

Nyelvtani szerkezetek

VIZSGASZINTEK	
Középszint	Emelt szint
<p>A vizsgázó</p> <p>B1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - megérti és helyesen használja az egyszerű szerkezeteket szóban és írásban, - ismerős helyzetekben elfogadható nyelvhelyességgel kommunikál, - az esetleg előforduló hibák és az érezhető anyanyelvi hatás ellenére érthetően fejezi ki gondolatait, kommunikációs szándékait. 	<p>A vizsgázó</p> <p>B2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - változatos szerkezeteket is megért és használ szóban és írásban, - viszonylag nagy biztonsággal használja a nyelvtani szerkezeteket, és közben nem követ el rendszerszerű hibát, - szükség esetén mondanivalóját képes önállóan helyesbíteni, pontosítani, - árnyaltan fejezi ki kommunikációs szándékait.

A mellékelt lista tájékoztató jellegű, a nyelv természetéből adódóan nem teljes.

Az alábbi táblázatban az egyes nyelvtani szerkezetek azon a szinten jelennek meg, ahol először megtanítjuk őket. A példák a használatnak ezt az egyszerű szintjét illusztrálják. Természetesen magasabb nyelvi szinteken az egyes nyelvi jelenségek összetettebb használata is megjelenik.

Pl. Articles: B1 szint: Being a teacher he spends half of his life at the school.

B2 szint: He is not the Mr. Brown I meant.

Present Continuous: B1 szint: I am playing tennis with John tomorrow morning.

B2 szint: She is always complaining about her teachers.

Az emelt szintre vonatkozó táblázatban dőlt betűvel szerepelnek azok a szerkezetek, amelyek produktív használata B2 szinten nem szükséges a feladatok megoldásához.

KÖZÉPSZINT

Nyelvtani szerkezet	Példa
Articles (definite, indefinite, zero)	<p>Iron is a metal.</p> <p>I love the seaside.</p> <p>He is at school.</p>
Nouns (singular and plural, countable uncountable)	<p>child, children, people, etc.</p> <p>How many disks have you got?</p> <p>a cup of tea, a piece of cake, etc.</p> <p>There are some pencils in the bag.</p> <p>Have you got any brothers?</p> <p>There's some water in the vase.</p> <p>There isn't any milk left.</p> <p>I haven't got much time.</p> <p>He's got a lot of friends.</p>
Adjectives (regular and irregular, comparison)	<p>good, better, best, etc.</p> <p>Tom is younger than Sue.</p> <p>She is the most intelligent of all.</p>

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	The town is less polluted now. I'm as tall as you. It's too difficult. He isn't old enough to drive.
Possession	It's my life. Is this yours? I didn't have many friends at school. He's Kate's brother. the corner of the room etc.
Adverbs	He drives fast. This is a problem everywhere in the world. I always make my bed. She has just arrived.
Prepositions, prepositional phrases	on the left, at the top, at the bottom, in the background, through the forest, along the river, etc.
Conjunctions, linking words	and, or, but, because, so, therefore, that's why, although, etc.
Forms of the verb (infinitives, gerund and participles)	I don't know how to get there. I like reading. Let me see, etc.
Auxiliaries/Modal verbs	I am singing. He has left. Where do you live? You should ask her. I can swim. May I open the window? He could swim at the age of two. Did you manage to pass the exam? I must read it. You needn't come. Do we have to be there? Children mustn't smoke.
Present Simple	When do you get up? I don't drink milk.
Present Simple Passive	This car was made in Britain.
Present Continuous	Why is she crying? I am watching television at the moment.
Present Perfect Simple	Have you finished? I've lived here for 10 years.
Present Perfect Passive	The letters have been sent.
Present Perfect Continuous	I have been learning French for 10 years.
Past Simple	Where did you go yesterday?
Past Simple Passive	When was this house built?
Past Continuous	What were you doing at five yesterday?
Past Perfect	He realised what he had done.

Nyelvtani szerkezet	Példa
Future with will	He'll be 18 next month. OK. I'll take the dog for a walk. I don't think I'll pass the exam.
Passive Future	The exhibition will be closed on Monday.
Going to	What are you going to do on Sunday? Look at the sky, it is going to rain.
Reported Speech (with the reporting verb in the present)	I don't know where he lives. Tell him to stop it.
Reported Speech (with the reporting verb in the past)	She said she was tired. <i>I asked him if we had met before.</i> <i>He told me he was very tired.</i>
Conditional Clauses 1st 2nd	We'll stay at home if it rains. If I had time, I would go to the Zoo.
Conditional Clauses 3rd	If you had come, we would have had a good time.
Relative clauses defining	The book I am reading at the moment is very good.
Relative clauses non-defining	Shakespeare, who was a famous playwright, was born in Stratford.
Time clauses with future meaning	When Dad comes home, he'll be angry with you.
Clauses of purpose	I helped him so that he could pass his exam.
Wish	I wish I had a dog.
Question-tags	He is a teacher, isn't he? I'm a good girl, aren't I? They went to the cinema, didn't they?

EMELT SZINT

Nyelvtani szerkezet	Példa
Modal verbs with perfect infinitive	You should have told her. They may have come home. It must have been a very good holiday.
<i>Future Continuous</i>	This time tomorrow I'll be flying over the ocean.
<i>Future Perfect</i>	By the end of this year they will have been married for 20 years.
Past Perfect Continuous	I was tired. I had been working all day.
<i>Present Continuous Passive</i>	Our flat is being redecorated.
<i>Past Continuous Passive</i>	We had to climb the stairs because the lift was being repaired.

Nyelvtani szerkezet	Példa
Participle clauses	Preparing for my test, I reviewed the last three chapters. Having finished lunch, we went back to work.
<i>Would (past habits)</i>	I would go to the river every day when I was a young girl.
<i>Wish (state verbs/action verbs)</i>	I wish you would help me.
Wish (unfulfilled actions)	I wish I hadn't said that.
<i>Gerund and infinitive in idiomatic expressions,</i>	It's no use talking to him. <i>There's no point in waiting here.</i> <i>If we are to catch the train, we should leave immediately.</i> <i>He went there only to find that everybody had left.</i>
Conditionals - mixed type	If we had bought a map, we would know where we are.
<i>Inversion (for emphasis)</i>	Hardly had he arrived when he had to leave again. <i>Not only did he arrive late, but he also forgot to bring a present.</i>
<i>Subjunctive</i>	She insisted that she help her. <i>It's funny that you should say that.</i> <i>I suggest you go home.</i> <i>We had better go home now.</i> <i>I would rather have some coffee.</i> <i>I would rather you didn't do this.</i> <i>It's time we went home.</i>