



IKI nemzetközi tanulmányok szaknyelvi vizsga

ANGOL B2

Írásbeli mintafeladatsor

Reading comprehension 1

Read the text below and for each numbered space (1-10) choose the correct option (A, B, C). Write the letter of the answer in the table as shown in the example.

About 1.1 billion people live in **(0)** ... developed countries (LDCs), which face serious development challenges.

The LDC group grew from a(n) **(1)** ... 25 countries in 1971 to a peak of 52 in 1991 and stands at 46 today. Only six countries have managed to graduate from the category.

"The vulnerabilities of LDCs have evolved since the UN created the category five decades ago, but they continue to face major **(2)** ... that block their sustainable development," said Paul Akiwumi, UNCTAD's director for Africa and LDCs.

Rising debt

Even before the COVID-19 **(3)** ..., UNCTAD warned about the climbing debt burden of LDCs, which threatens their ability to provide basic services, **(4)** ... health care and education.

Their debts have not only grown but also become costlier and riskier. Between 2011 and 2019, LDCs' debt service more than tripled to \$33 billion, which represents between 5% and 13% of the value of their exports.

COVID-19 has worsened the situation, with LDCs' debt repayments set to hit \$43 billion in 2022.

Such a burden will **(5)** ... their COVID-19 recovery efforts and drain the public **(6)** ... needed to fight poverty and invest in essential infrastructure, such as roads and hospitals.

Energy poverty

UNCTAD calculations show that more than half of the people in LDCs still **(7)** ... access to electricity in 2019. About 570 million men, women and children in these countries don't have light at night for reading and aren't able to charge a mobile phone.

The situation is worse in **(8)** ... areas, with about two thirds of the population (458 million people) living without electricity.

And where electricity is available, such as in large cities, access is often **(9)**

Access to energy matters now more than ever as LDCs try to recover from the COVID-19 crisis. For example, without **(10)** ... electricity, hospitals can't refrigerate vaccines. This hampers vaccine roll-out efforts.

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|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0. A LEAST | B LESS | C LITTLE |
| 1. A FINAL | B SUBSEQUENT | C INITIAL |
| 2. A OBSTACLES | B RESOURCES | C OPPORTUNITIES |
| 3. A QUARANTINE | B PANDEMIC | C INFECTION |
| 4. A IN ADDITION TO | B SUCH AS | C AS WELL AS |
| 5. A JEOPARDIZE | B AUTHORIZE | C EUTHANIZE |
| 6. A COSTS | B FUNDS | C BASE |
| 7. A FAILED | B MISSED | C LACKED |
| 8. A URBAN | B RUSTIC | C RURAL |
| 9. A UNRELIABLE | B IRRESPONSIBLE | C IMPROBABLE |
| 10. A STABLE | B GREEN | C OFF-PEAK |

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										

Reading comprehension 2

Read the following text and then answer the questions briefly.

Mongolia's Cultural Diplomacy Brings New Deals With Fulham FC, BBC

Two new partnerships with a London-based Premier League football club and the British Broadcasting Corporation highlight Ulaanbaatar's multi-pillared approach to promoting cultural diplomacy in a bid to increase economic diversity and tourism.

In recent years, the United Kingdom and Mongolia have paid close attention to cultural relations. Cooperation took a new step forward in June when Mongolia announced its partnership with the Fulham Football Club, the oldest team in London. The collaboration entails sporting events, national branding, and aims to increase tourism.

The partnership includes a year-long promotion of GoMongolia, a national tourism brand. Fulham FC's CEO, Alistair Mackintosh, expressed enthusiasm for the collaboration, highlighting plans to feature the GoMongolia brand on training kits.

Further enhancing these initiatives, the BBC is partnering with Mongolia to showcase the country's tourism industry. The BBC launched "Meet Modern Mongolia," a travelog to highlight Mongolia's modern culture coupled with nomadic traditions. The BBC will stream documentaries, cultural events, and festivities to foster and increase Mongolia's visibility to businesses, tourists, and investors.

Previously the BBC partnered with Mongolian news site Gogo.mn to implement the 50:50 Equality Project, designed to increase women's representation in the media.

In order to diversify Mongolia's mining-dependent economy, the government and the private sector are required to think outside the box. Social media is also playing a big part in Mongolia's efforts to attract more tourists. Mongolia's Ministry of Culture has utilized social media to promote and showcase cultural activities, national museums, domestic and international events.

From an economic perspective, Mongolia's recent partnerships with Fulham FC and the BBC can help catalyse a new turn in Mongolia's cultural diplomacy and soft power.

1. How do Ulaanbaatar's new partnerships with Fulham FC and the BBC reflect its cultural diplomacy efforts? (1)
2. List 2 examples of the partnership between Fulham Sc and Mongolia. (2)
3. How will Fulham FC promote Gomongolia? (1)
4. How is the BBC helping to promote Mongolia's culture and tourism? Mention 2 examples. (2)
5. What was the primary focus of the previous partnership between the BBC and the Mongolian news site Gogo.mn? (1)
6. What must the government and private sector do to reduce Mongolia's reliance on a single industry? (1)
7. What role does the social media play in Mongolia's efforts to attract more tourists? (1)
8. How can Mongolia's new collaborations with Fulham FC and the BBC impact its international influence and cultural outreach? (1)

Reading comprehension 2

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Writing

Read the following passage and write your opinion on the topic in 180-240 words based on the given criteria.

Venezuela: Brutal Crackdown on Protesters, Voters

Following Venezuela's July 2024 presidential election, Nicolás Maduro was controversially re-elected, sparking mass protests across the country. Human Rights Watch reports widespread human rights abuses committed by Venezuelan authorities and pro-government armed groups against protesters, opposition figures, and critics. These include killings, arbitrary arrests, and harassment, particularly in low-income areas. International observers, including the United Nations and the Carter Center, criticized the election for a lack of transparency, noting irregularities in the vote count. Many governments and organizations are urging for accountability, independent verification of the results, and respect for human rights in Venezuela.

- What can international aid organisations do to human rights victims?
- Why are there usually more human rights cases in the lower classes?
- How much can the EU interfere in matters outside Europe?

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Writing

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