

Azonosító: _____



Idegennyelvi
Kommunikációs
Intézet



Intézményi IKI Nyelvi Vizsga

2013.

Nyelv: Angol

Fok: Középfok

Vizsgázó Neve: _____

1. Feladat: Olvasáskészséget mérő feladat – 20 pont

Olvassa el a szöveget és válaszoljon magyarul a kérdésekre!

Tax sugary drinks to boost child health, says report

Sugary drinks should be subject to a new tax, which could add 20p a litre to their price with the proceeds going towards child health, a report says. The report by food and farming charity Sustain says the government could raise £1bn a year from a duty on sugary drinks to pay for free school meals.

The tax would also help save lives by cutting consumption of sugary drinks, according to the report, which has been backed by more than 60 organisations. Sugary drinks are mini health time bombs, contributing to dental diseases, obesity and a host of life-threatening illnesses.

The Sustain chairman, Mike Rayner, added: "Just as we use fiscal measures to discourage drinking and smoking and help prevent people from dying early, there is now lots of evidence that the same approach would work for food. Our obesity epidemic causes debilitating illness, life-threatening diseases and misery for millions of people. It is high time the government did something effective about this problem."

Gavin Partington, the director general of the British Soft Drinks Association, said: "Obesity is a serious and complex problem, but a tax on soft drinks, which contribute just 2% of the total calories in the average diet, will not help solve it. Over the last 10 years, the consumption of soft drinks containing added sugar has fallen by 9% while the incidence of obesity has increased by 15%. We all recognise our industry has a role to play in the fight against obesity, which is why soft drinks companies have already taken action to ensure they are playing their part: 61% of soft drinks now contain no added sugar and we have seen soft drinks companies reducing the sugar content in their products and introducing smaller packs."

1. Milyen adó bevezetését javasolja a Sustain non-profit szervezet?

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2. Mi a javaslatuk az adóból befolyó pénz felhasználására?

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3. Milyen betegségeket említ a cikk, amelyek a cukrozott italok fogyasztásához köthetőek?

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4. Kinek a képviselőjében szólal meg Gavin Partington?

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5. Mi Gavin Partington véleménye a javasolt adóról?

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6. Hogyan változott a cukros üdítők fogyasztása, illetve az elhízás mértéke az elmúlt tíz évben?

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7. Milyen lépéseket tettek eddig az üdítőital-gyártók az elhízás ellen?

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2. Feladat: Interaktív szövegértés – 10 pont

Olvassa el a szöveget és oldja meg a feladatokat angolul!

IN SEARCH OF GOOD ENGLISH FOOD

How come it is so difficult to find English food in England? In Greece you eat Greek food, in France French food, in Italy Italian food, but in England, in any High Street in the land, it is easier to find Indian and Chinese restaurants than English ones. In London you can eat Thai, Portuguese, Turkish, Lebanese, Russian, Polish, Swiss, Swedish, Spanish, and Italian - but where are the English restaurants?

It is not only in restaurants that foreign dishes are replacing traditional British food. In every supermarket sales of pasta, pizza and poppadoms are booming. Why has this happened? What is wrong with the cooks of Britain that they prefer cooking pasta to potatoes? Why do the British choose to eat lasagne instead of shepherd's pie? Why do they now like cooking in wine and olive oil? But perhaps it is a good thing. After all, this is the beginning of the 21st century and we can get ingredients from all over the world in just a few hours. Anyway, wasn't English food always disgusting and tasteless? Wasn't it always boiled to death and swimming in fat? The answer to these questions is a resounding 'No', but to understand this, we have to go back to before World War II.

The British have in fact always imported food from abroad. From the time of the Roman invasion foreign trade was a major influence on British cooking. English kitchens, like the English language, absorbed ingredients from all over the world - chickens, rabbits, apples, and tea. All of these and more were successfully incorporated into British dishes. Another important influence on British cooking was of course the weather. The good old British rain gives us rich soil and green grass, and means that we are able to produce some of the finest varieties of meat, fruit and vegetables, which don't need fancy sauces or complicated recipes to disguise their taste.

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1. Mark the statements true (T) or false (F). (Jelölje, hogy a szöveg alapján igazak (I) vagy hamisak (H) az állítások!)

1. There are Indian and Chinese restaurants in most towns and cities in England. _____
2. British supermarkets sell a lot of foreign food. _____
3. British people still prefer to cook traditional British food in their own homes. _____
4. The writers think that British food has always been bad. _____
5. Foreign cooks have always used British ingredients in their cooking. _____
6. The writers think that the food that is produced in Britain is of high quality. _____
7. The problem with British food is that it uses complicated recipes. _____

2. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word in the appropriate form. (Egészítse ki az állításokat egy megfelelő szóval!)

Traditional British food is not _____ only in restaurants.

Why do the British _____ lasagne to shepherd's pie?

Food _____ always been imported by the British.

