ with Iran</li> <li>• (5) _____ from Syria</li> </ul>
Trudeau's actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stopped air strikes against ISIS</li> <li>• tripled ground forces</li> <li>• (6) _____ on Iran</li> <li>• accepted refugees</li> </ul>
Trudeau strongly opposed	(7) _____ on immigration
Trudeau's view on diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• immigrants are welcome irrespective of (8) _____</li> <li>• Muslim Canadians are (9) _____ of the community</li> </ul>
Domestic promises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raise taxes on the rich</li> <li>• invest into (10) _____</li> <li>• legalise marijuana</li> <li>• aggressive climate policy</li> </ul>

**TASK 2 – MULTIPLE-CHOICE**

**You will hear a presentation about the US Constitution. You will have to choose the correct answer for questions 11-20.**

**First, you will have 90 seconds to read the questions. You will hear the recording twice. There is a 1-minute pause before the second listening.**

 **Please write your answers on the Answer Sheet.**

- 11. Why was the Constitution made difficult to change?**
- to establish a unified country
  - to assure amendments are undone
  - to institute a stable government
- 12. What is the first step of initiating an amendment?**
- approval by the majority of states
  - the consent of the lower house
  - organising a national convention
- 13. How can an amendment be ratified?**
- indirectly by voters
  - directly by each state
  - directly on a convention
- 14. What is the consequence of high thresholds?**
- the Constitution is quite reliable
  - other democracies are fairly static
  - the last amendment was passed in 1992
- 15. Why did the Bill of Rights pass easily?**
- to settle some disagreements
  - to popularize some freedoms
  - to ensure the right to a fair trial
- 16. Why has the first amendment proposed never passed?**
- due to the representatives assigned
  - due to the growing number of states
  - due to the increased three-quarter mark
- 17. Which proposal is widely favoured?**
- dishonouring national symbols
  - regulating legislative activity
  - revoking the Second Amendment
- 18. Why are suggested amendments unlikely to pass?**
- the Civil War divided the country politically
  - general agreement is hard to come to
  - they would strictly limit congressional terms
- 19. How could the Constitution be amended easily?**
- by dropping the limits
  - by proposing a ratification
  - by requiring a threshold
- 20. How is the Constitution modernized?**
- by appointing justices for life
  - by expanding the Supreme Court
  - by allowing wider interpretation

**Now you will have 5 minutes to write your final answers on the Answer Sheet.**

# NEMZETI KÖZSZOLGÁLATI EGYETEM

Államtudományi és Közigazgatási Kar  
Közigazgatási Szaknyelvi Vizsgaközpont

## Közigazgatási Szaknyelvi Vizsga

# ANSWER SHEET

**B2 Listening /Sample Test /Set 1 Candidate ID:** \_\_\_\_\_

- In Task 1 write your answers in the correct box.
- In Task 2 mark your answers with an  in the appropriate box.
- Do not make any corrections on the Answer Sheet.
- Never mark more than one box.

TASK 1 – TAKING NOTES	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

TASK 2 – MULTIPLE – CHOICE			
Question	Your Answer		
	A	B	C
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



# Key

## Listening B2/Set 1

1.	conservative rule
2.	won a seat/ a seat
3.	robust foreign policy
4.	restore ties/connections/relationship/relations
5.	bring/take in/accept (25000) refugees
6.	lifted sanctions
7.	Trump's executive order
8.	faith
9.	valued members
10.	public infrastructure
11.	A
12.	C
13.	A
14.	C
15.	A
16.	B
17.	C
18.	B
19.	A
20.	C

**Note:**

Other answers might be acceptable provided that they have been approved by the Committee of Examiners.

**Script 1 (Task 1)****Who is Justin Trudeau?**

Justin Trudeau is a relatively new face in Canadian politics. But one with a very popular last name. With a stunning victory in Canada's general election, Trudeau ended a decade of conservative rule in Canada.

He was born in 1971 while his father, Pierre Trudeau, was Prime Minister. His popularity was so great it was dubbed "Trudeaumania". He was even compared to John F. Kennedy. When Justin delivered a powerful eulogy at his father's funeral, it sparked talk of a political dynasty.

The former school teacher took his time getting into politics, trying his hand in acting, charity boxing, even coaching bungee jumpers. But after his father's death he became more politically active, winning a seat in Parliament in 2008. Sceptics said he was too young and inexperienced to become Prime Minister, but by all accounts he ran a very impressive campaign, sweeping the liberals to victory.

For years the conservative Prime Minister Stephen Harper had the economy running relatively smoothly. He kept taxes low and ran a very robust foreign policy, aimed at taking on terrorists. By contrast, during the campaign, Trudeau was promising to pull out of counter-terrorism operations in the Middle East, restore ties with Iran and he also wanted to bring 25 thousand Syrian refugees to Canada.

Under Trudeau, Canada ceased air strikes against ISIS, but he tripled the number of Canadian ground forces. He has lifted sanctions on Iran. Since November 2015, Trudeau has welcomed 40081 Syrian refugees to Canada. Trudeau has spoken out against President Trump's executive order on immigration: „To those fleeing persecution, terror and war, Canadians will welcome you, regardless of your faith. Diversity is our strength.”

„Muslim Canadians are valued members of every community and wherever they live they deserve to feel welcomed and safe. They are home here.”

Back home, the father of three intends to raise taxes on the wealthy and double spending on public infrastructure. He also plans to legalize marijuana and push a very aggressive climate change agenda. Trudeau has shown he has the star power of his father. Now he has to prove that he has the political chops and ride this new wave of Trudeaumania into opportunities for Canada.

<http://money.cnn.com/video/news/2017/07/26/who-is-justin-trudeau.cnnmoney/index.html>

**Script 2 (Task 2)****Why is the US Constitution so hard to amend?**

When it was ratified in 1789, the U.S. Constitution didn't just institute a government by the people. It provided a way for the people to alter the constitution itself. And yet, of the nearly 11,000 amendments proposed in the centuries since, as of 2016, only 27 have succeeded. So what is it that makes the Constitution so hard to change? In short, its creators. The founders of the United States were trying to create a unified country from thirteen different colonies, which needed assurance that their agreements couldn't be easily undone. So here's what they decided. For an amendment to even be proposed, it must receive a two-thirds vote of approval in both houses of Congress, or a request from two-thirds of state legislatures to call a national convention, and that's just the first step. To actually change the Constitution, the amendment must be ratified by three-quarters of all states. To do this, each state can either have its legislature vote on the amendment, or it can hold a separate ratification convention with delegates elected by voters. The result of such high thresholds is that, today, the American Constitution is quite static. Most other democracies pass amendments every couple of years. The U.S., on the other hand, hasn't passed one since 1992. At this point, you may wonder how any amendments managed to pass at all. The first ten, known as the Bill of Rights, includes some of America's most well-known freedoms, such as the freedom of speech, and the right to a fair trial. These were passed all at once to resolve some conflicts from the original Constitutional Convention. Years later, the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery, as well as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, were only passed after a bloody civil war. Ratifying amendments has also become harder as the country has grown larger and more diverse. The first ever proposed amendment, a formula to assign congressional representatives, was on the verge of ratification in the 1790s. However, as more and more states joined the union, the number needed to reach the three-quarter mark increased as well, leaving it unratified to this day. Today, there are many suggested amendments, including outlawing the burning of the flag, limiting congressional terms, or even repealing the Second Amendment. While many enjoy strong support, their likelihood of passing is slim. Americans today are the most politically polarized since the Civil War, making it nearly impossible to reach a broad consensus. In fact, the late Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia once calculated that due to America's representative system of government, it could take as little as 2% of the total population to block an amendment. Of course, the simplest solution would be to make the Constitution easier to amend by lowering the thresholds required for proposal and ratification. That, however, would require its own amendment. Instead, historical progress has mainly come from the U.S. Supreme Court, which has expanded its interpretation of existing constitutional laws to keep up with the times. Considering that Supreme Court justices are unelected and serve for life once appointed, this is far from the most democratic option.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FwREAW4SIVY>