

<p>PROFEX SZAKNYELVI VIZSGA</p> <p>C1 (felsőfok) – angol nyelv Írásban teljesítendő Olvasáskészség</p>		<p>vizsgázó sorszáma:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </p> <p>MINTATESZT</p>
--	---	--

Olvassa el a két szöveget és az olvasott szöveg alapján oldja meg a két feladatlapot.

Elérhető pontszám: 20 pont

Figyelem! A vizsga akkor lehet sikeres, ha a vizsgázó részegységként legalább 40%-ot teljesít.

Végső megoldásként csak a tintával írt változatot fogadjuk el.

Kérjük, hogy jól gondolja meg a választát, mivel bármilyen válaszmódosítás esetén válasza érvénytelen.

Összpontszám: 20-.....=.....

Vizsgahely fővizsgáztató aláírása:

1. szöveg

Privacy

1

The European Convention on Human Rights provides that ‘everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life’. As the UK has signed the Convention, one might think that this right would be protected by the law of tort but it is not. As the activities of the ‘paparazzi’ show, a person in public life can expect little respect for her privacy and still less protection from the law. Aside from situations where the invasion of privacy also involves a publication giving rise to defamation liability, the only real protection is provided by the tort of nuisance.

2

The leading case is *Khorasandjian v Bush* (1993). After their relation broke up, the defendant harassed the plaintiff, an 18 year old girl, with phone calls, abuse and threats. The plaintiff was living at home with her parents. Previous authority had suggested that the tort of nuisance only protected owners of land but in this case the Court of Appeal decided that its protection should extend to occupiers of homes like Miss Khorasandjian. The Court also held that the defendant’s conduct did unreasonably interfere with the plaintiff’s enjoyment of her home and granted an injunction restraining the defendant from pestering or communicating with the plaintiff in any way.

3

Following this decision, it is possible that the activities of the media in laying siege to the home of a celebrity with their cameras etc, could be regarded as a nuisance and be subject to a similar injunction. But the protection would be limited to the plaintiff’s enjoyment of her home. Nuisance would not protect from invasions of privacy. It would not protect individuals from having their past affairs etc raked up in the tabloid press simply for sensationalism and profit. Every so often when this happens in a particularly gross way and especially when a politician is the victim, there are calls in Parliament for some wider protection to be afforded to privacy and each time, the press responds by suggesting that it can regulate itself.

<p>PROFEX SZAKNYELVI VIZSGA</p> <p>C1 (felsőfok) – angol nyelv Írásban teljesítendő Olvasáskészség</p>		<p>vizsgáló sorszáma:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </p> <p>MINTATESZT</p>
---	---	---

Olvassa el a két szöveget és az olvasott szöveg alapján oldja meg a két feladatlapot.

Elérhető pontszám: 20 pont

Figyelem! A vizsga akkor lehet sikeres, ha a vizsgáló részegységenként legalább 40%-ot teljesít.

Végső megoldásként csak a tintával írt változatot fogadjuk el.

Kérjük, hogy jól gondolja meg a választát, mivel bármilyen válaszmódosítás esetén válasza érvénytelen.

4

Finally, the pressure led to the Calcutt review of press self-regulation in 1993. Calcutt recommended that the law should be toughened by making it a criminal offence to enter private property to obtain personal information for publication, and to take photographs of an individual on private property with a view to publication. This proposal focuses on invasion of property rather than privacy and utilises the criminal law rather than tort. The alternative approach might be to follow US law which provides a tortious action where there has been an intentional and offensive intrusion into a person's private life. Jackie Kennedy was able to use this action to stop the paparazzi shadowing her and her children to parks, restaurants and schools.

Forrás: Dugdale, Furmston, Jones and Sherrin: 'A' Level Law, Butterworths 1996

I. szöveg - feladatlap

I. A szövegrészek tartalmát összefoglaló kifejezéseket (a-f) rendelje hozzá a megfelelő bekezdésekhez úgy, hogy a bekezdéseket jelölő számot a táblázat megfelelő helyére írja. Figyelem, 2 kifejezés nem rendelhető egyik bekezdéshez sem. (4 pont)

a	insufficient legal protection for intrusion into privacy	
b	the self-regulation of the media	
c	intrusion into privacy may constitute a crime	
d	celebrities and politicians against paparazzi	
e	a precedent extending the scope of nuisance	
f	domestic law fails to safeguard a particular human right	

*II. Karikázza be az **egyetlen** helyes megoldás betűjelét a szöveg alapján. (4 pont)*

1./

- A. Respect for private life is ensured by tort law.
- B. The law protects paparazzi more than public figures.
- C. The tort of nuisance provides protection against defamation.
- D. Invasion of privacy may be accompanied by defamation.

<p>PROFEX SZAKNYELVI VIZSGA</p> <p>C1 (felsőfok) – angol nyelv Írásban teljesítendő Olvasáskészség</p>		<p>vizsgázó sorszáma:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </p> <p>MINTATESZT</p>
---	---	--

Olvassa el a két szöveget és az olvasott szöveg alapján oldja meg a két feladatlapot.

Elérhető pontszám: 20 pont

Figyelem! A vizsga akkor lehet sikeres, ha a vizsgázó részegységként legalább 40%-ot teljesít.

Végső megoldásként csak a tintával írt változatot fogadjuk el.

Kérjük, hogy jól gondolja meg a választát, mivel bármilyen válaszmódosítás esetén válasza érvénytelen.

2./

- A. Miss Khorasandjian was protected by the tort of nuisance.
- B. Authorities protected only owners.
- C. Following this case, only owners of property can sue under nuisance.
- D. Following this case, the privacy of celebrities can also be protected.

3./

- A. Nuisance is related to the interference into private life.
- B. Privacy is protected under tort law.
- C. Private property is the subject of nuisance.
- D. Some situations are quite close to invasion to privacy.

4./


- A. Politicians often become victims of nuisance.
- B. Parliament deals with the issue of privacy when a politician is concerned.
- C. Politicians call for protection by Parliament.
- D. Politicians are protected by parliamentary authority.

5./

- A. The press has been self-regulated since 1993.
- B. Calcutt made proposals which have not been accepted yet.
- C. It is a criminal offence to take photographs on a private property with the aim of publication.
- D. Calcutt's proposal deals mainly with privacy.

6./

- A. The American solution seems to be more attractive.
- B. Jackie Kennedy won a criminal action against paparazzi.
- C. In the USA intrusion into private life qualifies as tort.
- D. Jackie Kennedy acted against paparazzi.

<p>PROFEX SZAKNYELVI VIZSGA</p> <p>C1 (felsőfok) – angol nyelv Írásban teljesítendő Olvasáskészség</p>		<p>vizsgáló sorszáma:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </p> <p>MINTATESZT</p>
---	---	---

Olvassa el a két szöveget és az olvasott szöveg alapján oldja meg a két feladatlapot.

Elérhető pontszám: 20 pont

Figyelem! A vizsga akkor lehet sikeres, ha a vizsgáló részegységenként legalább 40%-ot teljesít.

Végső megoldásként csak a tintával írt változatot fogadjuk el.

Kérjük, hogy jól gondolja meg a választát, mivel bármilyen válaszmódosítás esetén válasza érvénytelen.

2. szöveg

Bribery Act 2010 **General bribery offences**

A

Section 1

(1) A person (“P”) is guilty of an offence if either of the following cases applies.

(2) Case 1 is where—

(a) P offers, promises or gives a financial or other advantage to another person, and

(b) P intends the advantage—

(i) to induce a person to perform improperly a relevant function or activity, or

(ii) to reward a person for the improper performance of such a function or activity.

(3) Case 2 is where—

(a) P offers, promises or gives a financial or other advantage to another person, and

(b) P knows or believes that the acceptance of the advantage would itself constitute the improper performance of a relevant function or activity.

(4) In case 1 it does not matter whether the person to whom the advantage is offered, promised or given is the same person as the person who is to perform, or has performed, the function or activity concerned.

(5) In cases 1 and 2 it does not matter whether the advantage is offered, promised or given by P directly or through a third party.

Section 2

(1) A person (“R”) is guilty of an offence if any of the following cases applies.

(2) Case 3 is where R requests, agrees to receive or accepts a financial or other advantage intending that, in consequence, a relevant function or activity should be performed improperly (whether by R or another person).

(3) Case 4 is where—

(a) R requests, agrees to receive or accepts a financial or other advantage, and

(b) the request, agreement or acceptance itself constitutes the improper performance by R of a relevant function or activity.

(4) Case 5 is where R requests, agrees to receive or accepts a financial or other advantage as a reward for the improper performance (whether by R or another person) of a relevant function or activity.

(5) Case 6 is where, in anticipation of or in consequence of R requesting, agreeing to receive or accepting a financial or other advantage, a relevant function or activity is performed improperly—

(a) by R, or

(b) by another person at R's request or with R's assent or acquiescence.

(6) In cases 3 to 6 it does not matter—

(a) whether R requests, agrees to receive or accepts (or is to request, agree to receive or accept) the advantage directly or through a third party,

(b) whether the advantage is (or is to be) for the benefit of R or another person.

<p>PROFEX SZAKNYELVI VIZSGA</p> <p>C1 (felsőfok) – angol nyelv Írásban teljesítendő Olvasáskészség</p>		<p>vizsgáló sorszáma:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </p> <p>MINTATESZT</p>
---	---	---

Olvassa el a két szöveget és az olvasott szöveg alapján oldja meg a két feladatlapot.

Elérhető pontszám: 20 pont

Figyelem! A vizsga akkor lehet sikeres, ha a vizsgáló részegységként legalább 40%-ot teljesít.

Végső megoldásként csak a tintával írt változatot fogadjuk el.

Kérjük, hogy jól gondolja meg a választát, mivel bármilyen válaszmódosítás esetén válasza érvénytelen.

(7) In cases 4 to 6 it does not matter whether R knows or believes that the performance of the function or activity is improper.

(8) In case 6, where a person other than R is performing the function or activity, it also does not matter whether that person knows or believes that the performance of the function or activity is improper.

B

Section 3

(1) For the purposes of this Act a function or activity is a relevant function or activity if—

- (a) it falls within subsection (2), and
- (b) meets one or more of conditions A to C.

(2) The following functions and activities fall within this subsection—

- (a) any function of a public nature,
- (b) any activity connected with a business,
- (c) any activity performed in the course of a person's employment,
- (d) any activity performed by or on behalf of a body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporate).

(3) Condition A is that a person performing the function or activity is expected to perform it in good faith.

(4) Condition B is that a person performing the function or activity is expected to perform it impartially.

(5) Condition C is that a person performing the function or activity is in a position of trust by virtue of performing it.

(6) A function or activity is a relevant function or activity even if it—

- (a) has no connection with the United Kingdom, and
- (b) is performed in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.

(7) In this section “business” includes trade or profession.

C

Section 4


(1) For the purposes of this Act a relevant function or activity—

- (a) is performed improperly if it is performed in breach of a relevant expectation, and
- (b) is to be treated as being performed improperly if there is a failure to perform the function or activity and that failure is itself a breach of a relevant expectation.

(2) In subsection (1) “relevant expectation”—

- (a) in relation to a function or activity which meets condition A or B, means the expectation mentioned in the condition concerned, and
- (b) in relation to a function or activity which meets condition C, means any expectation as to the manner in which, or the reasons for which, the function or activity will be performed that arises from the position of trust mentioned in that condition.

(3) Anything that a person does (or omits to do) arising from or in connection with that person's past performance of a relevant function or activity is to be treated for the purposes of this Act as being done (or omitted) by that person in the performance of that function or activity.

PROFEX SZAKNYELVI VIZSGA		vizsgázó sorszáma:
C1 (felsőfok) – angol nyelv Írásban teljesítendő Olvasáskészség		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Olvassa el a két szöveget és az olvasott szöveg alapján oldja meg a két feladatlapot.

Elérhető pontszám: 20 pont

Figyelem! A vizsga akkor lehet sikeres, ha a vizsgázó részegységként legalább 40%-ot teljesít.

Végső megoldásként csak a tintával írt változatot fogadjuk el.

Kérjük, hogy jól gondolja meg a választát, mivel bármilyen válaszmódosítás esetén válasza érvénytelen.

Section 5

(1) For the purposes of sections 3 and 4, the test of what is expected is a test of what a reasonable person in the United Kingdom would expect in relation to the performance of the type of function or activity concerned.

(2) In deciding what such a person would expect in relation to the performance of a function or activity where the performance is not subject to the law of any part of the United Kingdom, any local custom or practice is to be disregarded unless it is permitted or required by the written law applicable to the country or territory concerned.

(3) In subsection (2) “written law” means law contained in—

(a) any written constitution, or provision made by or under legislation, applicable to the country or territory concerned, or

(b) any judicial decision which is so applicable and is evidenced in published written sources.

D

Section 6

(1) A person (“P”) who bribes a foreign public official (“F”) is guilty of an offence if P's intention is to influence F in F's capacity as a foreign public official.

(2) P must also intend to obtain or retain—

(a) business, or

(b) an advantage in the conduct of business.

(3) P bribes F if, and only if—

(a) directly or through a third party, P offers, promises or gives any financial or other advantage—

(i) to F, or

(ii) to another person at F's request or with F's assent or acquiescence, and

(b) F is neither permitted nor required by the written law applicable to F to be influenced in F's capacity as a foreign public official by the offer, promise or gift.

(4) References in this section to influencing F in F's capacity as a foreign public official mean influencing F in the performance of F's functions as such an official, which includes—

(a) any omission to exercise those functions, and

(b) any use of F's position as such an official, even if not within F's authority.

(5) “Foreign public official” means an individual who—

(a) holds a legislative, administrative or judicial position of any kind, whether appointed or elected, of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom (or any subdivision of such a country or territory),

(b) exercises a public function—

(i) for or on behalf of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom (or any subdivision of such a country or territory), or

(ii) for any public agency or public enterprise of that country or territory (or subdivision), or

(c) is an official or agent of a public international organisation.

Forrás: <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2010a>

Letöltés dátuma: 2016. 06. 23.

<p>PROFEX SZAKNYELVI VIZSGA</p> <p>C1 (felsőfok) – angol nyelv Írásban teljesítendő Olvasáskészség</p>		<p>vizsgáló sorszáma:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </p> <p>MINTATESZT</p>
--	---	---

Olvassa el a két szöveget és az olvasott szöveg alapján oldja meg a két feladatlapot.

Elérhető pontszám: 20 pont

Figyelem! A vizsga akkor lehet sikeres, ha a vizsgáló részegységként legalább 40%-ot teljesít.

Végső megoldásként csak a tintával írt változatot fogadjuk el.

Kérjük, hogy jól gondolja meg a választát, mivel bármilyen válaszmódosítás esetén válasza érvénytelen.

2. szöveg - feladatlap

I. A szövegrészek tartalmát összefoglaló kifejezéseket (a-f) rendelje hozzá a megfelelő bekezdésekhez úgy, hogy a bekezdéseket jelölő számot a táblázat megfelelő helyére írja. Figyelem, 2 kifejezés nem rendelhető egyik bekezdéshez sem. (4 pont)

1	Improper performance to which bribe relates	
2	Offences of bribing and being bribed	
3	Failure of commercial organisations to prevent bribery	
4	Function or activity to which bribe relates	
5	Bribery of foreign public officials	
6	Cases of improper performance	

*II. Egészítse ki az alábbi összefoglaló szöveget **egyetlen** odaillő angol szóval. (6 pont)*

A person commits the offence of bribery by providing (1) _____ advantage to someone else to (2) _____ him to improperly perform his function. The other party is guilty of this offence if he (3) _____ to accept the advantage even without actually performing his activity improperly. For the purposes of the Act, the activity is (4) _____ if it is carried out as part of the person's (5) _____ or related to a business including (6) _____.