

Tanulmányozza a táblázatot és a megadott 10 szó/kifejezés felhasználásával 120-160 szóban írja le a táblázat fő jellemzőit, a példa (0) szerint. (A szavakat a szöveg értelmének megfelelően, nyelvtanilag megfelelő formájukban kell használni!) A leírás tartalmazzon tendenciákat és összehasonlítást!

### ESTIMATED DIRECT AND INDIRECT JOBS IN RENEWABLE ENERGY WORLDWIDE, BY INDUSTRY

Technologies	Global	China	EU-27	Brazil	United States	India	Germany	Spain
Thousand Jobs								
Biomass <sup>a</sup>	753	266	274		152 <sup>c</sup>	58	57	39
Biofuels	1,379	24	109	804 <sup>a</sup>	217 <sup>a</sup>	35	23	4
Biogas	266	90	71			85	50	1
Geothermal <sup>b</sup>	180		51		35		14	0.3
Hydropower (Small) <sup>b</sup>	109		24		8	12	7	2
Solar PV	1,360	300 <sup>a</sup>	312		90	112	88	12
CSP	53		36		17		2	34
Solar Heating/ Cooling	892	800	32		12	41	11	1
Wind Power	753	267	270	29	81	48	118	28
<b>Total<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>5,745</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>378<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>120</b>

(\*CSP= Concentrating Solar Power Technology)

A felhasználandó szavak:

available	fewest	row
column	find	significant
data	highest	table
employ	provide	

0. This is a **table** showing the number of estimated direct and indirect jobs in renewable energy industries, in thousands.

Egy lehetséges mintamegoldás, sajnos a forrás nincs megadva , pedig annak is szerepelni kell a leírásban

This is a **table** showing the number of estimated direct and indirect jobs in renewable energy industries, in thousands.

The **rows** of the first **column** contain the names of the technologies like biomass, biofuels and so on.

The second column shows global employment, **the highest** level of which is created by the biofuels sector. This industry **employs** 1379 thousand people altogether.

The other columns contain the countries and the relevant **data**.

The second biggest employment we can **find** in Solar PV industry: 1360 thousand jobs.

CSP technology **provides the fewest** jobs, only 53 thousand and this cannot be **found** in every listed country in the table, only in the most developed ones.

As for the countries or groups of countries, China and the EU countries **employ** the most people in all the sectors, although there are not any **data** in China for geothermal, hydropower and CSP categories.

As we can see in the second **row**, in Brazil **significant** number of jobs are offered (altogether 804 thousand) in biofuels sector. Besides biofuels technology there are jobs only in Wind Power sector: 29 thousand. In several **rows** in Brazil there is no information, data are not **available**.

In Spain there are only 120 thousand jobs in renewable energy industries but we can **find** figures in every sector.

In the last row we can **find** the total figures concerning all countries/sectors/industries; altogether 5745 thousand jobs are created in renewable energy industries all over the world.

This figure is very low compared to other industries, but renewable energy technologies have an enormous growth potential in the future and hopefully they will provide millions of jobs in each sector.

Szószám: 278

#### **Egyéb lehetséges mondatok:**

However, Brazil is the strongest in biofuels, as it is famous for its bioethanol.

The US has the highest figures for biofuel based on its cornfields.

In India, the biogas and solar, in Germany the solar and wind sectors offer a **significant** number of jobs.

Szószám: 45

**A szavak száma jóval több,mint 160, de ennyi mondat a mintaadás miatt szerepel.**

## KÖZÉPFOK G

### Economic forecast for Austria and the Euro-zone

in %	Austria			Euro-Zone		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Real GDP growth	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
Inflation (HICP)	0.8	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	1.4
Unemployment	5.7	5.9	6.1	10.9	10.3	9.9
Current Account Balance % GDP	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
Budget Balance (Maastricht) % GDP	-1.2	-1.6	-1.5	-2.1	-1.9	-1.6
Structural Budget Balance % GDP	0.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.3	-1.4
Debt to GDP	86.2	84.3	82.6	92.9	92.2	91.1

Sources: Austrian Institute of Economic Research June 2016, Statistics Austria July 2016, Federal Ministry of Finance April 2016, European Commission Spring Forecast May 2016

compare	period	predict
indicator	increase	while
row	similar	moderate
per cent	table	

The source of the **table** is the Austrian Institute of Economic Research.

#### Egy lehetséges mintamegoldás

The table **compares** the economic situation in Austria and in the euro-zone.

The **rows** represent the main economic **indicators**, such as real GDP growth, inflation etc.

The values are expressed in **per cent**.

In the first **column** we can see the changes of the indicators in Austria over a three-year **period**, while the second column presents the data in the euro-zone.

It can be seen that real GDP growth in Austria **increased** sharply between 2015 and 2016, but it is forecast to stagnate by 2017. In the euro-zone this indicator fluctuates.

Inflation is forecast to rise steadily both in Austria and the euro-zone.

Unemployment is **predicted** to rise in Austria, **while** in the euro-zone it seems to fall **moderately**.

Regarding the debt to GDP we can see a **similar** downward trend in both regions.

**Table 3.2**  
**Changes in Industrial Structure**

Year	Employed persons <sup>1)</sup>			Gross domestic product (GDP) <sup>2)</sup>		
	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry
1950	48.6	21.8	29.7	-	-	-
1955	41.2	23.4	35.5	19.2	33.7	47.0
1960	32.7	29.1	38.2	12.8	40.8	46.4
1965	24.7	31.5	43.7	9.5	40.1	50.3
1970	19.3	34.1	46.6	5.9	43.1	50.9
1975	13.9	34.2	52.0	5.3	38.8	55.9
1980	10.9	33.6	55.4	# 3.5	# 36.2	# 60.3
1985	9.3	33.2	57.5	3.0	34.9	62.0
1990	7.2	33.5	59.4	2.4	35.4	62.2
1995	# 6.0	# 31.3	# 62.7	# 1.8	# 30.4	# 67.8
2000	5.2	29.5	65.3	1.6	28.4	70.0
2005	4.9	26.4	68.6	1.2	25.8	73.0
2010	4.2	25.2	70.6	1.2	25.2	73.6

1) Due to the revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification, the figures from 1995 onward are not strictly consistent with those for 1990 or earlier. 2) Data from 1955 to 1979 are based on the 1968 SNA. Data from 1980 onward are based on the 1993 SNA. Data in 1994 and afterwards differs in the estimation method.  
Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; Cabinet Office.

source	row	moderate
divide	dramatic	fluctuate
column	rate	same
express	rise	

0. The source of this table is the Statistics Bureau, MIC.

TABLE 7

Iran's Contribution to World Oil Production			
	Iran's production	World Production	Iran's Share
Year	1000s Barrels	1000s Barrels	Percent
1965	1908	30222	6.3
1970	3829	45272	8.5
1974	6021	56088	10.7
1975	5350	52746	10.1
1980	1817	60025	3.0
1985	2192	52280	4.2
1990	3135	59029	5.3
1995	3595	60274	6.0
2000	3661	65757	5.6
2002	3248	63644	5.1

Source: *OPEC Statistical Bulletin*, 1976, 1983, 1988, 1996, and 2002.

source	compare	fall
topic	while	mild
row	fluctuate	highest
express	dramatic	

0. The **source** of this table is the OPEC Statistical Bulletin.

## Táblázat 4

### Egy lehetséges mintamegoldás

The **topic** of the table is Iran's contribution to world oil production.

The **source** of this table is the OPEC Statistical Bulletin.

The **rows** of the first column represent the years between 1965 and 2002. In the second column we can see Iran's production; the third column shows world oil production. The production data are **expressed in** thousand barrels. The fourth column presents Iran's share in percent.

If we **compare** Iran's and the world oil production, we can see different tendencies.

**While** world oil production **fluctuates** moderately over the examined period, we can see more **dramatic** changes in Iran's production. For example, between 1965 and 1974 production rose sharply in the country - and production reached a peak in 1974 with 6,021 thousand barrels - but we can see a sudden **fall** between 1975 and 1980. After that production fluctuated **mildly**.

Iran's share in world production was **the highest** in 1974-75 with over 10%. However, in 1980 there was a **dramatic fall** and Iran's oil production hit a low at 3% when it produced only 1817 thousand barrels of oil.

In the next years the figures indicate a **mild** growth in oil production of Iran, **while** during the same time the world production **fluctuated**.

In the last **row** we can see that by 2002 the world production had roughly doubled **compared** to 1965.

**Ez 223 szó, jóval több, mint 160, de csak azért, hogy többféle példamondatunk legyen.**