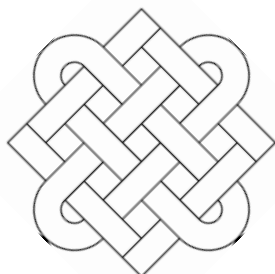


Közigazgatási Szaknyelvi Vizsga



Question Paper

READING LEVEL C1

Set 2

 **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.



TASK 1 – 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.

Bangladesh: Election Abuses Need Independent Probe

An independent and impartial commission should investigate the serious allegations of abuses in the Bangladesh elections, Human Rights Watch said today. The allegations include attacks on opposition party members, voter intimidation, vote rigging, and partisan behavior by election officials in the pre-election period and on election day.

After a campaign marred by violence, mass arrests of the opposition, and a crackdown on free speech, the election commission announced that the ruling Awami League won the December 30, 2018 election, returning Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to a third consecutive term, with the ruling party winning 288 of the 298 parliamentary seats contested. The prime minister said the election was “free and fair,” while the opposition described the election as “farcical.”

“The pre-election period was characterized by violence and intimidation against the opposition, attacks on opposition campaign events, and the misuse of laws to limit free speech,” said Brad Adams, Asia director at Human Rights Watch. “Reports of ballot stuffing, intimidation of voters, and ruling party control of voting locations on election day mean that an independent and impartial commission should be formed to determine the extent of the violations.”

Thousands of opposition supporters were arrested before the election, and journalists described having to censor their reporting for fear of arrest and violence. The Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission required all telecommunication operators to shut down 3G and 4G internet services ahead of the election, preventing communication and information sharing. At least 17 people were killed in violence related to the voting on election day.

Opposition parties, journalists, and voters alleged serious irregularities including ballot stuffing, voters being denied access to polling places, ruling party activists occupying polling places and casting ballots in the place of voters, electoral officials and the police behaving in a partisan manner, and violations of voter privacy in an atmosphere of blatant intimidation. The opposition Bangladesh National Party (BNP) said its polling agents were denied access in 221 constituencies. Chief Election Commissioner Nurul Huda characterized the reports of electoral violations on polling day as “stray incidents.” Police chief Javed Patwari described the atmosphere as “peaceful.”

Disturbing allegations continue to emerge. Nine people were arrested after a mother of four in Noakhali said she was gang raped because she cast her vote for the opposition. Families held a news conference demanding the safe return of four university students who have not been seen after they were detained in Dhaka on December 29, allegedly by plain clothes security forces. They were finally produced in court on January 2.

Instead of investigating irregularities, Bangladesh authorities arrested journalists for their reporting. On January 1, 2019, plain clothes police officers arrested Hedait Hossain Molla, a

Khulna-based correspondent for the *Dhaka Tribune*, *Bangla Tribune*, and *Probaho*. Hossain Molla had reported the total number of votes cast in the Khulna-1 constituency was higher than the total number of actual eligible voters. Journalist Rashidul Islam was also named in the case. The two journalists are accused under the draconian Digital Security Act, which criminalizes peaceful speech and places undue restrictions on investigative journalism.

Internationally recognized election monitors and foreign journalists were largely banned from the country. Nevertheless, a BBC journalist in Chittagong captured images of what appear to be stuffed ballot boxes before the polls opened. Other media reported that in some constituencies, in defiance of the rules, polling places closed for lunch in a clear attempt to suppress turnout. Voters in various parts of the country told the media they had been turned away by officials or were joined in the voting booth by ruling party activists, who voted on their behalf. A large number of similar accounts by journalists and other witnesses have emerged from across Bangladesh.

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/01/02/bangladesh-election-abuses-need-independent-probe>

word count: 619

1. Allegations of abuses in the Bangladesh elections include _____

- A. pressuring voters and gerrymandering.
- B. election officials' biased meddling.
- C. assault of opposition activists.
- D. all of the above.

2. The election was considered _____

- A. ludicrous by the opposition.
- B. partisan by the prime minister.
- C. unobstructed by both sides.
- D. controversial by the officials.

3. Human Rights Watch found that _____

- A. the opposition had contravened.
- B. opposition's rights had been infringed.
- C. the pre-election period had been tedious.
- D. campaign events had been recorded.

4. A non-partisan board is supposed to _____

- A. reveal ballot fraud.
- B. curb arbitrary measures.
- C. impede intimidation.
- D. verify the degree of breach.

5. On election day, law enforcement personnel _____

- A. overlooked the violations.
- B. secretly threatened voters.
- C. committed ballot stuffing.
- D. reacted unexpectedly.

6. Opposition polling agents _____

- A. were granted unimpeded access.
- B. were barred from precincts.
- C. encountered stray incidents.
- D. witnessed a charged atmosphere.

7. There was a case of _____

- A. security forces' arbitrary detention.
- B. prosecution against gang-rapists.
- C. university students being confined.
- D. families insisting a court procedure.

8. Investigation of the irregularities resulted in _____

- A. retaliation.
- B. rebuttal.
- C. torment.
- D. upheaval.

9. Investigative journalism in Bangladesh is _____

- A. heavy-handed.
- B. hampered.
- C. condemned.
- D. criminalized.

10. Election scrutiny _____

- A. suppressed balloting.
- B. was justified.
- C. refuted accusations.
- D. was restrained.

TASK 2 – GAP FILLING

Read the following text. Parts of some sentences have been removed. Choose the most suitable part from the list for each gap in the text. There are **TWO EXTRA** parts that you do not need to use.



Please write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

- A. all about inequality and exclusion
- B. the patterns of poverty and exclusion
- C. whereas tackling such major social issues
- D. but for poor rural ones
- E. that are the sources of income differences
- F. the goal that is most off track
- G. creating incentives for governments
- H. amid all the chatter about inequality
- I. the wealthy middle-class women
- J. among sources of income inequality
- K. what divides as well as what unites people
- L. based on ethnicity, race or gender

Gender is just one of many inequalities that generate poverty and exclusion

We do not lose points on gender if we admit that class, race and ethnicity also have a role in creating inequality.

Much of the talk at these events is about inequality. It is widely recognised that the MDGs (millennium development goals), by focusing on targets that are about average attainment, have done little to tackle all kinds of social inequalities. If your aim is just to halve the percentage of the population who live on less than \$1 a day, for example, you can do that and exclude whole communities who face discrimination 11) _____. It is even possible to reach the target if significant proportions of the population are getting worse off.

12) _____, gender voices have been strangely silent so far. Partly, this might be because, as usual with high-level policy debates, there are not many women in the conversation.

Gender is just one of a multiplicity of inequalities that combine to form 13) _____ that we see in the world today. Other inequalities are also hugely significant. In Vietnam, for example, only 7% of ethnic minority households have access to improved sanitation, while the figure for the majority Kinh and Chinese groups is 43%.

Even maternal mortality, 14) _____, presents a more complex picture than simple lack of care for women in health systems. In India, more than 90% of rich urban women have a skilled attendant with them when they give birth, 15) _____ the figure is less than 20%.

Given this picture, what can be said about gender and a post-2015 agreement? It needs new thinking and new action.

First, it is time for a wider debate. Too often policy ideas about inequality are dominated either by a focus on income inequalities, which tends to assume that everyone is the same apart from some randomly distributed differences in income. They miss out the ethnicity, geography or gender 16) _____. Or stances are held sway by lobbies for different groups like disabled people or ethnic minorities. The post-2015 debate is a chance to join forces, change the conversation, and make it 17) _____ as the source of poverty and the problem to be tackled.

Second, and contradictorily, it is time to prise apart some cherished categories. There are certain things that all women have in common, of course. But poor and excluded women probably have more in common with the poor and excluded men they live with than with 18) _____ who run things. There is no shame in admitting this. We do not lose points on gender if we admit that class, race and ethnicity also have a role, sometimes the primary one, in creating inequalities and exclusion. The new conversation has to be honest about 19) _____.

What type of agreement might follow from this thinking? In the past, advocacy and policy on inequality has tended to focus on identifying and working on behalf of a specific group who suffer a particular discrimination. But for something as broad as a post-2015 agreement, that just won't work. It is not about making an agreement that works "for women" or "for ethnic minorities", but about 20) _____ to identify and tackle a range of inequalities.

That is ambitious, but it is worth the effort of rising to the challenge. This is a big opportunity to institutionalise a more accurate and mature understanding of inequalities into development policy and, let's hope, to change people's lives for the better.

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/poverty-matters/2012/mar/09/gender-inequality-poverty-exclusion>

word count: 625

NEMZETI KÖZSZOLGÁLATI EGYETEM

Államtudományi és Közigazgatási Kar
Közigazgatási Szaknyelvi Vizsgaközpont

Közigazgatási Szaknyelvi Vizsga

ANSWER SHEET

C1 Reading /Sample Test /Set 2

Candidate ID: _____

- Mark your answer with an ☐ in the appropriate box.
- Do not make any corrections on the Answer Sheet.
- Never mark more than one box.

TASK 1 – MULTIPLE - CHOICE				
Question	Your Answer			
	A	B	C	D
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TASK 2 – GAP FILLING													
Question	Your Answer												
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
20.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



NEMZETI KÖZSZOLGÁLATI EGYETEM

Államtudományi és Közigazgatási Kar
Közigazgatási Szaknyelvi Vizsgaközpont

Key

Reading C1 /Set 2

1.	D
2.	A
3.	B
4.	D
5.	A
6.	B
7.	C
8.	A
9.	B
10.	D
11.	L
12.	H
13.	B
14.	F
15.	D
16.	E
17.	A
18.	I
19.	K
20.	G

