

EGYETEMI LOGO

SEGÉDANYAG GAZDASÁGI SZAKNYELVI VIZSGÁHOZ

KÁROLI GÁSPÁR REFORMÁTUS EGYETEM

Állam- és Jogtudományi Kar

**KÁROLI GÁSPÁR UNIVERSITY OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN
HUNGARY**

Faculty of Law And Political Sciences

2019.

Készítette: Kocsis Judit

Speaking about your professional background

I finished secondary (grammar) school – **gimnázium**
secondary vocational school – **szakközépiskola**
secondary technical school – **technikum**

E.g. I finished János Kiss secondary vocational school specializing in *economics* (**közgazdasági**)
in(town,village) in.....year.

(Then) I was admitted to/I gained admission to (Faculty of of University etc.)

I am/was majoring in..../My major is/was..../My main subjects are/were.....= **A szakom...**

I studied the following subjects:..... My favourite subject(s) was/were
.....
my special field of interest is ...
I am especially interested in ...

Szakmai gyakorlat: internship, traineeship, professional practice
To participate in an internship... **szakmai gyakorlaton részt venni**
To do one's apprenticeship at X company = **X cégnél megcsinálni a szakmai gyakorlatot**

Diplomát szerezni: to take one's degree/diploma (in sg) /
to graduate from...**fakultás, egyetem**in year as a(eg.as an economist, as a human resources manager)

Diplomamunka: diploma/degree work, thesis
Diplomamunkát ír: write diploma work/thesis on sg
Ha már megírták, vagy éppen most írják a diplomamunkát, akkor ne csak a címet említsék, hanem azt is, hogy milyen megállapításokra (findings, conclusion), jutottak, mely cégnél végeztek kutatásokat, miért azt a témát választották, milyen forrásokat (sources) használtak stb.

To compete/apply for a scholarship – **ösztöndíjra pályázni**

I am an undergraduate student = **egyetemi hallgató vagyok**
I am a regular student – **nappali tagozatos hallgató vagyok**
I am a correspondence student – **levelező hallgató vagyok**
It's a bachelor's training or master's training. (**főiskolai vagy egyetemi/mester képzés**)

To go through a course/to complete a course in sg = **tanfolyamot elvégez**
Parallel to/with my studies I work. = **Párhuzamusan a tanulmányaimmal dolgozom.**
I work for/at X company, in Y department. in a certain area, e.g, in banking, commerce, marketing, human resources/HR, etc.= **X cégnél dolgozom, az Y osztályon, vmilyen területen**

To be promoted to something – **valamivé előléptetik** (pl.He was promoted to junior accountant.)

What are your tasks/responsibilities/duties? What does your job involve?

I am in charge of/I am responsible for e.g. deliveries, answering emails, organising meetings, visiting/meeting clients, filling in forms, uploading data, etc.

My job involves a lot of paperwork.

I have to deal with customers' complaints.

working hours:

I have a 9-to-5 job/regular working hours

I have/I am on flexi-time/I have flexible working hours

I do/work shiftwork

I do/work overtime

I am self-employed/I have my own company/I am a sole trader

pay:

I am wellpaid/underpaid

I earn ... Forints per/a month

my salary is ... Forints per/a month

I get/receive holiday pay and sick pay

my salary goes directly into my bank account at ... bank

my income is ... Forints, which is from 2 different jobs

on this income I pay income tax

Jobs and Occupations

Insert the following words in the gaps! You can use a word only once.

**white collar executive employees uniform cover letter position
labour/trade union qualifications manual/physical nine-to-five
personnel department office jobs blue collar**

Jobs are traditionally divided into two large categories: 1) _____
and 2) _____. Blue collar jobs are generally are the
3) _____
labour type, such as factory work, road crews, building and construction, etc. The
white collar jobs are the 4) _____ such as bank clerks, office
workers, teachers, computer operators, etc. They are called blue and white collar
because of the colour of the shirt traditionally worn in those jobs. Wearing a
5) _____ is still required for numerous jobs, such as police officers,
hotel doormen, nurses and many others.

While many jobs have regular hours – typically 9. am. to 5. pm. and are called
6) _____ jobs – some require shift work. There is usually a hierarchy
in a work place, and at the top is the employer, usually called the boss, who is
generally a type of 7) _____ or manager. Below this are other
supervisors, and then the other 8) _____. Sometimes there is a
9) _____ in the work place to protect the rights of the workers.

Most occupations require a sort of 10) _____, such as passing certain
exams, being able to use certain equipment, etc. When you apply for a job, firsts you
send your Curriculum vitae (CV) with a 11) _____, both of which
tell about you, your qualifications, your employment history. If the
12) _____ likes your CV, you will get a personal interview for the
13) _____ .

Read the text and answer the following questions!

Who is the text about?

How many jobs did he have all together?

What were the advantages and disadvantages of his first job?

Why did he leave it?

What were the advantages and disadvantages of his second job?

Why did he leave it?

What kind of difficulties did he face while he was unemployed?

Why did he enjoy his last job?

What happened to him last year?

The career ladder

Getting a job

When Paul left school he applied for a job in the accounts department of an engineering company. They gave him a job as a trainee (a junior person in the company). He didn't earn very much but they gave him a lot of training and sent him on training courses.

Moving up

Paul worked hard at the company and his prospects looked good. After his first year he got a pay rise and after two years he was promoted. After six years he was in charge of the accounts department with five other employees under him.

Leaving the company

However, by the time Paul was 30, he decide he wanted a fresh challenge. He was keen to work abroad so he resigned from his company/he quit the company and started looking for a new job with a bigger company. After a couple of months he managed to find a job with an international company which involved a lot of foreign travel. He was very excited about the new job and at first he really enjoyed the travelling but ...

Hard times

After about 6 months Paul started to dislike the constant moving around, and after a year he hated it; he hated living in hotels, and he never really made any friends in the new company. Unfortunately his work was not satisfactory either and finally he was sacked/ dismissed/ fired/ was given the sack/ was laid off/ was made redundant a year later.

After that, Paul found things much more difficult. He was unemployed/out of work/without a job for over a year. He had to sell his car and move out of his new house. Things were looking bad and in the end/finally he had to accept a part time job on a fruit and vegetable stall in a market.

Happier times

To his surprise, Paul loved the market. He made lots of friends and enjoyed working out in the open air. After two years he took over the stall. Two years later he opened a second stall and after ten years he had 15 stalls. Last year Paul retired at the age of 55, a very rich man.

Can you please introduce yourself in professional terms by answering the following questions!

What do you do? What do you do for a living? What's your job/profession?

Who do you work for?

Who do you report to? – Ki a főnöke?(Kinek számol be?)

E.g. I report to the director of the Human Resources Department.

How long have you been working at/for X company?

What is the main profile of the company? What does your company deal with? What is the company structure like?

Where is the headquarters of the company?

How many people work at this company?

Do you get on well with your boss/colleagues?

Are you a team worker or do you like to work alone?

What is your daily routine at work like? What are your daily tasks? What are you responsible for? = What are you in charge of?

Are you satisfied with your salary? Do you get perks/fringe benefits?

How much paid holiday do you have?

Do you have to do/to work overtime? Are you paid for it?

Are you a workaholic?

What are the advantages and the disadvantages of your job?

Have you been on/have you taken maternity leave/sick leave/unemployed?

Would you like to stay with this company in the long run?

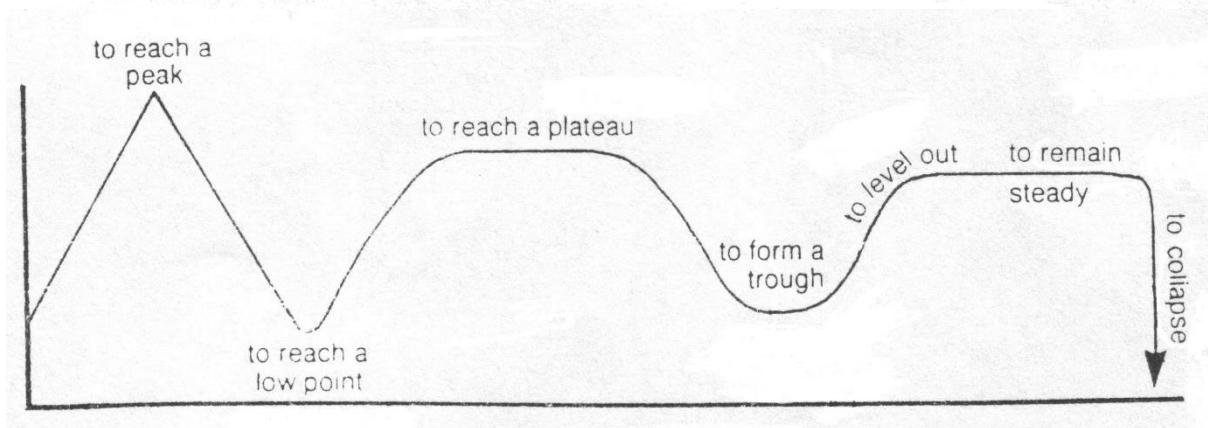
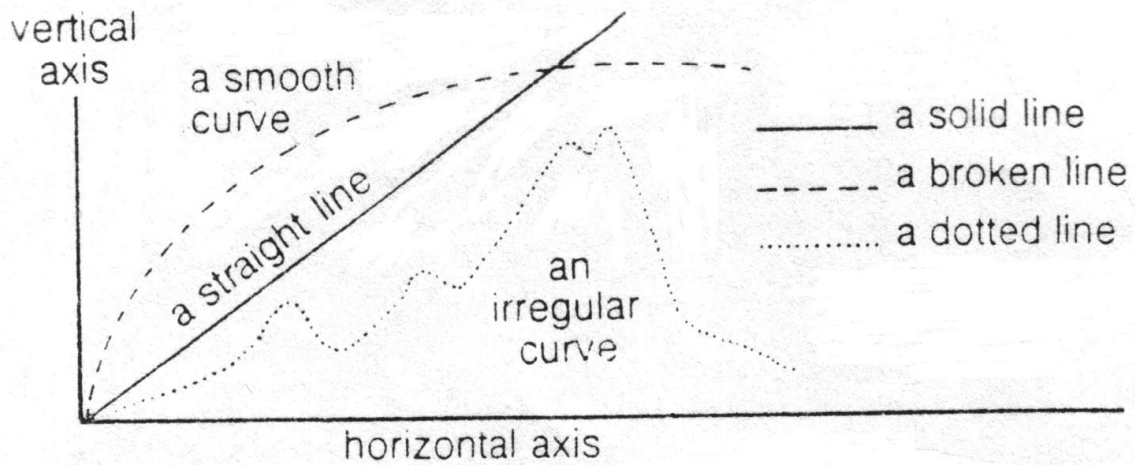
What is your dream job?

What are your plans for the future? What do you think you will be doing in 5 years?

Are you planning/considering/thinking of changing jobs on the short term/in the long run?

Have you ever thought of setting up/founding your own business/company? If yes, what type? (a limited partnership=Bt, limited liability company= Kft, sole trader= egyéni vállalkozó)

Speaking about graphs



Types of graphs:

- pie-charts
- bar-charts
- line-graphs/multiple line-graphs
- tables
- comparison graphs
- flow charts

Do these verbs indicate an upward (↑) downward (↓) or horizontal (→) movement?

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| to fall | to decrease | to slip back |
| to climb | to drop | to go down |
| to rise | to improve | to remain stable |
| to even out | to deteriorate | to increase |
| to decline | to pick up | to reach a peak |
| to go up | to hit a low | |
| to bottom out | to recover | |

Which verbs can be made into nouns?

eg. to fall ... a fall

to improve ... an improvement

Write the appropriate adverbs for the adjectives below. The first ones have been done for you.

Speed or rate of change		Size of change	
rapid	rapidly	noticeable	noticeably
slow		substantial	
sudden		considerable	
sharp		slight	
steady		significant	
gradual		dramatic	
fast		negligible	

Note: There was a **rapid** increase in sales. Sales rose **rapidly**.

Answer the questions concerning the Hungarian economy!

1. What trends have occurred in recent years in your country's economy?
2. What has happened to:
 - the rate of inflation?
 - interest rates?
 - the GNP (Gross National Product)
 - the rate of unemployment?
3. Use the verbs in the box above to describe the changes.
eg. The rate of inflation was increasing until 1987 when it evened out. It dropped to 5% last year.

Answer the questions concerning company performance!

1. Describe changes that have taken place in recent years in your company. Consider:
 - turnover
 - profits
 - number of employees
 - range of products
 - raw materials prices
 - prices of products
 - volume of production
 - staff working hours
 - anything else?
2. Describe the rate of change.
eg. Turnover has increased rapidly.
There has been a rapid increase in turnover.
3. Describe the size of change.
eg. Turnover has increased noticeably.
There has been a noticeable increase in turnover.

Look at the headlines and decide what stories you think they are about. Is it good news or bad news?

UK RECOVERY 'GAINING IN PACE'	Boom time at Rolls Royce	Securitight tops profit forecast at £952,000
Shares drop sharply in slow trading	Dorrington share flotation flops	Cocoa prices slump
Record low for United Plastics	Rowan to cut jobs as losses mount	Restrained upturn for German chemicals
LAWSON'S BUDGET ATTACKED	Abaco reduces costs but losses persist	STEEL OUTPUT WELL AHEAD OF TARGET

Useful sentences and phrases:

There was a steady decrease / moderate fall/ gradual decline in profit.
In the 7th year there was a decrease of 400 MW to 11,000 MW.

If there has been little/no movement, or we focus on a particular point, we can say the following:

The market has been stagnant/ remained steady.

Sales levelled off.

Electricity capacity remained constant at/ stood at 10,000 MW.

as you can see from the graph, the chart tells us about/shows/illustrates, by source in 1970, over the period of, the highest percentage is spent on, It is followed by..., This figure ranged from 8 to 10 %, This figure increased to more than, The second most important, 5% of the total, At the bottom end were, It gained importance – declined in importance, It is a ten-fold increase, It accounted for/made up/comprised 5 %, It has more than doubled, Looking at the trend in...you can see, The trend changed While, in contrast, however, although,

Overall

In general

In conclusion

In summary

Táblázatok:

Középfokon komplexebb táblázatok (több oszlop, több sor) használhatók, vagy esetleg 2 egyszerű táblázat, aminek köze van egymáshoz, esetleg 1 táblázat és 1 egyszerű grafikon kombinációja is előfordulhat.

FUELS CONSUMED FOR U.S. ELECTRIC GENERATION ⁵					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Coal (million tons)	46.8	45.0	36.1	39.6	35.8
Oil (million gallons)	23.0	22.2	18.3	18.0	19.9
Natural gas (billion cubic feet)	33.7	26.8	50.7	64.6	96.3

⁵ All data based on Duke Energy's ownership share of generating assets.

source: sustainabilityreport.duke-energy.com

A leírás logikája:

1. milyen ábrát látok, mi a címe/témája, forrása
2. milyen típusú adatot tartalmaznak az oszlopok és sorok
3. elkezdem ismertetni a kijelölt sorokat. Vagy eleve az ábrán vannak színes kiemelővel kiemelve, vagy a vizsgabizottság közli szóban, melyik részről beszéljek. (lehetőleg nem ugyanazokat a kifejezéseket ismételve, hanem megpróbálni változatos szókincset, rokonértelmű szavakat használni)
4. ha látható valamilyen tendencia, megfogalmazom
5. kiemelem a valamilyen szempontból érdekes adatot (maximum, minimum, nagyobb változás, egymáshoz viszonyított arányok –pl. duplája, háromszor annyi, stb.)
6. opcionális: ha adódik valamilyen következtetés az adatokból, levonom.

Mintaleírás:

This is a table, containing information on the amount of different fuels consumed for electricity generation in the USA in selected years. The source of the table is sustainabilityreport.duke-energy.com.

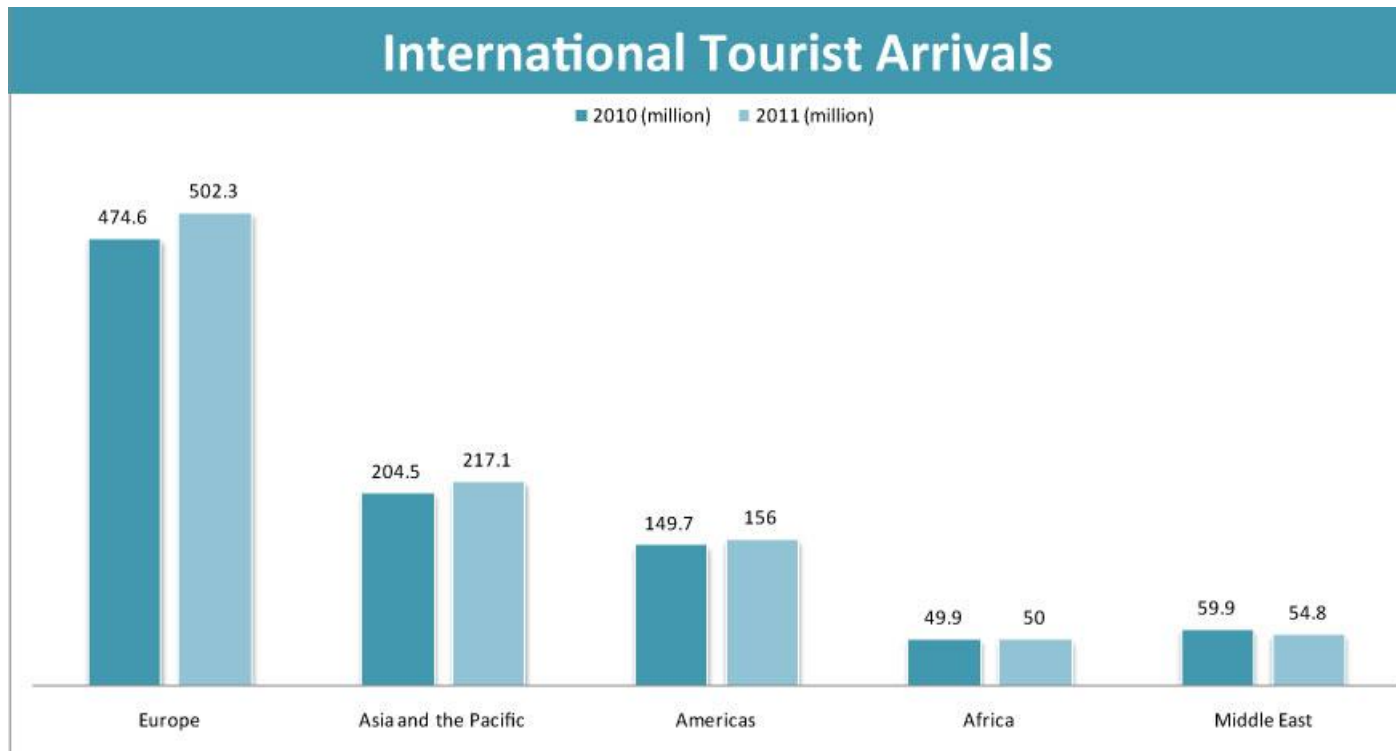
The first column displays the types of energy and gives the unit in which the energy is calculated, while the further columns show the years the information is recorded in. In the first row we can find data of coal, in the second, data on oil consumption, and in the third row we there is information on the amounts of natural gas consumed for purposes of electricity generation.

It is easy to see that the amount of fuels used for electricity generation decreased between 2007 and 2011 both in the case of coal and oil. From coal, it dropped from 46.8 million tons in 2007 to 35.8 million tons in 2011. As for oil, the amount was 23 million gallons in 2007 and it fell to 19.9 million gallons, roughly its two thirds.

The only type of fuel the use of which rose for electricity generation purposes was natural gas. Although it fell in 2008 to 26.8 billion cubic feet compared to 2007, when it amounted to 33.7 million cubic feet, after 2008 there was a steady increase

till 2011. For example, by 2009 the amount nearly doubled, and by 2011 it was more than 3 times as much as in 2008. So it seems, natural gas has been the most efficient and popular source of fuel for electricity generation in the USA.

International Tourist Arrivals



Mintaleírás:

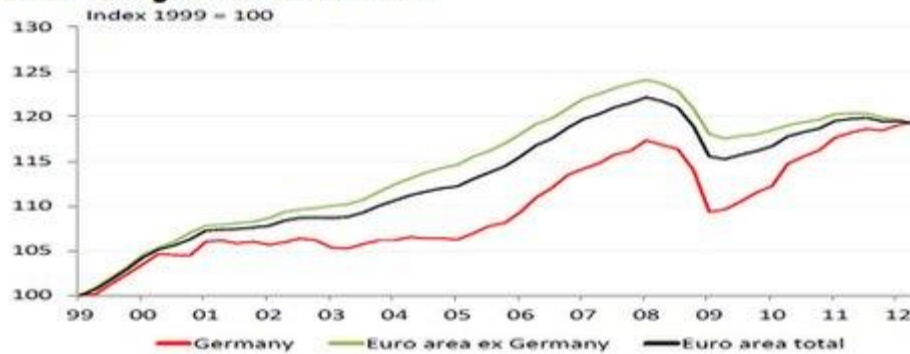
This is a bar-chart, providing information on the number international tourist arrivals of the inhabitants of different continents in selected years. The year of 2010 is marked with dark blue, the following year, i.e. 2011 is marked with light blue. The amount of touris arrivals is expressed in millions. The source of the table is www.graphs.net.

It has been recorded that there has been a worldwide growth of 4.4% in International Tourist Arrivals for the year 2010-11. The Europe region has seen the maximum increase of 28 million travelers in 2011. Asia-Pacific region has grabbed the 2nd spot by having more than 10 million travelers in 2011.

Worldwide the year 2010 saw a total of 939 million international travelers which increased to 980 million in 2011. Starting from the year 2000 Middle East saw a gradual increase, which came at the peak in the year 2010 with almost 60 million travelers. The recorded growth was 14.2% in the year 2009-10. But the year 2011 saw a drop of 8.4% in Middle East.

Forrás: <http://www.graphs.net/201205/international-tourist-arrivals.html>

Real GDP growth since 1999

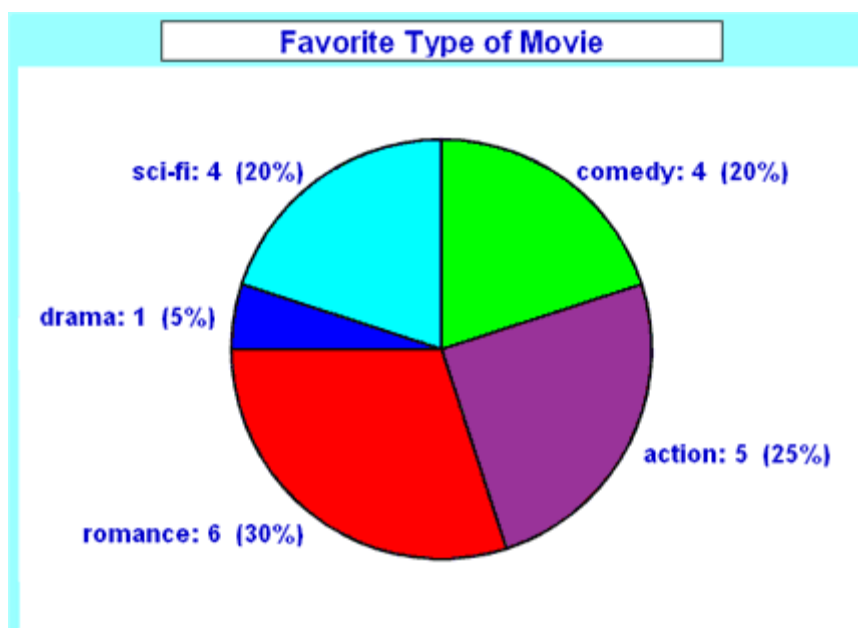


Source: Eurostat and Jefferies International

www.bbc.co.uk/news 14 August 2012

Mintaleírás:

This line graph shows the real GDP growth since 1999. GDP means the gross domestic product of a country or of a region. The source is Eurostat and Jefferies International. There are 3 lines, the red one represents Germany, the green line portrays the Euro area Germany excluded and the third line, which is a black one, indicates the Euro area total. On the horizontal axis you can read the years from 1999-2012. Germany's economy shows a steady increase from 1999 to 2008 where it reaches a peak with the other euro area together and shows a recession in 2009. That indicates the slump down of the economy in the countries with the single currency. The three lines show a slow increase after that year. There is a positive tendency of the economy in Germany.



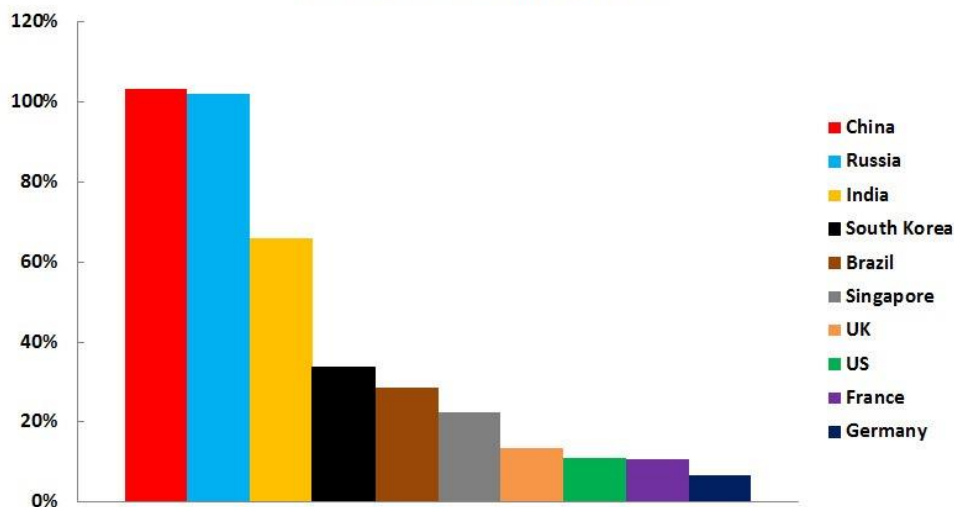
<http://www.mathsisfun.com/data/pie-charts.html>

Mintaleírás:

After examining the graph, I can realize that the type of the graph is pie chart. As I can see, the title of the diagram is „favorite type of Movie”. The values are expressed in slices. Five different slices can be noticed in the graph. The differences among the slices are expressed in percent and colours. The biggest segment is the red one, which is 30 %. However, the smallest slice is the dark blue, which means 5%. I would like to continue with the differences between two slices. If I compare comedy with action segments, I can find 15% difference.

To sum up, significant differences can be found among the types of films, which can be useful market research information for institutions such as cinemas.

Key Trends in the World Economy
% Increase in Total Consumption Per Capita
2000-2010, \$ US - constant prices of 2000



Source: Calculated from World Bank World Development Indicators

Increase in Total Consumption Per Capita 2000-2010		
	\$ US at constant prices of 2000	
	Annual % increase	Total % increase
China	7.3%	103.2%
Russia	7.3%	101.9%
India	5.2%	65.9%
South Korea	2.9%	33.6%
Brazil	2.4%	28.7%
Singapore	2.0%	22.4%
UK	1.3%	13.3%
US	1.1%	11.1%
France	1.0%	10.7%
Germany	0.7%	6.7%
Japan	n/a	n/a

Source: Calculated from World Bank World Development Indicators

<http://ablog.typepad.com/.a/6a00e554717cc98833017616b0680e970c-pi>

Mintaleírás:

This figure shows the increase in consumption per country between 2000 and 2012. The data derive from the World Bank. The figure consists of a bar graph and a table. The bar graph shows that China has the fastest rate of growth in consumption

although Russia has come very close to China. India produced the third highest consumption figure. Another outstanding fact presented by this figure is the extremely poor performance of the major European economies. As consumption is an important element in economic performance it can be established that economic development in Asia has been much stronger in Asia than in Europe.

KÖZÉPFOK
Gazdálkodási menedzsment
beszédkészség mérése
szituáció

A VIZSGÁZÓ SZEREPE:

You and your friend are discussing your plans for your holiday this summer. Try to convince him/her to spend his/her holiday **in the countryside in a village** instead of going abroad. Refer to the following aspects:

- Cheap travelling costs, other alternatives
- Providing employment to local people
- Contribution to the improvement of the countryside and village tourism
- Fresh, cheap products available

A VIZSGÁZTATÓ SZEREPE:

You and your friend are discussing your plans for your holiday this summer. You want to **go abroad**. Reflect to his arguments. You start the conversation.

- Growing petrol prices, cheap flights
- Reliable standard of services
- Different culture, new sights
- tasting different culture

Középfokú angol nyelvvizsga
Hallás utáni értés

Mintavizsga (Track 1)

1. feladat

Hallgassa meg a beszélgetést, mely arról szól, hogy Los Angelesben nagy összegeket fordítottak a zöld területek növelésére. Egészítse ki az alábbi jegyzetet a szöveg alapján. Egy-egy kiegészítés maximum 3 szóból álljon.

Notes on the role of green space in urban life

Investment in urban green space ⇒ Huge*financial benefits*(0)

Federal Government's research: 10 million more trees



Lower summer temperatures (1)

Causes of air pollution in Los Angeles: - cars

- (2)

It gets hotter



We need more electricity to (3)



Generating more electricity



Generating smog + effect of cars



..... (4)



More and more smog

Lowering temperature through (5)



Lowering the incident of smog



\$300 million less on (6)

Situation in the UK – similar

- Asthma epidemic
- Exposure to (7)

Urban greenery: good for - people

- (8)

Megoldás

1. feladat

1. peak urban
2. power plants
3. cool down houses
4. temperature rises
5. planting trees
6. medical expenses / hospital visits
7. solar radiation
8. wildlife

1. szöveg

Urban living UK

- The financial benefits from such large scale investment in urban green space must be huge.

- In Los Angeles the federal government did some research about if we were to plant ten million more trees we would sufficiently lower the peak urban summer temperatures to reduce air pollution substantially. Air pollution in Los Angeles is created both by cars and by power plants. The hotter it gets the more electricity we need to use to cool down homes. Generating the electricity generates smog, the cars make smog. But then as the temperature rises it creates a factory that makes more and more smog. It's called photo chemical air pollution. If we lower the temperature through planting trees, we'll lower the incidents of smog. According to the federal government we could reduce medical expenses by three hundred million dollars a year just in the Los Angeles area just in reduced hospital visits because of respiratory illness.

- You're probably thinking well, the polluted city of Los Angeles is a pretty exceptional case. But in fact the link between environment and health is just as significant here in the UK. We have an asthma epidemic of our own. And even exposure to solar radiation is now becoming important issue, particularly for the very young and the very old. So we need more shade in our cities, too. All this urban greenery is clearly good for us but it's also very good for wildlife.

Forrás: Healthy urban living (Series: Country of our time), BBC Radio 4, 12.08.02.

2. feladat

Hallgassa meg az interjút, mely Különleges Természettudományi Jelentőségű Területek (Sites of Special Scientific Interest = SSSI) védelméről szól. Válassza ki a megadott lehetőségek közül a hallott szöveghez legjobban illőt. Megoldását karikázza be, a példa szerint.

o) *Who intends to improve protection of SSSI's?*

- a) The Queen
- b) The parliament
- e) The government

1. The new law will be in the New Year.

- a) debated
- b) confirmed
- c) implemented

2. What organisation does Rob Cook represent?

- d) English Nature
- e) Forest Power
- f) Nature Conservation

3. This organisation proposes fine per offence.

- g) £5,000
- h) £12,000
- i) £20,000

4. The fine should be used

- j) as contribution to national heritage.
- k) to restore listed buildings.
- l) as last resort.

5. They want partnership with owners and

- m) occupiers.
- n) managers.
- o) conservationists.

6. There are twenty-one

- p) SSSI's around the country.
- q) Conservation Offices.
- r) conservation issues being negotiated.

7. SSSI's should be

- s) monuments of past.
- t) partly monuments of past.
- u) part of rural economies.

Megoldás

2. feladat

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. c

2. szöveg

SSSI English Nature

- The Queen's speech in Parliament gave notice of the government's intention to improve protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest or SSSI's. It's been widely welcomed by conservationists. Details of the new bill will not be confirmed until the New Year, but already the implications of new legislation are being debated. Joining us this morning is Rob Cook of English Nature: What sort of enforcement powers are you looking for?

- We are certainly looking for increase fines. At the moment the maximum is five thousand pounds per offence. That seems to us fairly derisory for a part of the national heritage. We are looking for powers which are broadly similar to those given to a Grade Two listed building, which should be a maximum fine of 20000 pounds per offence. We would just like to reiterate at this point that we see these regulations or the proposal of enhanced powers very much as one of last resorts. We would seek to establish a partnership with owners and occupiers and where necessary contribute to the costs of managing a site favourably for nature conservation.

- And will you offer advice?

- Certainly, we offer advice now. We have twenty-one local teams based around the country each with conservation offices in who do spend an awful lot of time in day-to-day liaison and negotiation with owners and occupiers and managers on how best manage the land for nature conservation. We certainly would not wish to see SSSI's preserved in aspic as sort of monuments to the past environment which no longer exist. The SSSI is part of a , or should be part of a vibrant rural economy.

Forrás: Farming Today C50A

(Track 2-13)
Ez újra 2.felvétel

3. feladat

Hallgassa meg Dr Michael Edley-t, aki a Kingston Egyetem környezetvédelmi szakáról beszél. A szöveg alapján egészítse ki az alábbi vázlatot a professzor által tanított témákról. Egy-egy kiegészítés maximum 2 szóból álljon.

1st year

Module: General principles of *o.environmental science.....(Example)*
 Aim: to get students to a certain level

2nd year

Module: Environmental theory

Including:

- pollution
- of pollution (1)
- impact of pollution
- some solutions
- of pollution to the environment (2)

- relationship

between environment and (3)

3rd year

<p><i>Module 1</i></p> <p>Environmental (4)</p>	<p><i>Module 2</i></p> <p><i>Environmental management</i> (Applied techniques used in the industry and in(5)</p> <p>Offers careers in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmental(6) - management in industry - environmental (7) 	<p><i>Module 3</i></p> <p><i>Global issues</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -(8) - global warming - (9)
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Megoldás

3. feladat

1. source
2. movement
3. health
4. law
5. (local) authority
6. impact assessment
7. auditing
8. deforestation
9. marine pollution

3. szöveg

Environmental courses

At the first year as many of the academics here we all contribute to the first year programme. So my contribution is to ... to ... to add to a module which is about general environmental science. So the general principles of environmental science. Students learn at the first year the degree course. And that's very basic. The first year is all about getting students to a certain level , then we can take them on to more advanced levels. The second year level we get into the environmental theory and my contribution now is mainly to do with pollution. Because of my experience in industry I suppose. The source of pollution, the impact of pollution, some of the solutions, the movement of pollutions to the environment, and I also do some lecturing on the relationship between environment and health, particularly in relation to radionuclides. At the third year ... that's where I begin to do more focus teaching , I run two particular modules. One called environmental law, and the other one called environmental management. And I also contribute to another module called global environmental issues where we get into some of the big issues to do with ... with environment like deforestation, global warming, marine pollution, some of those very large subjects that you can never get into big details but we... we present it to students in sort of a more of an overview. Just to get them to begin to integrate some of the issues I think are important. Probably the module I really enjoy the most is environmental management and the aim of the module is to .. to introduce the students to some of the applied techniques that they might use in the industry or in local authority or wherever they might work. In three carriers really. one is environmental impact assessment, the second is environmental management in industry, specifically in industry, and as part of that the third element is environmental auditing.

Forrás: Interview with Dr Michael Edley by Eva Barta

4. feladat – 3.felvétel

Hallgassa meg a szöveget, mely egy tanulmányról szól. A tanulmány a halakban felhalmozódott mérgeanyagokat vizsgálta. A riport kérdéseit számokkal helyettesítettük. A szöveg alapján írja be a számok mellé a megfelelő kérdés betűjelét (A – F). A szükségesnél eggyel több kérdés van, tehát egy kérdést nem kell majd felhasználnia.

<i>Exempl e</i>	<i>E</i>
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

Questions of the interview:

- A* What fish is affected?
- B* Do processed fish products contain less chemicals?
- C* How do these chemicals get into the fish?
- D* What other fish contain more chemicals than others?
- (Example) *E* How many fish were tested and from where?
- F* What samples did you study?
- G* What is the next step in the research?
- H* Is eating fish getting less safe?

Megoldás

4. feladat

1. F
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. H
6. B

4. szöveg Safe fish

example

The variety of fish we looked at were cod, haddock, plaice, whiting, herring, macrela and salmon. and they were fish which were available in Billingsgate, and in Aberdeen. and they were bought between ninteen ninety five and nineteen ninety six.

one

I shan't go into the details of the representivity but they were designed to represent the seasonal pattern of fish intake and the geographical pattern of intake and supply from different fishing areas.

two

The fatty fish that is fish which have more than 10 per cent of body weight of fat as oil have higher concentrations of these compounds and that's essentially they are fat soluable compounds and they're concentrated in fatty tissue. White fish have lower levels.

three

Highest levels are also found in fish that do not migrate. Fish that sustain in one area or on the bottom of the sea. So herring and plaice would also be inclined to have slightly higher levels than fish which migrate such as salmon.

four

I'm afraid this is our heritage. These are chemicals that were PCBs that came from the electrical compounds, batteries and transformers, when these compounds are broken down and burnt these PCBs are produced. Dioxines are unfortunate side contaminants of herbicides and they do not break down easily. They do not break down very well in our body, they have continuously been recycled.

five

I'd be reasonably confident about fish. I think one of the points the important message hasn't come over is that these levels in our diet are falling. If we take the eighty two to ninety two data our intakes of dioxines and PCBs are one third of what they were twenty years ago.

six

These... these compounds are present in cod liver oil and things like that but if people buy commercial preparations of these and they follow the manufacturers' instructions in relations to the dose they take daily they should not be exposing themselves to excessive amounts of dioxines or pcbs.

Forrás: Radio BBC4; You and yours

5. feladat – 4.felvétel

Hallgassa meg Dr Michael Edley-t, aki a Kingston Egyetem környezetvédelmi gazdálkodás kurzusáról beszél. A szöveg alapján állapítsa meg, hogy az alábbi kijelentései a kisvállalatokra vagy a nagyvállalatokra vonatkoznak és jelölje be a táblázat megfelelő részét, a példa (o) szerint.

Kijelentések	Kis- vállalatok	Nagy- vállalatok
<i>o. They give Dr Edley a lot of work around Surrey. (Example)</i>	X	
1. Environmental issues appear in the way they are managed.		
2. Employees are involved in environmental issues.		
3. The sector has a big influence on environmental issues.		
4. Managers don't consider the amount of energy they use.		
5. There will be more environmental work in the future.		
6. They expect suppliers to be environmentally good performers.		
7. Keeping an environmental record is the minimum.		

Megoldás

5. feladat

1. Nagy
2. Nagy
3. Kis
4. Kis
5. Kis
6. Nagy
7. Kis

5. szöveg

Environmental management

The other ... the next element of the module is environmental management which is actually based ... a lot of... some of the work I still do with small businesses around in Surrey. mmm ...and that's really... there are two levels really... the big...the very big companies. They're beginning to bring in environmental issues into the way they manage their organisations. It's very much from a top down sort of approach. It comes right from the board of directors right down through the workforce down to... to everybody in the company. Mmm... and it's only the very big companies that are doing that, the companies like Bp and Shell and Sainsburys and Tesco supermarkets and the very big organisations. The other level of environmental management, which is also very important, is in the area of the small businesses. Although a small company on its own has relatively little impact compared to somebody like Bp. If you put all the small companies together they as a sector, they actually have a huge impact. For small companies the issues are very different ... from them it's a very different approach mmm... and it's very much about first of all looking at what they do... looking at the energy used, the water used, the waste they produce, the resources they use... understanding that in the first place, because most small business managers wouldn't have really much idea about how much energy they use, they just pay the bills. They won't really look at it in detail... and they won't look at the waste they produce and think how they could reduce their waste... So... and that's really where I focus with the students... because I think that's really where probably more of the work will be in the future... the important issue for the small companies is, that those big companies are beginning to ask their small company suppliers about their environmental performance because the big companies are saying we're very good environmentally part of that is saying well the resources we use and the services we use from small companies are also very good. So small companies are beginning to have to at least have a record of what they're doing... to demonstrate that they are at least trying to do things better.

Forrás: Interview with Dr Michael Edley by Eva Barta

6. feladat –5.felvétel

Hallgassa meg a rádióprogram bevezetőjét, amely a halevésről szól. Válassza ki a szöveg értelmének legmegfelelőbb kiegészítést, a példa (o) szerint.

Mondat	Kiegészítés
<p>o. <i>The programme investigates how it is to eat fish. (Example)</i></p> <p>A: safe B: fatal C: brave</p>	A
<p>1. Health experts say fish is good for our brains, and hearts.</p> <p>A: hormones B: kidneys C: bones</p>	
<p>2. The study says there are increased levels of in fish.</p> <p>A: radioactivity B: chemicals C: oil</p>	
<p>3. The encourages people to go on eating fish.</p> <p>A: local government B: establishment C: government</p>	
<p>4. The warn people of the dangers of eating fish.</p> <p>A: news programmes B: news presenters C: newspapers</p>	
<p>5. Professor Agat is the representative of the Committee of Toxicity.</p> <p>A: industrial B: independent C: influential</p>	
<p>6. The first caller asked how many fish were tested and</p> <p>A: from where B: where C: when</p>	
<p>7. The second caller asked how the chemicals the fish.</p> <p>A: get into B: get down to C: get by</p>	

8. The third caller asked if she should buy organic instead.

A: beef

B. pork

C. fish

--

Megoldás

6. feladat

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. C

6. szöveg

Fish call-in

- Hello and welcome to the programme with Liz Barkley and John Weight.
- Today you and yours is for those looking forward to fish this evening but concerned about the possibility of chemicals in our favourite food. We take another look at how good and safe fish really is.
- Health experts regularly exalt us to eat more fish because it's good for our brains, our bones and our hearts. The oily varieties like mackerel and herring seem to be particularly beneficial. But questions are surfacing over how safe fish is to eat. Earlier in the week we reported on a government study which showed that there are increased levels of polluting chemicals in our fish dishes. These are dioxines are PCBs which are beleived to cause cancer and possibly have gender related effects in our children. The government is adamant that we should carry on eating fish but the newspaper headlines are screaming about poisonous fish fingers and rumbling that this could be the next big food scare. It's hardly surprising that you have been calling us all week for information. I'm joined by professor Peter Agat deputy chairman of the independent committee of toxicity which analysed the government research. Professor Agat, xy on the island of Wight called us and wanted to know about the report itself. How many fish were tested and from where. Alexander Z from Devon said it's all very well trying to protect our children and ourselves but how do these chemicals get into the fish in the first place? Mrs Bee from Fife in Scotland wants to know should she be buying organic fish instead for instance?

Forrás: Radio BBC4; You and yours

7. feladat – 6.felvétel

Hallgassa meg az interjút a brit csirkeimportról. A szöveg alapján egészítse ki az alábbi jegyzetet, a példa (o) szerint. Egy-egy kiegészítés maximum 3 szóból álljon.

NOTES ON CHICKEN IMPORT TO GB

Main concern: ...*antibiotics resistant (o)*.. bacteria in Brazilian and Thai chicken

(Example)

Ban on feeding certain drugs to chicken in(1)

As the effect of these drugs, chicken -(2)

- don't get sick

These drugs are necessary when we(3)

The chicken is - imported(4) and

- used in ready meals, eg.: soups,

.....(5)

No obligation on food producers to identify the(6)

Pressure on agricultural minister as to(7) and labelling

British farmers' main concerns: -(8)

- Competitors have less -

.....(9)

- lower standards

Megoldás

7. feladat

1. the EU / European Union
2. grow faster
3. get sick / ill
4. frozen
5. chicken burgers
6. country of origin
7. testing
8. health risks
9. costs

7. szöveg Chicken

Interviewer: At first today, The National Farmers Union says it's concerned that cheap chicken imported from Thailand and Brazil could contain bacteria which is resistant to antibiotics. Simon Tillitson is in the studio now and he has been following the story. Simon what is the gist of the story?

ST: Well, I mean in July this year the European Union banned farmers from feeding their chickens with drugs like v m. Some farmers have been putting this into the feed to make the birds grow faster and to stop them getting sick under intensive conditions. There is evidence though that feeding chickens with antibiotics like this on a mass scale could help create strains of drug resistant bacteria. I mean it's like speeding up evolution. The bottom line is we need those drugs to work for us when we get sick and our health is more important than fast growing chickens. In Brazil and Thailand there is no ban so it's feared that these exotic chickens could contain the drug resistant strains of bacteria which the EU tries to prevent.

I: Ok. Where would you find this kind of Thai or Brazilian chicken because I must admit I have not heard of Thai or Brazilian chicken.

ST: Well, I mean if the chicken in the shop is fresh it's not Thai or Brazilian. When you think about the distances involved and half way round the world is a long way to come for a fresh bird. The chicken we are talking about is imported frozen for processing and usually that's just the white meat though sometimes it's the whole bird. This meat can end up in ready meals, soups, chicken burgers, that sort of thing.

I: Is there any way of knowing whether when you buy a chicken burger it has got Brazilian chicken in it? Presumably there isn't, is there?

ST: You're right. That's quite tricky. I mean you can check the labels but there is no obligations on the food processors to label the food to identify the country of origin. So even your shopkeeper may not know. And that's why the agricultural minister Nick Brown is under pressure to introduce proper testing and labelling.

I: And chicken farmers in Britain are concerned as well, aren't they.

ST: It seems there're awful lot of chickens in Brazil and even more in Thailand. Farmers here are concerned about the health risks of course which you have just mentioned. Then there is the issue of unfair competition. Thai or Brazilian farmers don't have the costs our farmers have and they don't work to the same standards.

8. feladat –7.felvétel

Hallgassa meg az interjút, amely arról szól, milyen hatással van a világ legnagyobb külszíni rézbányája a szomszédos kisvárosra Chilében. A hallott szöveg alapján maximum 4 szóban válaszoljon az alábbi kérdésekre, a példa szerint.

Kérdés	Válasz
0. <i>What is the radio programme called?</i>	<i>World Business</i>
1. What is happening to the town?	
2. How many percent of the world's copper reserves is there?	
3. How much copper is mined there a day?	
4. How many dollars does the mine contribute to the economy?	
5. What did the company spend \$600 million on?	
6. What will happen to the town after the plan is fulfilled?	
7. What industries should be invested in?	
8. What may improve as a result of the change?	

Megoldás

8. feladat

1. (It) is (being)/ will be relocated / moved
2. 20
3. 600,000 tons
4. hundreds of millions
5. Cutting emission
6. (It) will be buried
7. (Any) outside mining
8. Children's health

8. szöveg

Copper mine

- You are listening to the BBC World Service. Well now here's Louise Cooper with our report on world business.

- An entire town in Chile's Atacama Desert is being relocated because of pollution from the biggest open cast mine in the world. State owned Chukicamata which possesses twenty percent of all known copper reserves throws out such high levels of toxins that under new environmental laws people can no longer live there. From Chile Victoria Dow Jones reports on a move putting a huge strain on two desert communities.

- Six hundred thousand tons of copper ore are blasted each day from Chukicamata, the world's biggest hole in the ground; it's over four kilometres long, as deep as a small mountainous high, and contributes hundreds of millions of dollars to the Chilean economy. But at a price. The adjacent town of Chukicamata is now so polluted that it's unsafe for people to live there. JCD from state owned Kodelko which runs the mine says it spends six hundred million dollars cutting emissions but meeting environmental standards would have made the mine unviable. So thousands of workers and their families will leave and since mining weighs expensive to transport, the town and its century of history will be buried under a giant slag heap. Their new home, the Oasis town of Calama is seventeen kilometres through the Atacama desert. Without serious investment in industries outside mining, Calama could one day like Chukicamata be no more than a memory. Relocating may improve children's health but while economic prosperity is solely dependent on the copper mine their future looks bleak.

Forrás: BBC World Service World Business 4.11.2002.

9. feladat – 8.felvétel

Hallgassa meg az interjút, mely a génmanipulációs (GM) technológiával foglalkozó Monsanto élelmiszeripari cégről szól. A riporter a Soil Association (SA) képviselőjével beszélget.

Döntse el a hallott szöveg alapján, hogy a megadott állítások igazak vagy hamisak. Írja megoldását az alábbi táblázatba, a példa szerint.

Állítás	Igaz	Hamis
0. <i>Monsanto is considering to stop its genetic engineering techniques.</i>	X	
1. The Soil Association (SA) was formed to campaign against GM food.		
2. The SA representative met with Monsanto's president and CEO.		
3. Monsanto was prepared to the big opposition to GM food in Europe.		
4. Monsanto thought in America the opposition to GM food can't be as big.		
5. The Monsanto – SA exchange of views was efficient.		
6. It seems Monsanto didn't clearly understand the problem before.		
7. The SA is against any kind of modern cross-breeding technique.		

Megoldás

9. feladat

1. hamis
2. igaz
3. hamis
4. hamis
5. igaz
6. igaz
7. hamis

9. szöveg

Monsanto GM

- Now more on the Observers' report that the leading biotechnology company Monsanto is thinking about abandoning its controversial genetic engineering techniques. If true it would be a major victory for campaigners against genetically modified foods. Patric H of the Soil Association, the people who promote and regulate organic agriculture in Britain says his recent three-hour meeting with Monsanto's president and chief executive made him think they are reconsidering their policy.
- I felt that they had clearly recognised that as a company they had totally underestimated the degree of public opposition to GM in Europe and were aware that the same thing might happen in North America and out of that were recognising that they might have to review their whole strategy for their future operation.
- Monsanto talks about a free and frank exchange of views with the Soil Association.
- It was very free and very hm very deep really. I mean we were able to explain in great detail why we thought that there was no place for genetic engineering at all in agriculture. I felt that they not only listened but they actually took some of the ideas in and were personally affected by them.
- I'm stuck by a part of the statement from Monsanto's UK director of corporate affairs T C who says that having talked to the Soil Association we now have a much better understanding of the issues. Is it striking that they didn't have a clear understanding of the issues before?
- I think that's actually true. Nobody had said to them in as much detail that we were able to put across why there were so much concern before. I suppose that is a rather surprising thing that they hadn't they hadn't gone to the key organisations that were opposing what they were trying to do and really listened.
- Is it going to help the company if even if the story is true that it's offered to use its databases to help plant breeders create new varieties of crops using traditional cross breeding techniques? This isn't going to satisfy those people who don't want any meddling with our food and plants.
- Genetic engineering is widely perceived to be a step too far. Where it comes to what's called conventional plant breeding where you might use the more advanced knowledge that companies like Monsanto now have. I think that is an interesting opening which is worth further discussion but obviously a cynics would say that one's got to be very careful they may have an agenda just as a charm offensive although I have to say I don't feel that that was the way in which they went about the discussion.

Forrás: BBC Radio 4 Broadcasting House 26.09. 1999.

10. feladat – 9.felvétel

Hallgassa meg a szöveget, melyben Dr Michael Edley egyetemi tanár arról beszél, milyen projekteket végeznek egy nemzeti parkban a környezetvédelem szakos hallgatók. A hallottak alapján válassza ki azt a 6 projektet a listán, amelyeket Dr Edley felsorol, majd a megfelelő betűket (b – m) írja a megadott táblázatba.

List of projects

a) <i>Effects of walking (Example)</i>
b) The extent of erosion
c) Width and depth of natural waters
d) Interviewing local farmers
e) Interviewing tourists
f) Monitoring vegetation in waters
g) Lead content in water
h) Expected problems of old lead mine
i) Comparing old and new forests
j) Comparing wild and city vegetation
k) Various animal and plant species
l) Planning a car park
m) Interviewing lecturers

Dr Edley mentions these projects:						
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
a) (Example)						

Megoldás

10. feladat

1. b
2. e
3. g
4. h
5. i
6. k

10. szöveg Student projects

On the third day the students have to do some small projects... they break into small groups... they go and investigate particular issues in more detail. hmmm... for example we get them... some groups look at the impact of walking... the erosion rates... and to look at... they analyse different footpaths... and measure the width and the depths... some things like that... We get students to interview people in the area... They ask them why are they there... What are they doing... How far have they come... to get an idea of tourism and the impact of tourism on the environment. Other students focus on the impact of industry...some students do lead monitoring water near some old lead mines to try and understand what the impact might be.. and what.. how can they manage it in the future. Other students get involved in purely ecological projects. One project is comparing a very ancient oak woodland with that of a modern planted forestry and try and compare the different diversities and the number of species of both plants and animals. Just as a comparison... another student... another group of students we'll get them to look at a new car park development and to think about what impact that might have on the environment and area. So lots of different little projects... on the fourth day, on the final day the students will do a final visit. But the main part of the day the students actually then present their findings to ourselves, the lecturers...There are two lecturers that go on the course and to the rest of the students. So that's part of the assessment for the fieldtrip is that they actually .. they present what they did and what their key findings are.

Forrás: Interview with Dr Michael Edley
(Senior Lecturer and consultant, School of Geography, Kingston University)
by Eva Barta (D9)

11. feladat –10.felvétel

Hallgassa meg a beszélgetést, mely az EU biorizs-termeléséről és az elárasztott rizsföldek madárvilágáról szól. Egészítse ki az alábbi jegyzetet a szöveg alapján a példa (o) szerint. Egy-egy kiegészítés maximum 2 szóból álljon.

Notes

Organic rice production

Switching to growing organic rice: ...*Conversion process*..... (o)

Problems: aren't happy to give more money for it (1)

Risk: small money for environmentally friendly practices in (2)

Other option: - based on environmental conditions (3)
- not linked to the amount produced

Flooded rice fields as wetland habitats

More than 70 of birds (4)

Used by birds for - (5)

- (6)

- Resting

Internationally important birds, e.g.: (7) (*Give one example!*)

Flooded lands for migratory birds → Parallel to for people on

journeys (8) long

Megoldás

11. feladat

1. member states
2. agriculture
3. area payments
4. species
5. nesting
6. breeding
7. (white) stork, swallow,
8. hotels / petrol stations

11. szöveg

Organic rice birds

- But you can't just switch to growing organic overnight can you? You have to go through conversion process.

- No! It's a conversion process. This is why I was, I was saying at the very beginning that organic is not the only solution and has got also a few problems with it. There is a co-funding aspect in this. I remember the state's not very happy to put more money, to co-fund European measures. There is also the risk that this money that goes in to for the conversion of the organic rice is taken from a very small pot of money that currently goes for environmentally friendly practises in agriculture, so this is another risk. We are not saying that organic is the only answer, there are other options like area payments, which are completely decoupled from production, so given just only area based with environmental conditions, but not linked to the amount of rice, you're actually producing.

- What about the birds themselves? So what sort of birds are under threat in the lack of wetland habitat?

- There are more than 70 species, there are breeding species, aaam... and there are the main migratory routes to Africa. The rice fields are used for nesting, for breeding, for resting, for birds when they are going to Africa. I can mention a few birds, which are internationally important like the white stork , but UK birds, they migrate for example is the swallow, it's a very common bird. ... They all use rice fields, while they're migrating.

- If farmers don't do as you suggest and switch over to organic, find other ways of keeping these artificially flooded lands for growing rice. What will be the effects on these birds?

- And I could make a parallel to this: if you are going for the migratory species, if you were going on a long journey and suddenly you don't find you know hotels, petrol station or food, you stop in the middle of nowhere and you can have very serious problems. So many birds are definitely going to die.

Forrás: Farming Today, Radio BBC 4 (C104)

12. feladat –11.felvétel

Hallgassa meg az interjút, mely a mozambiki Nyasa vadrezervátumról szól. Válassza ki a megadott lehetőségek közül a hallott szöveghez legjobban illőt. Megoldását karikázza be, a példa (o) szerint.

o. *The interview takes place in*

a) the studio.

b) Nyasa.

c) an incredible place.

1. When in Nyasa, it's like going back

a) 15 years

b) 50 years

c) 100 years

2. Nyasa is run as a/an

a) national park.

b) non-profit company.

c) individual's property.

3. Nyasa is supported by

a) the Mozambican government.

b) the US government.

c) Flora and Fauna International.

4. According to Brian, should be responsible for Nyasa.

a) ex-colonial powers

b) World Wildlife

c) the people of Mozambique

5. Nyasa offers to visitors.

a) long tourist routes

b) various kinds of accommodation

c) only wilderness experience

6. Nyasa could bring much more money by

a) allowing big game hunting.

b) eco-tourism based on the 12-13 thousand elephants.

c) running as a reserve.

7. According to Brian, should solve the problems of Africa.

a) outsiders and Africa together

b) Africa itself

c) the world's governments

Megoldás

12. feladat

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. c
5. c
6. a
7. b

12. szöveg

Nyasa Finance

- Brian Leath reporting now. And Brian now joins me in the studio. Brian I get the impression Nyasa had a really big impacts on you. It's obviously an incredible place.

- It's a... it's a really very beautiful place and it's like not just going back 50 years to a time when say Amboseli or Serengeti were opening but it's like going back a hundred years to the time before anyone had really thought of opening those places up. And so in that sense it's like a glimpse into a a long distant past as well.

- Because as you said in your report somewhere like that in the 21st century has a lot of problems to overcome. Who's actually gonna have to take the responsibility for overcoming them?

- I think it's important to realise that Nyasa Reserve is not run as a national park, it's not actually funded by the Mozambique government. It's run as a private company, it's a not-for-profit company run by private individuals with help from U.S. Fish and Wildlife, from Fauna and Flora International. But as such, I don't think we can expect a private company to bear the burden of having to sort out all the problems they may have inherited from a century of colonial rule and civil war. And so in that sense, I think the government and people of Mozambique themselves have to take responsibility.

- And do you think that really will happen or do you think it's going to be a major stumbling block? Because obviously time isn't on Nyasa's side.

- No, it's not! It's got such a long way to go and who knows how much time it may have left? Amm, I think tourism is a possibility but then who's going to pay the amounts of money that would be needed to have what will be remarkable experiences. How many people can be accommodated in a place with so little to offer as yet, except a truly, pristine wilderness experience. I think there is another avenue opened at the moment: money is being earned from big game hunting. And there are 12-13 thousand elephants in Nyasa, and it has been suggested that if the people in charge were prepared to allow big game hunting of elephants, they could probably earn tens of thousands of dollars more to help run, bear the costs of running the reserve. But of course that raises a whole set of issues that we are very familiar with here. Although the anything I would say in my own opinion is that I think it may be one of these cases where we as outsiders have to look to Africa to find its own solutions, practical ways of sorting out its problems that we might ourselves find unacceptable that, that perhaps they may find a way forward with practically because we can't really expect the world's governments to go on digging into their pockets endlessly to pay for a place like this just for our luxurious use.

13. feladat –12.felvétel

Hallgassa meg a rádióműsort, mely két afrikai nemzeti parkról (Nyasa National Park és Selous Reserve) szól. Döntse el a hallott szöveg alapján, hogy a megadott állítások igazak vagy hamisak. Írja megoldását az alábbi táblázatba, a példa (o) szerint.

Állítások	Igaz	Hamis
8. <i>Elephants in Southern Africa were wiped up by wars.</i>	X	
1. Nyasa is some miles away from the conflicts.		
2. Lots of terrorists and guerillas were hiding in Nyasa during the war.		
3. They plan to connect Nyasa and Selous of Southern Tanzania.		
4. There are about 10,000-20,000 elephants in Selous.		
5. There is free movement of wildlife between Nyasa and Selous.		
6. Nyasa is the biggest National Park in the world.		
7. "Ultimate Safari" is the biggest tourist attraction of the region now.		

Megoldás

13. feladat

1. hamis
2. hamis
3. igaz
4. igaz
5. hamis
6. hamis
7. hamis

13. szöveg

Nyasa Future

- Thinking of those big tuskies, that's amazing. I must admit the thought that there are big tuskies there. When it was war too not that long ago I mean in most places in Southern Africa where there had been wars, all the animals like rhinos and elephants have been wiped out trying to raise money to buy arms. Why do you think that didn't happen there?

- Well, Nyasa is right tucked up in the North end of Mozambique, a thousand miles away from the conflicts of South Africa and the problems that beset South Africa and even the wars of R and F were mainly down in the South near the capital Maputo. So this really was a very unknown and hidden place that... There was no reason for the terrorists or the guerrillas ever to be there.

- How do you see the future for Nyasa? On the grand scale what would you like to see happen?

- Well I have to say I heard rumours when I was there of a plan in the future to try and make a connection between Nyasa and the very North of Mozambique and an adjoining reserve just over the border in Southern Tansania called the Selous. Now the Selous is a reserve that many people won't have heard of either but it is huge. It is even bigger than Nyasa and it also has huge numbers of, ten maybe twenty thousand elephants, maybe more. Now if you were to do as the talks are, of creating a corridor between the Selous and Nyasa and connecting wildlife allowing a free movement of wildlife between those two reserves you would in effect create the biggest national park in the world of any sort. And that would be an enormous appeal, I think to people who pride themselves on seeing Africa and getting to know Africa. Going to see Nyasa stroke Selous would be the ultimate safari. And I think in that way that could take great steps towards helping to save this place.

- Very exciting prospect. Brian L , thank you very much.

Forrás: Nature, Radio BBC 4, 3.9.02. (BC Cass Teacher)

14. feladat – 13.felvétel

Hallgassa meg az interjút, amelyben egy edinburghi kertben Eileen, a kerttulajdonos és Jonathan, az RSPB (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds) képviselője a madáretetésről beszél, ami a természetvédelem fontos eszköze. A hallott szöveg alapján maximum 4 szóban válaszoljon az alábbi kérdésekre, a példa (o) szerint.

Kérdések	Válaszok
<i>o. What special day is it?</i>	<i>'Feed the birds' day</i>
1. What should the 'birds buffet' contain? <i>(Give 1 example!)</i>	
2. What is the weather like during the bird watching?	
3. What is in the middle of the lawn?	
4. What has she planted in the garden for the birds' sake? <i>(Give 1 example!)</i>	
5. What kind of birds visit her garden? <i>(Give 1 example!)</i>	
6. How many of the garden owners feed the birds?	
7. How should birds be fed for the best effect?	
8. What should be out for birds all year round?	

Megoldás

14. szöveg

1. Raisin / (grated) cheese / (sunflower) seeds
2. Misty / moist
3. Not a real bird table
4. Lavender / apple (tree)
5. Goldfinch / Blackbird / Redwings / Thrush
6. 60%
7. Regularly
8. Water

14. szöveg

Bird feeding

- Today has been designated 'Feed the birds' day. Don't just think you can chuck a bit of stale bread on the lawn. Birds are more discerning in their diet these days. You have to now put out a whole buffet from raisins and grated cheese to sunflower seeds. Our Scotland reporter Hugh W is in an Edinburgh garden this morning to find out more.

- Good morning, yes, we are in the grange just south of Edinburgh city centre, it's still a bit misty and moist this morning, the perfect day in fact for bird watching from the kitchen table. Once it gets fully light you may just be able to hear the dawn chorus in the background. We are standing on the lawn at the back of Eileen Fox's house but no bird table in the centre of the lawn. This is more complicated than just having a bird table.

- Yes, good morning. Yes, we like to try and plant the garden to the best for the birds. We've got lavenders, we like the lavender because the goldfinches sometimes come for it and I keep my apple tree, I've got lots of apple trees and I keep all the apples and then in the winter time I throw them down on the ground and grass and we get blackbirds and then we get redwings coming and thrushes and in the deep winter the field fares.

- So it clearly pays dividends for you. J O from RSPB Scotland also with us this morning. Eileen clearly... doing... everything right there but where do most of us go wrong?

- Well it's not so much we're going wrong Hugh, it's that we are not necessarily doing it all at the time. We've done some research recently which shows that we know that about 60 percent of garden owners feed garden birds but we did a poll a couple of months ago to find that at least one feeder in most gardens was not being filled up. So we reckon that there could be about 3 million bird feeders empty at any one time and it's important to feed birds regularly if you are going to have the best effect.

- And also the other thing that Eileen does is to have water out for them.

- That's right. Water is very important. People don't realise that they need water at all times of the year, not just in the summer

- Jonathan Osborne from RSPB Scotland and Eileen Fox, thank you very much for your hospitality this morning, back to the studio in London.

Forrás: Today, Radio BBC4, 30.10.04. (BBC CD 3, Feed the birds)

