NEMZETI KÖZSZOLGÁLATI EGYETEM
Államtudományi és Közigazgatási Kar
Közigazgatási Szaknyelvi Vizsgaközpont

Közigazgatási Szaknyelvi Vizsga

Question Paper

READING

LEVEL B1

Set 1

Time: 45 minutes

- Answer every question.
- Write your answers on the answer sheet.
- You must not speak to other candidates.
- Use a black or blue pen.
- You must not use a dictionary.

SAMPLE TEST

TASK 1 – FIND THE INFORMATION

Read the text below and match the statements with the right paragraphs.

There are more than one statements to each paragraph. ONE STATEMENT does not fit anywhere, do not mark this on the Answer Sheet.

Please write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

STATEMENTS

1. The constitution is based on the laws of another country.
2. They are creating a system of basic laws and rights now.
3. The citizens decided that they did not want to have a prime minister.
4. People need to accept the constitution before it becomes official.
5. A far-right politician cannot be an MP.
6. The constitution was built on a written agreement.
7. They added some laws from another country to their constitution.
8. Executive power is in the hand of the leader of the majority party.
9. The constitution ended the legislative power of another country.
10. The legislative body proposed to create a written constitution.
11. The supreme law cancelled the office of the head of government.

Constitutions Around the World

A - CANADA

Canada is a constitutional monarchy. The Constitution of Canada is not one document, but a lot of different ones. It is a combination of the written acts and unwritten agreements. Modern Canada was born in 1867 when British colonies formed a confederation under British rule, the British North America Act. It was a British law, so only the British parliament could change it. In the 1980s, the Canadian government turned the BNA Act into a Canadian law. Now it could only be changed by the government of Canada. In 1982 the Constitution Act took away Britain's law-making powers over Canada.

B - ANGOLA

Portugal granted independence to its former colony in 1975. The constitution of 1975 created a one-party state headed by a president. He was also chairman of his party. The country's new constitution was published in 2010. It terminated the post of prime minister, added the position of vice president, and made the role of the president more powerful. It also removed the direct election of the president. Now the leader of the party with the largest share of the vote in the elections is the president. The president is limited to two five-year terms. Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly. Its members are elected to four-year terms.

C - TURKEY

The constitution was approved by national referendum in 1982. The main legislative body is the Grand National Assembly. It is elected for a five-year term. Members are chosen by proportional representation based on political parties. There are some rules: extremist parties are not allowed, and parties that get less than 10 percent of the national vote cannot be represented in the parliament. Executive power was first shared between the prime minister as head of government and the president as head of state, but a referendum in 2017 cancelled the office of prime minister and increased the role of president.

D - ISRAEL

Israel has no written constitution. They have tried to draft the formal document since 1948. Since then, Israel has created a system of basic laws and rights, which have semi-constitutional status. A special Committee of the Israeli National Assembly, the Knesset, started the Constitution by Broad Consensus Project, which aims to write a constitution for the State of Israel. The Committee has been meeting weekly since May 2003. The proposed constitution will be brought to the Knesset and the people for revision and ratification.

E - NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand's constitution is not found in one document. Instead, it has a number of sources, for example, important pieces of legislation, legal documents, common law and formal agreements. New Zealand's uncodified constitution is based on the Treaty of Waitangi. It is a founding document of government in New Zealand. The Constitution Act 1986 is a key formal statement of New Zealand's system of government. The Act recognises the Queen as the Head of State of New Zealand and the Governor-General as her representative. Some British laws have been included into New Zealand law.

word count: 506

http://www.thecanadaguide.com/government/the-constitution/
https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/countries-with-uncodified-constitutions.html
https://www.britannica.com/place/Angola/Government-and-society
https://www.britannica.com/place/Turkey/Constitution
https://main.knesset.gov.il/EN/activity/Pages/BasicLaws.aspx
https://knesset.gov.il/constitution/ConstIntro_eng.htm
https://gg.govt.nz/office-governor-general/roles-and-functions-governor-general/constitutional-role/constitution/constitution

TASK 2 - MULTIPLE-CHOICE

Read the following text and answer the multiple-choice questions. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

Please write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Pakistani legislator kicked out of assembly

On April 29, staff and fellow members of the assembly criticised Mahjabeen Sheran for bringing her seven-month-old son, who was sick and could not be left at home, to the chamber for a session.

Sheran is a legislator from Balochistan's Kech district and became a member of the assembly in 2018 on a reserved seat for women. She said it was the "worst" situation for her when she had to choose between taking care of her son and attending work.

"I felt embarrassed because some men in the session were making jokes about me bringing my son. At that point, I looked for someone to stand up for me and support me, but no one did," she said.

Several times in the past, Sheran had requested the assembly's secretary for a spare room to turn it into a kindergarten facility. He said no again and again. The legislator is now looking for support from political leaders and activists to create kindergarten facilities in government offices and assemblies. She said she would also propose a bill to allow mothers to bring babies to the assemblies and "to share the experiences of working mothers with men".

A kindergarten centre was opened in Parliament House in Pakistan's capital city Islamabad two years ago.

"How can a country succeed when the most important part of the society (women) are treated this way? Such cases hold back women of this country from succeeding and being independent," said Mumtaz Mughal, the regional director of Aurat Foundation, a non-profit organisation that works on women's rights and gender equality.

"The fact that Mahjabeen Sheran had to leave the session tells us about the patriarchal thinking in our society and we have a lot of work to do in order to change that."

Sheran said she had seen women lawyers, activists and politicians who took their children to work if they had to. She said she was disappointed that bringing children to the assembly in Pakistan was against the law.

In a similar case, members of the Kumamoto City Assembly criticised a Japanese politician, Yuka Ogata, because she brought her baby to a council session. She said that she wanted to show the difficulties when women have careers and raise children at the same time. In 2018, New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern made history when she attended the United Nations General Assembly together with her newly-born baby.

Back in Pakistan, Sheran's case went viral on social media, and received support from people from across the country.

"People from all over the country were contacting me to express their support for me and my campaign," she said. "We must respect those women who work and also take care of their household. It is not easy and we face challenges on a daily basis."

word count: 470

https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/05/pakistani-legislator-kicked-assembly-bringing-son-190522064546216.html

12. In 2018 Sheran…

a. gave birth to her son.
b. reserved a seat in the assembly.
c. got a seat in the assembly.
d. was the first woman in the assembly.

13. When men made jokes about Sheran…

a. nobody defended her.
b. no one stood up in the assembly.
c. everyone was embarrassed.
d. no one looked at her.

14. Sheran asked the secretary of the assembly

a. if she could bring her child to the assembly.
b. for a room for herself and her child.
c. to build a kindergarten nearby.
d. for a place where children could stay.

15. What does Sheran want now?

a. Activists who can build kindergartens.
b. Supporters for political leaders and activists.
c. A place for children in government institutions.
d. Political leaders who support her in the assembly.

16. As a result of her proposal…

a. men would share work with women.
b. babies would be allowed in the assemblies.
c. working mothers would get more experience.
d. mothers would share their kindergarten facilities.

17. What does Sheran's case say to other women?

a. The country will not succeed without women.
b. Women cannot depend on organizations.
c. Women are not important in society.
d. A woman cannot become successful.

18. What is the result of patriarchal thinking in Pakistan?

a. Sheran was sent out of the assembly.
b. Women have to work a lot.
c. Sheran had to bring her son to work.
d. Women have to change their work.

19. What made Sheran sad?

a. She could not take her son to the assembly.
b. She had to do something that was illegal.
c. Politicians had to take their children to work.
d. She had seen female lawyers at work.

20. What happened in the Japanese case?

a. A Japanese politician criticised the assembly.
b. Yuka Ogata could not have a career and a family together.
c. A female assembly member took her child to a session.
d. Yuka Ogata talked about her career and children.

21. People in Pakistan…

a. agree with Sheran and want to help her.
b. started an online campaign for Sheran.
c. show respect for working women.
d. have very difficult daily lives.

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ANSWER SHEET

B1 Reading /Sample Test /Set 1 **Candidate ID:_____**

SAMPLE TEST

- Mark your answer with an ☒ in the appropriate box.
- Do not make any corrections on the Answer Sheet.
- Never mark more than one box.
- In Task 1, **ONE STATEMENT** does not fit anywhere, do not mark this on the Answer Sheet.

TASK 1 – FIND THE INFORMATION

Question	Your Answer				
	A	B	C	D	E
1.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

TASK 2 - MULTIPLE-CHOICE

Question	Your Answer			
	A	B	C	D
12.	☐	☐	☐	☐
13.	☐	☐	☐	☐
14.	☐	☐	☐	☐
15.	☐	☐	☐	☐
16.	☐	☐	☐	☐
17.	☐	☐	☐	☐
18.	☐	☐	☐	☐
19.	☐	☐	☐	☐
20.	☐	☐	☐	☐
21.	☐	☐	☐	☐

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Key

Reading B1 /Set 1

1.	A
2.	--
3.	C
4.	D
5.	C
6.	E
7.	E
8.	B
9.	A
10.	D
11.	B
12.	C
13.	A
14.	D
15.	C
16.	B
17.	D
18.	A
19.	A
20.	C
21.	A

SAMPLE TEST