



Kövessi Erzsébet Szakképző Iskola és Gimnázium

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Pályázati azonosító: TÁMOP-3.2.1/B-09/3-2010-0004

Segédanyag az angol nyelvi középszintű érettségihez

Készítette:

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**Budapest
2011.**

Bevezető

Az idei tanévben több 12. évfolyamos MEG-es tanulónk van, s közülük szinte mindenki angol nyelvet tanul. Ebből következik, hogy érettségi vizsgát is ebből a nyelvből fognak tenni. Az írásbeli vizsga anyagát központilag állítják össze, és elég sok kiadvány van iskolánkban, ami az érettségi ezen részéhez ad segítséget, tartalmazva gyakorló feladatokat és hanganyagot. A szóbeli vizsga anyagát az adott iskola szaktanára(i) állítják össze, de ehhez is van egy segédanyag, ami nagy vonalakban meghatározza a témaköröket és segítséget nyújt a tételek összeállításához.

Az alábbi anyagban a szóbeli érettségi témakörei közül válogattam össze néhányat. A szóbeli érettségi témakörei ugyan, de előfordulhatnak ezek a témák akár már az írásbeli vizsgán is, az olvasott szöveg értése vagy akár a levélírás témájaként.

A témaköröket különböző feladattípusokon keresztül dolgozom fel: olvasott szöveg értése, íráskészséget fejlesztő feladatok, szókincsbővítő feladatok. Tartozik hozzá bőséges képanyag is, mivel a szóbeli vizsgán az utolsó vizsgarész „önálló témakifejtés kép(ek) alapján”. A tanulóknak tehát hasznos minél több képet mutatni, azokkal kapcsolatos feladatokat adni a vizsgára való felkészülés során. Ezek lehetnek írásbeli és szóbeli feladatok egyaránt, ahogyan ebben az anyagban is megtalálható mindkét típus.

Drinks & Food

A tanulók ismerik sok alkoholtartalmú és alkoholmentes ital nevét, de érdemes összegyűjteni ezeket.

	Italok	Drinks	
Alkoholos	Alcoholic	Alkoholmentes	Non alcoholic
bor	wine	víz	water
sör	beer	ásványvíz	mineral water
pálinka	palinka	tea	tea
pezsgő	champagne	kávé	coffee
vodka	vodka	almalé	apple juice
rum	rum	narancslé	orange juice
whiskey	whiskey	Coca-Cola	Coca-Cola
tequila	tequila	Fanta	Fanta

Gyakoroltathatjuk az egyes italneveket az alábbi kérdések segítségével:

1. What is your favourite drink?
2. Do you drink any alcoholic drinks?
3. What kind of drinks can you drink in a fast food restaurant?
4. Where does champagne come from?
5. What do you drink for breakfast?
6. Where can you buy drinks?
7. Can you tell me any fruit juices?
8. Is it healthy to drink coffee?
9. Can you tell me any typical Hungarian alcoholic drinks?
10. What kind of wines do you know?

Az italok után az ételek neveit gyűjtöttem össze egy táblázatba.

magyar ételek	Hungarian food
leves	soup
főétel	main course
desszert	dessert
halászlé	fisherman's soup
Újházy tyúkhúsleves	Újházy chicken soup
Jókai bableves	Jókai bean soup
hideg eperleves	cold strawberry soup
töltött paprika	stuffed peppers
töltött káposzta	stuffed cabbage
rántott csirke	chicken in breadcrumbs
vörösboros marhapörkölt	veal stew in red wine
rakott krumpli	layered potato
túrós csusza	cottage cheese noodles
gesztenyepüré	chestnut puree
somlói galuska	sponge cake in Somló style
madártej	floating islands
Gundel palacsinta	Gundel pancakes
rétes	strudel
Dobos torta	Dobos cake

Olvasd el a szöveget, és válaszolj a kérdésekre!

Hungarian cuisine

Some basic ingredients and cooking techniques make Hungarian dishes hearty and spicy.

Hungarian paprika powder gives a unique taste and fiery colour to typical Hungarian meals however don't think that Hungarian dishes made with paprika are burning hot.

Usually sweet paprika is used to make stews, goulash, paprika chicken and hot paprika is offered separately.

Braising onions in hot lard and adding paprika to it are the first basic steps of making authentic Hungarian stews, paprikás or goulash. Sour cream is another essential ingredient in Hungarian recipes. It's added to soups, pastas, casseroles and desserts.

Some other common ingredients are onions, garlic, caraway seed, black pepper and a variety of herbs including parsley, bayleaves, tarragon, celeriac, thyme, savory.

Although most authentic Hungarian dishes require lard nowadays restaurants and housewives use vegetable oil instead of pork fat.

Hungarian Dishes - Soups

Hungary is a soup-eating nation. A complete three-course meal always starts with a soup. It can be a hearty meat soup like the world-famous [goulash](#) or a sweetish fruit soup.

Almost every part of Hungary has its own way of making goulash. Green beans are added to Palócgulyás, Alföldi gulyás is made with potatoes, carrots and parsnip. Bean soups are also popular hearty soups in Hungary.

In restaurants you'll probably find Jókai bean soup on the menu. [Fisherman's soup](#) is another must to try when you're in Hungary.

Újházy chicken broth is another tasty Hungarian soup that you'll find on restaurant menus.

Hungarian main dishes

Soup is usually followed by some kind of meat dish with potato, pasta or rice garnishings. Pickles or salad made from seasonal vegetables accompany meat dishes.

Pörkölt and paprikás are the most popular Hungarian meat dishes. Pörkölt is a ragout made from pork, beef or mutton or chicken with onions and paprika powder as the main spice.

Paprikás made in the same as *pörkölt* the only difference is that sour cream is mixed in the red paprika and oniony sauce to add a nice creamy texture to the meal.

Stuffed cabbage is a traditional delicious Hungarian dish that is often made for holidays like [Christmas](#) or [Easter](#).

There are a range of pasta dishes that are peculiar to [Hungarian cuisine](#): pasta with cottage cheese, pasta squares with braised cabbage, savoury pastas.

Hungarian desserts

Sweet pasta dishes include cottage cheese dumplings, plum dumplings, and pancakes. There are many famous cakes in Hungary e. g. Dobos cake with caramel on its top, or beigli that is a cake roll filled with poppy seed or walnut and eaten at Christmas and Easter.

Strudel , floating islands, and chesnut puree are delicious desserts, too.

1. What is the most famous Hungarian spice?

.....

2. Write some other spices used in the Hungarian cuisine.

.....

3. What are the very first steps of making stew, pörkölt, and paprikás?

.....

4. What is sour cream is added to?

.....

5. How many courses are there in a complete meal in Hungary?

.....

6. Write 3 typical Hungarkian soups.

.....

7. What are the most typical garnishes in Hungary?

.....

8. What can be pörkölt made of?

.....

9. What is the difference between pörkölt and paprikás?

.....

10. When is stuffed cabbage usually eaten?

.....

11. Is pasta popular in Hungary?

.....

12. Can you name a famous Hungarian cake?

.....

13. What can you fill pancakes with?

.....

14. What can you fill strudels with?

.....

Két híres magyar étel receptjét olvashatod itt angolul. Tétélezzük fel, hogy ezt a két ételt akarod megfőzni. Írj bevásárló listát a pontozott vonalakra!

Újházy chicken soup

Wash and cut up the chicken to your liking and place it in a pot with 3 litre cold water. Add salt and bring to the boil, remove the foam from the top, reduce the heat, add the vegetables, cleaned and cut into matchsticks, the onion (whole), the cauliflower separated into florettes, the ginger, the peppercorns, and garlic placed in a filter. Continue cooking, covered, over low heat. When the chicken is almost fully cooked, add the mushrooms cut into slices, the green pepper cut into rings, and the green peas. Continue cooking for a few more minutes, then add the pasta and boil the soup for 2 or 3 minutes until the pasta is ready. Then take out the filter, discard the onion, and let the soup settle. Serve it piping hot.

Veal stew in red wine

Cut the veal meat into cubes. Finely chop the onion and sauté it in the oil until transparent, sprinkle with paprika, and immediately add the meat. Stirring constantly, brown over high heat for a couple of minutes. Salt and pepper to taste and stew, covered, in its own juice over medium heat until tender. If the juice is gone, add some red wine, but only a bit at a time, so that the meat will not cook, just stew. When it is almost tender, add the de-seeded green pepper, cut into rings and the skinned and quartered tomato. Continue cooking until the gravy thickens, otherwise this Hungarian-type stew will not be authentic!

Serve with galuska dumplings or boiled potatoes.

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Budapest

Budapest is the capital of Hungary, with nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants. Not only it is the centre of administration but also that of industry, trade, transport and traffic, education, culture, arts and sports.

Situated on both banks of the Danube, the total territory of the city is 525 square kilometres. The altitude of the bank of Pest is 100-150 m above sea level; the highest hill in Buda is 529 metres (János Hill).

Buda, Pest and Óbuda (Old Buda) were united in 1873 and further settlements (Újpest, Kispest, Nagytétény) were joined in 1950 making today's „Great Budapest”.

Budapest has a temperate continental climate. Seasons are usually well defined, with July and August the hottest months (28-30° C, 82-86° F) and December and January the coldest, when temperatures may fall under -15° C or just +5° F. Average sunshine from April to September is more than eight hours a day.

Budapest is in the Central European Time Zone. In the winter months this means clocks are set at GMT + 1 hour, and in the summer (March to the end of October) GMT + 2 hours.

Administrative structure: 23 districts

Buda, which is mostly residential, comprises one-third of the city's total area, with over 20 hills on the right bank of the Danube.

Pest, on the left bank, is almost entirely flat, and has most of the government and commerce and the industry.

Six major islands on the Danube are within Budapest: Margit-sziget, Óbudai and Csepel-sziget, Palotai, Nép- and Háros-sziget.

There are nine bridges in Budapest. These are the North Railway Bridge, Árpád Bridge (this is the longest one, almost a mile long), Margit Bridge, Chain Bridge, Elizabeth (Erzsébet) Bridge, Liberty (Szabadság) Bridge, Petőfi Bridge, Lágymányosi Bridge and the South Railway Bridge.

Of the capital cities of the world Budapest is the richest in thermal springs, and therefore the bath culture has been thriving since the Roman times (who left the territory of today's Hungary half a millenium before the Hungarians arrived from the Ural mountains). The Turks, while occupying Hungary for over a century and a half, have built thermal bath-houses, some of which are still in use (such as the Rudas Bath).

1. How many people do live in Budapest?

.....

2. What is the highest point of Budapest?

.....

3. What happened in 1873?

.....

4. What are the hottest months in Budapest?

.....

5. How many districts are there in Budapest?

.....

6. Are there any hills on Pest-side?

.....

7. What is the English name of Duna?

.....

8. How many bridges are there in Budapest?

.....

9. Which bridge is the oldest one?

.....

10. How many railway bridges are there in Budapest?

.....

Párosítsd össze a nevezetességeket rövid leírásukkal!

1. The monumental building is one of the biggest attractions of Budapest. It stands on the bank of the River Danube and hosts the diet and the crown jewels.
2. The largest Catholic church in Budapest, where the most important relic of the Hungarian Catholicism, the Holy Right of King St. Steven is kept. The panorama terrace offers a great view of the city.
3. The monumental square at the end of Andrassy Avenue sums up the history of Hungary. The millenium memorial commemorates the 1000th anniversary of the arrival of the Hungarians in the Carpathian Basin.
4. The emblems of Budapest, no tour can be complete without visiting them. Rebuilt several times, the Church is a mixture of architectural styles. Organ concerts are held regularly.
5. For the best panorama of Budapest, it definitely worth a visit. The old fortress and the statue of Liberty can be seen from far, they are an important part of the cityscape.
6. The largest green area of Budapest conceals the Castle of Vajdahunyad, the Széchenyi thermal bath, the Zoo and the Amusement park. It is a beloved corner of the city for walking and relaxing.

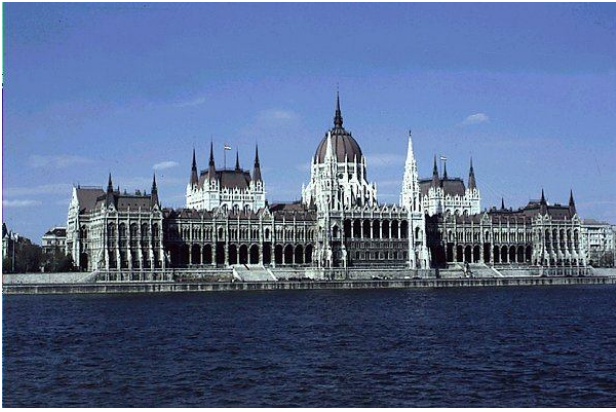
- A. Gellert hill and the Citadel
- B. Budapest Parliament
- C. City Park
- D. St Stephen Basilica
- E. Heroes' Square
- F. Fishermen's Bastion and Matthias Church

Alkoss párokat a budapesti múzeumok angol és magyar nevéből!

Historical Museum of Budapest
Insitute and Museum of Military History
Museum of Applied Arts
Museum of Transport
Hungarian Agricultural Museum
Hungarian National Gallery
Hungarian National Museum
Hungarian Natural History Museum
Museum of Ethnography
Gallery of Art
Museum of Fine Arts
House of Terror Museum

Közlekedési Múzeum
Magyar Nemzeti Galéria
Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum
Hadtörténeti Intézet és Múzeum
Néprajzi Múzeum
Terror Háza
Budapesti Történeti Múzeum
Néprajzi Múzeum
Szépművészeti Múzeum
Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum
Magyar Mezőgazdasági Múzeum
Iparművészeti Múzeum







Hungary

Hungary is a [landlocked](#) country in [Central Europe](#). It is situated in the [Carpathian Basin](#) and is bordered by [Slovakia](#) to the north, [Ukraine](#) and [Romania](#) to the east, [Serbia](#) and [Croatia](#) to the south, [Slovenia](#) to the southwest and [Austria](#) to the west. Its area is 93000 square kilometres and it has about 10 million inhabitants. The capital and largest city is Budapest. The [official language](#) is [Hungarian](#), also known as *Magyar*, which is part of the [Uralic family](#) and is the most widely spoken non-[Indo-European](#) language in Europe.

The country is home to the largest [thermal water](#) cave system and the second largest thermal lake in the world (Lake Hévíz), the largest lake in Central Europe (Lake Balaton), and the largest natural grasslands in Europe (Hortobágy).

Slightly more than one half of Hungary's landscape consists of flat to rolling plains of the [Pannonian Basin](#): the most important plain regions include the [Little Hungarian Plain](#) in the west, and the [Great Hungarian Plain](#) in the southeast. The highest elevation [above sea level](#) on the latter is only 183 metres.

[Transdanubia](#) is a primarily hilly region with a terrain varied by low mountains. These include the very eastern stretch of the [Alps](#), [Alpokalja](#), in the west of the country, the [Transdanubian Mountains](#), in the central region of Transdanubia, and the [Mecsek](#) Mountains and [Villány Mountains](#) in the south. The highest point of the area is the Írott-kő in the Alps, at 882 metres. The highest mountains of the country are located in the [Carpathians](#): these lie in the [North Hungarian Mountains](#), in a wide band along the [Slovakian](#) border (highest point: the [Kékes](#) at 1,014 m).

Hungary is divided in two by its main waterway, the [Danube](#); other large rivers include the [Tisza](#) and [Dráva](#), while Transdanubia contains [Lake Balaton](#), a major body of water. The largest thermal lake in the world, [Lake Hévíz](#) ([Hévíz Spa](#)), is located in Hungary. The second largest lake in the [Carpathian Basin](#) is the artificial [Lake Tisza](#) (*Tisza-tó*).

After visiting Budapest tourists can find many beautiful places in Hungary.

A short distance to the north of Budapest is a region known as the Danube Bend. The first town you will reach on the bend is **Szentendre**. It is best known for its artistic associations, colourful buildings, many churches.

Gödöllő lies to the east of Szentendre, and boasts the country's biggest and best preserved Baroque palace. It was much loved by Erzsébet (or Sissi), the popular wife of the Habsburg Emperor Ferenc József, who used to spend much of her time here.

Further around the Danube Bend is **Visegrád**, which was for several centuries the royal seat of Hungary. The Renaissance King Mátyás enlarged on the existing palace during the 15th century and created a stunning edifice measuring over 500 metres length.

Tight on the border with Slovakia, **Esztergom** was the place of birth and coronation for King István, the founder of the Christian state, and the royal capital until the 13th century. Its church named Bazilika is the country's largest church.

Szeged is the most striking city on the Great Plain. It was levelled in 1879 by a terrible flood, and had to be rebuilt almost from scratch with the help of foreign aid. It is now a lovely place with pleasant squares and intriguing Art Nouveau architecture. During the Szeged Open Air Games in July and August, a huge stage in the main square showcases music, dance, and drama, and attracts thousands to the city.

Eger has cobbled streets and quaint Baroque architecture, and is therefore among the country's most popular towns. This is where Bull's Blood wine is produced. Its castle was the site at which the town's womenfolk famously joined a small number of soldiers to repel a vast Turkish force in 1552.

The second-largest city of Hungary is **Debrecen**, containing a significant student population and providing the focal point of Hungarian Calvinism. Its Flower Carnival – held to celebrate St Stephen's day on 20 August – features fireworks and floats bedecked with flowers.

Close to the Austrian border, **Sopron** has a 17th-century firetower, and a nick name City of Fidelity because people voted to remain a part of Hungary rather than joining Austria.

The Esterházy Palace at **Fertőd** is a Rococo masterpiece built by the hugely wealthy aristocrat Mikós Esterházy in the 18th century and modelled on Versailles. Haydn lived on the duke's estate for several decades.

As one of the country's prettiest towns, **Szombathely** stands on the border with Austria. It was an important Roman settlement, and among the remains from that period is a portion of the 'Amber Road', the famous trade route connecting Italy to the Baltic Sea.

Veszprém is in the Transdanubia surrounded by the hills and valleys of the Bakony region. This was one of the earliest bishoprics and Hungary's queens were crowned in its cathedral during the medieval period – hence its label as the 'City of Queens'

Tata – known as the 'Town of Waters' – is situated around the Old Lake, which has a castle at the northern side dating to the medieval period. The town is famous for its clutch of 18th-century watermills.

Pécs is universally loved and was a leading centre of power during both Roman and Turkish times. You will still find Roman ruins, including some early Christian tombs, and there is more surviving Ottoman architecture than anywhere else in the country.

As we mentioned at the beginning, Hungary is blessed with an abundance of natural thermal springs, which emerge at a temperature of 30 Celsius and are full of salts and minerals. These springs have supported a bathing culture dating back to Roman times.

Many towns have thermal baths of some sort. The water can be used to ease specific medical complaints or simply to pamper the body.

Budapest itself has more thermal baths than any other world capital. There are several spa hotels offering guests specific spa packages. Two of the grandest bathing complexes – the Széchenyi and the Gellért – date from the turn of the 20th century.

Beyond the capital, there are some real bathing treats. The world's largest thermal lake suitable for bathing is located at **Hévíz**, in the west of the country. Famous spa-towns are **Harkány, Hajdúszoboszló, Bük, Zalakaros, Gyula, Egerszalók** as well.

Válaszolj a kérdésekre a szöveg alapján!

1. Where is Hungary situated?

.....

2. What are the neighboring countries of Hungary?

.....

3. How many people do live in Hungary?

.....

4. What is the highest peak of Hungary?

.....

5. Say some Hungarian rivers.

.....

6. Say some lakes in Hungary.

.....

7. In which towns can you find a palace?

.....

8. Where was King Stephen born?

.....

9. When was the famous flood of Szeged?

.....

10. What is the second-largest city of Hungary?

.....

11. Which city is famous for its firetower?

.....

12. Which Hungarian palace was modelled on Versailles?

.....

13. Where were the Hungarian queens crowned during the medieval period?

.....

14. Which town is famous for its watermills?

.....

15. Name some towns that have a thermal spa.

.....

Jelöld be a vaktérképen a fenti szövegben szereplő településeket!



Párosítsd össze a városokat és az egyes városokra jellemző neveket, kifejezéseket, nevezetességeket!

Fertőd	Town of Waters
Pécs	Flower Carnival
Sopron	Bull's Blood
Szeged	King Mátyás
Gödöllő	place of birth of King István
Veszprém	Christian tombs
Szombathely	artistic associations
Tata	Open Air Games
Visegrád	firetower
Esztergom	Esterházy Palace
Szentendre	Amber Road
Debrecen	City of Queens
Eger	Sissy









Képek jegyzéke

Fisherman's soup – Halászlé

Újházy chicken soup – Újházy tyúkhúsleves

Jókai bean soup – Jókai bableves

Cold strawberry soup – Hideg eperleves

Stuffed green peppers – Töltött paprika

Veal stew in red wine - Vörösboros marhapörkölt

Breaded chicken – Rántott csirke

Cottage cheese noodles/pasta – Túrós csusza

Layered potato casserole – Rakott krumpli

Stuffed cabbage – Töltött káposzta

Chesnut purée – Gesztenye püré

Sponge cake Somló style – Somlói galuska

Floating islands – Madártej

Gundel pancake – Gundel palacsinta

Strudel filled with poppy seed – Mákos rétes

Dobos cake – Dobos torta

Red wine – Vörös bor

Chamoagne – Pezsgő

Beer – Sör

Whiskey

Mineral water – Ásványvíz

Orange juice – Narancslé

Apple juice – Almalé

Tea

Coffee – Kávé

Soft drinks with bubbles – Szénsavas üdítők

Chain Bridge – Lánchíd

Elizabeth Bridge – Erzsébet híd

Szabadság/Liberty Bridge – Szabadság híd

Margaret Bridge – Margit híd

Árpád Bridge – Árpád híd

Petőfi Bridge – Petőfi híd

Rákóczi/Lágymányosi Bridge – Rákóczi/Lágymányosi híd

Pariament – Parlament

Fishermen's Bastion – Halászbástya

Royal Palace – Királyi Palota
Grand Circus - Nagycirkusz

St Stephen's Basilica – Szent István Bazilika

Heroes' Square – Hősök tere

Zoo – Állatkert

Amusement Parc – Vidámpark

Grand Circus – Fővárosi Nagycirkusz

National Museum – Nemzeti Múzeum

Museum of Applied Arts – Iparművészeti Múzeum

Museum of Ethnography – Néprajzi Múzeum

Museum of Transport – Közlekedési Múzeum

House of Terror – Terror Háza

Vajdahunyad Castle/ Hungarian Agricultural Museum – Vajdahunyad Vára/Magyar
Mezőgazdasági Múzeum

Hungarian Natural History Museum – Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum

Museum of Fine Arts – Szépművészeti Múzeum

Hévíz

Balaton

Hortobágy

Peak Kékes – Kékestető

Danube Bend – Dunakanyar

Tisza Lake – Tisza-tó

Szentendre

Gödöllő

Visegrád

Szeged

Eger

Debrecen

Sopron

Fertőd

Szombathely

Veszprém

Tata

Pécs

Gellért Bath – Gellért fürdő

Széchenyi Bath – Széchenyi fürdő

Harkány

Hajdúszoboszló

Bük

Egerszalók

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