Osztályozó vizsga követelmények (technikum)

Oktatási program az angol, mint első idegen nyelv tantárgy számára (9–13. évfolyam)

***9. évfolyam***

Nyelvi elemek:

* cselekvés, történés, létezés kifejezése jelen időben: ’to be’ létige; Present Simple; Present Continuous; Present Perfect Simple (Have you done your room? I haven’t finished it yet.) Present Perfect Continuous (I’ve been learning English for 3 years. Have you been waiting for a long time?);
* cselekvés, történés, létezés kifejezése múlt időben: ’to be’ létige (Past Tense); Past Simple (I ate bread for breakfast. I didn’t see the film. Did you visit Joe?); Past Continuous (I was listening to her. Were they crying?) Past Perfect (I had seen her before.);
* cselekvés, történés, létezés kifejezése jövő időben: ’going to’ (I’m going to be a doctor. It’s going to rain.); Future Simple (When will you be sixteen? I’ll help you.) Future Continuous (This time tomorrow I will be skiing in Austria.)
* modalitás: ’can’, ’must’ segédige (I can/can’t swim.); ’could’, ’may’ (Can/could/may I join you?) ’should/shouldn’t’ (You should ask her.); ’mustn’t’ (You mustn’t smoke here.); ’can’, ’could’, ’be able to’ (I could swim when I was 5. I was able to pass the exam.); ’must’, ’may’, ’might’, ’can’t’ (Clara must be at school, she can’t be on holiday. She might like you); ’should have /might have’ (She should have done it sooner. He might have passed the exam.)
* mennyiségi viszonyok: egyes és többes szám; számok, sorszámok; megszámlálható főnevek; megszámlálhatatlan főnevek; ’all’, ’both’, ’none’, ’neither’, ’every’, ’each’, ’enough’, ’too’, ’quite’ (It isn’t good enough. The cake tastes quite good.)
* minőségi viszonyok: rövid melléknevek fokozása (Tom’s younger than Sue. Mary is the prettiest girl.); rendhagyó melléknevek fokozása (good/bad, better/worse); hosszabb melléknevek fokozása, összehasonlítás (more intelligent, She is the most intelligent of all.); leírás (What’s it like? What colour is it? What does it look/sound/taste/feel like?)
* térbeli viszonyok: prepozíciók, helyhatározók, képleírás kifejezései (here, there, on the left, on the right, in, on, under, opposite, next to, between, outside, inside, indoors, outdoors, upstairs, downstairs, abroad)
* időbeli viszonyok: gyakoriság (How often? always, often, sometimes, never, once/twice a week, every day); időpontok/dátumok (in 1997, in July, at 5 o’clock, on Monday, It’s eight. It’s quarter to eight.); ’already’, ’yet’, ’just’ (I have already read it. He has not finished it, yet. She has just entered the room.); időtartam: How long? (How long were you in Spain? For one month.); időpont meghatározása (soon, afterwards, later, next, then, the day before yesterday, the day after tomorrow, the other day, during the winter)
* logikai viszonyok: célhatározás kifejezése (He went to Rome to study Italian)
* szövegösszetartó eszközök: mutató névmások (this, that, these, those); kötőszavak (and, or, but, because), személyes névmások; ’some/any’; határozatlan névmások (somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody); további kötőszavak (e.g. however)
* birtoklás kifejezése múlt időben (I didn’t have many friends at school.); jövő időben (At the age of 25 I will have a car.); genitive ’s’ (Joe’s brother…, Whose…?)

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| **Témakör neve (elementary level)** |
| Personal topics: family relations, lifestyle, people and society |
| Environment and nature |
| School and education |
| Holidays, travelling, tourism |
| Public matters, entertainment |
| English and language learning |
| Intercultural topics |
| Cross-curricular topics and activities |
| Current topics |
| Science and technology, Communication |
| Gaining and sharing knowledge |

***10.évfolyam***

Nyelvi elemek:

* cselekvés, történés, létezés kifejezése jelen időben: ’to be’ létige; Present Simple; Present Continuous; Present Perfect Simple (Have you done your room? I haven’t finished it yet.) Present Perfect Continuous (I’ve been learning English for 3 years. Have you been waiting for a long time?);
* cselekvés, történés, létezés kifejezése múlt időben: ’to be’ létige (Past Tense); Past Simple (I ate bread for breakfast. I didn’t see the film. Did you visit Joe?); Past Continuous (I was listening to her. Were they crying?) Past Perfect (I had seen her before.);
* cselekvés, történés, létezés kifejezése jövő időben: ’going to’ (I’m going to be a doctor. It’s going to rain.); Future Simple (When will you be sixteen? I’ll help you.) Future Continuous (This time tomorrow I will be skiing in Austria.)
* modalitás: ’can’, ’must’ segédige (I can/can’t swim.); ’could’, ’may’ (Can/could/may I join you?) ’should/shouldn’t’ (You should ask her.); ’mustn’t’ (You mustn’t smoke here.); ’can’, ’could’, ’be able to’ (I could swim when I was 5. I was able to pass the exam.); ’must’, ’may’, ’might’, ’can’t’ (Clara must be at school, she can’t be on holiday. She might like you); ’should have /might have’ (She should have done it sooner. He might have passed the exam.)
* múltbeli szokások kifejezése: ’used to’ / ’would’ (I used to cry a lot when I was a child. My mum would always tell us stories.)
* feltételesség kifejezése (We’ll stay at home if it rains. We would buy it if we had money.)
* függő beszéd kifejezése jelenidőben (He says he is tired. I don’t know where he lives. Tell him to stop it.)
* függő beszéd múlt idejű igével (He said he was tired. She told me not to leave.)
* szenvedő szerkezet: (The school was renovated during the summer. My car will be repaired tomorrow.)
* mennyiségi viszonyok: egyes és többes szám; számok, sorszámok; megszámlálható főnevek; megszámlálhatatlan főnevek; ’all’, ’both’, ’none’, ’neither’, ’every’, ’each’, ’enough’, ’too’, ’quite’ (It isn’t good enough. The cake tastes quite good.)
* minőségi viszonyok: rövid melléknevek fokozása (Tom’s younger than Sue. Mary is the prettiest girl.); rendhagyó melléknevek fokozása (good/bad, better/worse); hosszabb melléknevek fokozása, összehasonlítás (more intelligent, She is the most intelligent of all.); leírás (What’s it like? What colour is it? What does it look/sound/taste/feel like?)
* térbeli viszonyok: prepozíciók, helyhatározók, képleírás kifejezései (here, there, on the left, on the right, in, on, under, opposite, next to, between, outside, inside, indoors, outdoors, upstairs, downstairs, abroad)
* időbeli viszonyok: gyakoriság (How often? always, often, sometimes, never, once/twice a week, every day); időpontok/dátumok (in 1997, in July, at 5 o’clock, on Monday, It’s eight. It’s quarter to eight.); ’already’, ’yet’, ’just’ (I have already read it. He has not finished it, yet. She has just entered the room.); időtartam: How long? (How long were you in Spain? For one month.); időpont meghatározása (soon, afterwards, later, next, then, the day before yesterday, the day after tomorrow, the other day, during the winter)
* logikai viszonyok: célhatározás kifejezése (He went to Rome to study Italian)
* szövegösszetartó eszközök: mutató névmások (this, that, these, those); kötőszavak (and, or, but, because), személyes névmások; ’some/any’; határozatlan névmások (somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody); további kötőszavak (e.g. however)
* visszakérdezés: (She’s ill, isn’t she? She hasn’t met you before, has she?).

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| **Témakör neve (pre-intermediate level)** |
| Personal topics: family relations, lifestyle, people and society |
| Environment and nature |
| School and education |
| Holidays, travelling, tourism |
| Public matters, entertainment |
| English and language learning |
| Intercultural topics |
| Cross-curricular topics and activities |
| Current topics |
| Science and technology, Communication |
| Gaining and sharing knowledge |

***11.évfolyam***

Nyelvi elemek:

* cselekvés, történés kifejezése jövő időben: future continuous, future perfect (I’ll be cooking then. I’ll have finished cooking by then.)
* jövőidejűség kifejezése a múltban: ’was/were going to’, ’was/were about to’, ’was/were to have’ (I was going to help her. I was about to leave.)
* cselekvés, történés kifejezése múlt időben: past perfect continuous (I had been learning English for two years before I passed my exam.)
* feltételes mód kifejezése: third conditional, ’I wish’, ’if only’ (I would have done it if I had had the time. I wish you were here. If only he could have helped me.)
* függő beszéd: statements, questions, requests, offers, orders, reporting verbs (She threatened to leave me there. She asked me if she should leave. She asked me to take her home. She offered to take me home. She told me to take him home.)
* vonatkozó névmások / mellékmondatok: relative pronouns and clauses (She’s a girl who can sing really well. I won’t eat the banana which was on the floor.)
* közvetett kérdések: indirect questions (Could you tell me what the time is, please?)
* műveltetés kifejezése: causative (I have my hair cut every month.)
* igei vonzatok (gerunds and infinitives)
* szövegkohéziós elemek (in addition, furthermore, in fact, so as, since, although, even though, however…)
* inverzió: inversion (Not only did they listen to me, they also followed my orders. Never have I seen such a beautiful landscape.)
* képzők: negative prefixes (uneducated, impolite), adjective suffixes (dangerous, professional, hopeful) noun suffixes (teacher, bakery, difference)
* visszaható névmások: reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, herself…)

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| **Témakör neve (intermediate level B1)** |
| Personal topics: family relations, lifestyle |
| Environment and nature |
| Holidays, travelling, tourism |
| Public matters, entertainment |
| English and language learning |
| Intercultural topics (célnyelvi kultúra) |
| Cross-curricular topics and activities |
| Current topics |
| Science and technology, Communication |
| People and society |
| Financial matters |
| Carreer and employment |
| Gaining and sharing knowledge |

***12.évfolyam***

Nyelvi elemek:

* cselekvés, történés kifejezése jövő időben: future continuous, future perfect (I’ll be cooking then. I’ll have finished cooking by then.)
* jövőidejűség kifejezése a múltban: ’was/were going to’, ’was/were about to’, ’was/were to have’ (I was going to help her. I was about to leave.)
* cselekvés, történés kifejezése múlt időben: past perfect continuous (I had been learning English for two years before I passed my exam.)
* feltételes mód kifejezése: third conditional, ’I wish’, ’if only’ (I would have done it if I had had the time. I wish you were here. If only he could have helped me.)
* függő beszéd: statements, questions, requests, offers, orders, reporting verbs (She threatened to leave me there. She asked me if she should leave. She asked me to take her home. She offered to take me home. She told me to take him home.)
* vonatkozó névmások / mellékmondatok: relative pronouns and clauses (She’s a girl who can sing really well. I won’t eat the banana which was on the floor.)
* közvetett kérdések: indirect questions (Could you tell me what the time is, please?)
* műveltetés kifejezése: causative (I have my hair cut every month.)
* igei vonzatok (gerunds and infinitives)
* szövegkohéziós elemek (in addition, furthermore, in fact, so as, since, although, even though, however…)
* inverzió: inversion (Not only did they listen to me, they also followed my orders. Never have I seen such a beautiful landscape.)
* képzők: negative prefixes (uneducated, impolite), adjective suffixes (dangerous, professional, hopeful) noun suffixes (teacher, bakery, difference)
* visszaható névmások: reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, herself…)

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| **Témakör neve (Intermediate level B1+)** |
| Personal topics: family relations, lifestyle |
| Environment and nature |
| Holidays, travelling, tourism |
| Public matters, entertainment |
| English and language learning |
| Intercultural topics |
| Cross-curricular topics and activities |
| Current topics |
| Science and technology, Communication |
| People and society |
| Financial matters |
| Carreer and employment |
| Gaining and sharing knowledge |

***13.évfolyam***

Nyelvi elemek:

* cselekvés, történés kifejezése jövő időben: future continuous, future perfect (I’ll be cooking then. I’ll have finished cooking by then.)
* jövőidejűség kifejezése a múltban: ’was/were going to’, ’was/were about to’, ’was/were to have’ (I was going to help her. I was about to leave.)
* cselekvés, történés kifejezése múlt időben: past perfect continuous (I had been learning English for two years before I passed my exam.)
* feltételes mód kifejezése: third conditional, ’I wish’, ’if only’ (I would have done it if I had had the time. I wish you were here. If only he could have helped me.)
* függő beszéd: statements, questions, requests, offers, orders, reporting verbs (She threatened to leave me there. She asked me if she should leave. She asked me to take her home. She offered to take me home. She told me to take him home.)
* vonatkozó névmások / mellékmondatok: relative pronouns and clauses (She’s a girl who can sing really well. I won’t eat the banana which was on the floor.)
* közvetett kérdések: indirect questions (Could you tell me what the time is, please?)
* műveltetés kifejezése: causative (I have my hair cut every month.)
* igei vonzatok (gerunds and infinitives)
* szövegkohéziós elemek (in addition, furthermore, in fact, so as, since, although, even though, however…)
* inverzió: inversion (Not only did they listen to me, they also followed my orders. Never have I seen such a beautiful landscape.)
* képzők: negative prefixes (uneducated, impolite), adjective suffixes (dangerous, professional, hopeful) noun suffixes (teacher, bakery, difference)
* visszaható névmások: reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, herself…)

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| **Témakör neve (Intermediate B2)** |
| Personal topics: family relations, lifestyle |
| Environment and nature |
| Holidays, travelling, tourism |
| Public matters, entertainment |
| English and language learning |
| Intercultural topics |
| Cross-curricular topics and activities |
| Current topics |
| Science and technology, Communication |
| People and society |
| Financial matters |
| Carreer and employment |
| Gaining and sharing knowledge |