

Környezetgazdálkodás és környezetvédelem
gyakorló feladatgyűjtemény
a közép- és felsőfokú angol szaknyelvi vizsgához

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Írta és szerkesztette: Lisányi Endréné Beke Judit

I. ELŐSZÓ

Ez a kötet abból a célból készült, hogy segítséget nyújtson a Zöld Út szaknyelvi vizsgarendszer környezetvédelmi, környezetgazdálkodási tematikájának elsajátításához és az ahhoz kapcsolódó feladattípusok gyakorlásához. Ez a tematika mind az olvasás, mind az indirekt írásmérés feladatokon keresztül jelenik meg, valamint a feladatgyűjtemény végén angol-magyar szószedet is található.

A feladatok autentikus szövegeken alapulnak, amelyeket újságokból, szakkönyvekből vagy internetről gyűjtöttünk.

A feladatok a vizsga formátumát követik (kivétel az indirekt írásfeladatok), de az egy szöveghez tartozó kérdések száma több is lehet, mint a vizsgában megszabott itemszám, a hatékonyabb gyakorlás érdekében. Indirekt írásfeladatok ilyen formában bár nem szerepelnek a vizsgán, hasznosak a szókincs fejlesztésben és az íráskészség kohéziós eszközeinek elsajátításában.

A feladatok nehezedő sorrendben követik egymást.

Ezúton mondok köszönetet a kötet elkészítéshez nyújtott segítségéért Vas Judit igazgató asszonynak, Tóth Ildikó angol fővizsgáztatónak és Györe Bence munkatársnak. Köszönet illeti tanítványaimat, Almási Gábort és Helgert Zsoltot a feladatok kipróbálásáért.

Jó felkészülést, zöld utat a sikerhez!

A szerző

II. OLVASOTT SZÖVEG ÉRTÉSÉT MÉRŐ GYAKORLÓ FELADATOK

1. Toxics and the law

When citizens confront a potential environmental problem in their community, they usually assume that the law will protect them. They say, "There must be a law against this." As soon as they start reviewing the laws on the books, however, they find a confusing patchwork of laws that apply to the local, state, and federal levels. They learn that the laws are not strong enough and, moreover, deal with environmental problems in a piecemeal way. They also find that even where the law appears to be strong, it is not being enforced.

(0) *CLEANUP OF HAZARDOUS WASTE DUMPS*

There are more than 30,000 hazardous waste sites littered across the American landscape. Most of them are not being "cleaned up", despite the fact that there are laws in place to accomplish this.

(1).....

Until recently Americans took for granted the guarantee that the water coming out of their taps was safe. This belief has changed during the past decade as hundreds of toxic chemicals have been detected in public water supplies nationwide. Unfortunately, the laws designed to protect our drinking water are weak and poorly enforced.

(2)

An integral part of America's heritage is the mighty rivers that water the rich agricultural states, provide drinking water to millions of people, and offer recreational enjoyment to fishermen, boaters, and others who love to be outdoors. American industry and corporate agriculture, however, have taken our rivers and lakes away from us and turned them into their private toilets for dumping toxic chemicals. In 1987, industry reported that they dumped 9.7 billion pounds of toxic chemicals into surface waters. The law designed to protect our waters from this toxic assault is the Clean Water Act.

(3).....

Perhaps nowhere has the government failed more miserably to protect the public than in the area of clean air. Our cities have become choked with automobile and industrial air emissions. In some cities where petrochemical plants are located, residents have to repaint their cars each year because the chemical in the air rust the paint off. There are even days when it is dangerous to go outside. Although clean air seems like a basic civil right to most of us, we are deprived of it in many regions of the country.

(4).....

During the 1950s, the chemical industry persuaded American farmers to use exotic new chemicals to increase their crop yields and wipe out common pests. Forty years later, after the chemical saturation of our farmland and groundwater contamination throughout the country, farmers are still addicted to chemicals that are not only costly but do not solve their pest problems. Meanwhile, the rest of us continue to eat fruits and vegetables that are grown with known or suspected carcinogens, endangering our health and that of future generations.

(5)

Human exposure to dangerous chemicals is not restricted to living next to industrial plants or beside farms that spray with pesticides. Many household products and building materials contain toxic chemicals that endanger our health. With just a brief look under their kitchen sinks, citizens can find a wide array of dangerous products that are hazardous to the environment and their health. These hazardous products continue to threaten the public for decades to come - either through leaking landfills or through garbage incinerators that send the toxics into the air or deposit them in the ash that eventually gets dumped in a landfill.

(6)

Workers have led the way for citizens in the fight for a clean environment. Throughout the 1970s, workers fought for and won the right to know about chemicals used that could be hazardous to their health. The law designed to protect workers from environmental threats on the job is the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. But like many of our other environmental laws, this law is weak and hardly enforced.

Sanford Lewis, *Toxics and the Law*. Island Press, Washington D.C., 1990.

Első feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget, majd állapítsa meg, hogy melyik alcím melyik bekezdés tartalmának felel meg! Válaszait írja a táblázatba a megadott *példa (0)* szerint! Az egyik alcím felesleges.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A						

- A. *CLEANUP OF HAZARDOUS WASTE DUMPS*
- B. PESTICIDES
- C. CLEAN WATERWAYS
- D. GENERAL TOXIC CONTROLS
- E. GOOD QUALITY DRINKING WATER
- F. AIR QUALITY
- G. CONSUMER SAFETY
- H. WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, majd egészítse ki a mondatokat 1-2 szóval a megadott *példa (0)* szerint! Válaszait írja a táblázatba.

MONDATOK	KIEGÉSZÍTÉSEK
<i>It is difficult to find protective laws because they are confusing and</i>	0. <i>not strong enough</i>
In America drinking water contains	7.
Surface waters are contaminated by not only factories but by as well.	8.
Vehicles have to be repainted as a result of	9.
Food crops still contain	10.
In the 50s a lot of chemicals were used to agriculture.	11.

2. Sanctuaries

Ten years ago representatives from more than 178 nations gathered in Rio de Janeiro to plan how to protect the world's resources. From this Earth Summit came pledges to safeguard ecosystems, reduce global-warming gases, and promote human welfare through sustainable development. World leaders, scientists, and activists are now meeting in Johannesburg for another Earth Summit, the so-called RiO+10. On the agenda there is a reality check on if and how Rio changed the world.

Kruger National Park

A vast stretch of bush and savanna, South Africa's Kruger National Park contains one of the world's largest concentrations of mammals. With its origins going back to 1898 when two game reserves were established, the 7,523-square-mile park shelters 147 mammal species, including cheetahs, white rhinos, and wildebeests, as well as more than 500 bird species. Kruger may soon become part of an innovative, tri-country reserve called the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park with border-sharing portions in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park

This 1988 triumph of conservation over unsustainable fishing practices lies in remote Pacific waters. Tubbataha spans two atolls in the Philippines and covers 128 square miles of rich marine biodiversity. Some 450 fish species thrive there. With all forms of fishing now illegal, the park offers many marine stocks a place where they can bounce back.

Prespa Park

Prespa may do for the Balkans what transboundary parks are attempting to do in Africa foster peace. In 2000, the governments of Albania, Greece, and Macedonia signed an agreement to create Prespa and protect its wetlands, vital breeding ground for more than 160 bird species, with another hundred bird species observed. Sheltering two of Europe's oldest lakes, Prespa and Mikri Prespa, the park will protect breeding habitat for great white pelicans and the world's largest breeding colony of rare Dalmatian pelicans.

Bahuaja-Sonene National Park

Deep in Amazonian Peru, some 2.7 million acres of forest have been put off-limits to logging. Bahuaja-Sonene is part of the vast Tambopata-Candamo reserve set aside in 1990 to protect the watersheds of three rivers. Two years ago much of the reserve was elevated to national park status, freeing it from hunting and trapping. Within this green world exist more than 200 mammal species, 900 bird species, and 1,200 butterfly species.

Nahanni National Park Reserve

Split by the roaring South Nahanni River, the roadless Nahanni Park in the Northwest Territories covers 1,840 square miles of Canada's most rugged and pristine landscape. Its marvels include the Nahanni River Gorge, touted as Canada's Grand Canyon, and thundering 302-foot Virginia Falls, nearly twice the height of Niagara Falls. The remote park sees only about 900 visitors a year. Set up in 1976, Nahanni was chosen two years later by UNESCO as one of the first World Heritage sites.

Royal Chitwan National Park

In the foothills of Nepal's Himalaya, crocodiles lurk in the tall grasses of Royal Chitwan. Where the country's south-central lowlands border India, Royal Chitwan protects more than 50 species of mammals, many of which, including Indian rhinoceroses and Bengal tigers, have increased in number since the park's founding in 1973. Annual visitors have risen from fewer than 1,000 to more than 100,000 today.

The Goulougo Triangle

This African region has become a stage for timber companies to demonstrate that they can preserve the ecological capital they usually destroy. Last year Congolaise Industrielle des Bois turned over a hundred square miles of untouched rain forest adjacent to the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Republic of the Congo. The reserve harbours some of the world's highest densities of gorillas and chimpanzees.

National Geographic September 2002.

Első feladat

Olvassa el az alábbi szöveget, és töltsse ki az alábbi táblázatot a megadott *példa (0)* szerint!

A VÉDETT TERMÉSZET	A TERÜLET NEVE
0. <i>mammals</i>	0. <i>Kruger National Park</i>
1.	1. Prespa park
2. forest	2.
3. rivers	3.
4. rain forest	4.
5.	5. Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, majd válaszoljon a kérdésekre néhány szóval a *példa (0)* szerint!

MONDATOK	KIEGÉSZÍTÉSEK
0. <i>Why can fish species thrive in the Marine Park?</i>	0. <i>fishing is illegal</i>
6. How many bird species are observed in Prespa Park?	
7. Why is hunting prohibited in Bahuaja-Sonene National Park?	
8. When was Nahanni National Park Reserve chosen as a World Heritage Site?	
9. What is the result of protection in Royal Chitwan National Park?	
10. What is special about the animal life in The Goulougo Triangle?	

3. Signs of progress

Ten years ago representatives from more than 178 nations gathered in Rio de Janeiro to plan how to protect the world's resources. From this Earth Summit came pledges to safeguard ecosystems, reduce global-warming gases, and promote human welfare through sustainable development. World leaders, scientists and activists are now meeting in Johannesburg for another Earth Summit, the so-called Rio+10. On the agenda: a reality check on if and how Rio changed the world.

0.

A new sensitivity to humanity's impact on the environment has triggered corrective actions by individuals and governments alike since Rio. Efforts include the 1997 conference in Kyoto, Japan, with its agreement among most industrialized nations to reduce global emissions. The U.S. government has withdrawn its support, citing potential harm to the economy. Meanwhile, Internet and mobile phone communications facilitate grassroots environmental efforts by a growing international network of activists. The Johannesburg Summit marks the latest call for nations to heed environmental threats.

1.

Gasoline-electric hybrid cars are already reducing carbon dioxide emissions in Japan, Europe, and the U.S. Innovators at Colorado's Hypercar, Inc., are trying to eliminate all such vehicle emissions. One of their automobile designs is powered by a hydrogen fuel cell that creates emissions you can drink: pure water. And the Segway Human Transporter, a gyroscope-balanced electric vehicle, is a new spin on individual mobility.

2.

At a United Nations conference in Stockholm in 2001, a treaty was adopted to control 12 carbon-based, chlorinated chemicals. Aimed at cleaner air and water, the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants calls for restriction or elimination of chemicals such as chlordane, DDT, and PCBs.

A 1987 ban on CFCs, or chlorofluorocarbons, which destroy Earth's protective ozone layer, has stopped further release of these compounds.

3.

The U.S.-based International Ecotourism Society describes ecotourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of local people." With an annual growth rate estimated as high as 30 percent, ecotourism and its projected profits have prompted governments across the developing world to protect natural areas as well as traditional cultures. But sceptics warn that ecotourism is often more a marketing ploy than a sign of a sensitive environmental approach.

4.

Big business is realizing that conservation may help the bottom line. Xerox's Waste Free program recycled 80 per cent of the nonhazardous solid waste generated by the corporation's factories in 2000. It also kept 158 million pounds of electronics waste out of landfills through remanufacturing. Saving several hundred million dollars a year, Xerox has been applauded by environmental groups for proving that sustainability is good for business. This mindset had surfaced at the 1999 World Economic Summit in Davos, Switzerland, where attendees first declared climate change to be the most pressing global problem facing businesses.

5.

Environmentally sensitive buildings are reducing energy use. Examples include European buildings outfitted with solar roof tiles and a Gap Inc. office in San Bruno, California, whose roof is covered with insulating native grasses. The Chesapeake Bay Foundation headquarters in Annapolis, Maryland, might be the greenest of them all, with composting toilets, cisterns

that collect rainwater, and solar panels to generate electricity. The building uses one-third the electricity and one-tenth the water of comparably sized buildings.

6.

The U.S. and Europe have proved how quickly the planet's face can be cleaned by lowering emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. In the 1980s developed nations began curbing the release of sulfur dioxide, a product of coal-fired power plants, by switching to natural gas and cleaner coal to generate electricity. And thanks to catalytic converters and cleaner fuels, automobiles are emitting lower levels of nitrogen oxides. The acidity of rain in the United Kingdom, for example, has been reduced by half in 15 years.

National Geographic September 2002

Első feladat

Olvassa el az alábbi szöveget, és párosítsa az alcímeket a hozzájuk tartozó szövegrészekkel a megadott *példa (0)* szerint! Egy alcím felesleges! Válaszait írja a táblázatba!

- A: Green Thinking
- B: Ecotourism
- C: Global Warming
- D: Corporations Clean Up
- E: Acid Rain Reduction
- F: Alternative transportation
- G: Ban on the Dirty Dozen
- H: Healthier Buildings

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A						

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, és egészítse ki a feladatban szereplő mondatokat néhány szóban a megadott *példa (0)* szerint! Megoldásait írja a táblázatba!

MONDATOK	KIEGÉSZÍTÉSEK
0. <i>The country which did not sign the Kyoto agreement was</i>	0. <i>the US</i>
1. A new type of vehicle emission mentioned in the text is	7.
2. The use of CFCs is prohibited because	8.
3. Ecotourism not only protects the environment but sustainsas well.	9.
4. At the Davos summit it was stated that the most serious problem for big businesses is	10.
5. Green buildings compared to ordinary buildings are environmentally sensitive because they are	11.
6. Emission that comes from burning coal in power plants is	12.

4. Meateaters devour world's water

(0)Governments may have to persuade people to eat less meat because of increasing demands on water supplies, according to agricultural scientists investigating how the world can best feed itself.....

Experts say countries with little water may choose not to grow crops but trade in "virtual water importing food from countries that have large amounts of water to save their supplies.

(1)

Currently up to 90% of all managed water is used to grow food. There will be enough food for everyone on average in 20 years' time, but unless we change the way that we grow it, there will be a lot more malnourished people. The bottom line is that groundwater levels are plummeting and our rivers are already overstressed, yet there is a lot of complacency about the future, said Dr David Molden, principal scientist with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI). Western diets, which depend largely on meat, are already putting great pressures on the environment. Meat-eaters consume the equivalent of about 5,000 litres of water a day compared to the 1,000-2,000 litres used by people on vegetarian diets in developing countries. All that water has to come from somewhere."

The consensus emerging among scientists is that it will be almost impossible to feed future generations the typical diet, eaten in Western Europe and North America without destroying the environment. A meat and vegetable diet requires more water than crops such as wheat and maize. On average it takes 1790 litres of water to grow 1kg of wheat compared with 9,680 litres for 1kg of beef.

(2)

And in many sub-Saharan countries, where the pressure on water will increase most rapidly in the next 20 years, people actually need to be eating more, not less. Anders Berntell the director of the International Water Institute based in Stockholm said: The world's future supply is a problem that is greater than we have begun to realise.

Researchers suggest that up to 240% more water will be needed to grow the world's food in 20 years, but many of the fastest-growing countries are unable to devote more water to agriculture without sacrificing ecosystems, which may be important for providing water or fish. The option of increased world trade in virtual water seems logical, the scientists say, but they recognise that it depends on countries having the money to import their food.

The question remains whether the countries that will be hardest hit by water scarcity will be able to afford virtual water, the report says.

(3).....

Improved crop varieties, better tillage methods and more precise irrigation could reduce water consumption and improve yields. Drought-resistant seeds, and small-plot technologies such as simple foot pumps - all have the potential to boost yields by 100% the report says. Another option considered is that of farmers using more urban wastewater for irrigation. It is estimated that up to 10% of the world's population now eat food, produced using wastewater from towns and cities. Cities are predicted to use 150% more water within 20 years, which will be both a problem and an opportunity. This means more wastewater but less fresh water available for agriculture. In the future, using water may not be a choice but a necessity, the report says."

(4)

"Agricultural subsidies keep world community prices low in poor countries and discourage farmers from investing [in water-saving technologies] because they will not get a return on their investments. Land and water rights are also needed so people will invest in long-term improvements.

The Economist, July 29, 2004

Első feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget, majd a szövegből kivett első mondatokat illessze vissza a megfelelő helyre! Megoldásait írja a táblázatba a megadott *példa (0)* szerint! Az egyik mondat felesleges.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.
A				

- A. *Governments may have to persuade people to eat less meat because of increasing demands on water supplies, according to agricultural scientists investigating how the world can best feed itself.*
- B. The authors say that western governments need to change their policies.
- C. With about 840 million people in the world undernourished and a further 2 billion expected to be born within 20 years, finding water to grow food will be one of the greatest challenges facing governments.
- D. In its report, the IWMI says it is unlikely that people will change their eating habits because of concerns about water supplies.
- E. A change in diet may be necessary to help developing countries feed the people.
- F. The best options for feeding the world it says are a combination of biotech and traditional water conservation methods.

Második feladat

Olvassa el ismét a szöveget, majd egészítse ki a mondatokat 1 – 2 szóval a megadott *példa (0)* szerint!

MONDATOK	KIEGÉSZÍTÉSEK
<i>Instead of growing crops, a country's water supply can be saved by trading in</i>	0. <i>virtual water</i>
In the future there will be enough food but the number of may increase.	5.
Eating meat requires compared to a vegetarian diet.	6.
Using more water to grow even more food may pose a risk for	7.
Countries might not be able to buy virtual water because they do not have	8.
The amount of water used by cities will increase rapidly but urban waste water may be used for	9.
Biotechnology can help preserve water by producing.....	10.

5. Gadget growth fuels eco concerns

0.

At the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas earlier this month, several hi-tech firms were recognised for their strategies to help the environment.

Ebay also announced the Rethink project bringing together Intel, Apple, and IBM among others to promote recycling. But more awareness is needed about how and where old gadgets can be recycled as well as how to be more energy efficient.

Of particular growing concern is how much energy it takes to recharge portable devices, one of the fastest growing markets in technology.

The Consumer Electronics Association (CEA) has predicted that shipments of consumer technologies in 2005 will reach more than \$125.73 billion (nearly £68 billion).

1.

Ebay's initiative pulls together major technology firms, environment groups, government agencies and eBay users to give information about what to do with old computers and where to send them.

The online auction house thinks that its already-established community of loyal users could be influential.

2.

We saw the opportunity to meet the additional demand we have on the site for used computers and saw the opportunity too to good some good for the environment.

But it is not just computers that cause a problem for the environment.

Teenagers get a new mobile every 11 months, adults every 18 months and a 15 million handsets are replaced in total each year. Yet, only 15% are actually recycled.

This year, a predicted two billion people worldwide will own a mobile.

Schemes in the US, like RIPMobile, could help in targeting younger generations with recycling messages.

The initiative rewards 10 to 28-year-olds for returning unused phones.

This system allows for the transformation of a drawer full of unused mobile phones into anything from music to clothes to electronics or games.

3.

One group of students collected 1,000 mobiles for recycling in just three months.

The BBC News website was told that what was important was to raise awareness amongst the young so that recycling becomes "learned behaviour".

Europe is undoubtedly more advanced than the US in terms of recycling awareness and robust "end of life" programmes, although there is a tide change happening in the rest of the world too.

Intel showcased some its motherboards and chips which are entirely lead free.

"There is more and more awareness on the consumer side, but the whole industry is moving towards being lead free," Intel's Allen Wilson told the BBC News website.

"There is still low-level awareness right now, but it is on the rise - the highest level of awareness is in Europe."

A European Union (EU) directive, WEEE (Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment), comes into effect in August. It puts the responsibility on electrical manufacturers to recycle items that are returned to them. But developments are also being made to design better technologies which are more energy efficient and which do not contain harmful substances.

4.

But it is not just about recycling either. The predicted huge growth in the gadget market means the amount of energy used to power them up is on the rise too.

The biggest culprit, is the innocuous power adaptor, nicknamed "energy vampires".

They provide vital juice for billions of mobile phones, PDAs (personal digital assistants), digital cameras, camcorders, and digital music players. Although there is a focus on developing efficient and improved circuits in the devices themselves, the technologies inside rechargers are still outdated and so eat up more energy than is needed to power a gadget.

On 1 January, new efficiency standards for external power supplies came into effect as part of the European Commission Code of Conduct.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk>, Published: 2005/01/20

Első feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget, és állapítsa meg, hogy melyik alcím melyik szövegrész tartalmának felel meg! Az egyik alcím felesleges. Válaszait írja a táblázatba a megadott *példa (0)* szerint!

- A. *Growing concern about the environment*
- B. Get them young
- C. Chemical change is now possible
- D. Energy use increased
- E. Electronics as hazardous waste
- F. Powerful community

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.
A				

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, majd válaszoljon az alábbi kérdésekre röviden, néhány szóval. Válaszait írja a táblázatba a megadott *példa (0)* szerint!

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
<i>Why were several firms acknowledged at the Consumer Electronic Show?</i>	<i>0...because of their strategies to help the environment</i>
What should technology firms and gadget lovers recognise?	5.
	6.
Who took action to raise awareness of the 'e-waste issue'?	7.
What are the two most important electronic devices that are environmentally harmful?	8.
	9.
If old phones were collected, how could they be used?	10.
Which country is at present less aware of the importance of recycling?	11.
According to the US directive who will have to recycle electrics?	12.
Why are power adaptors called energy vampires?	13.

6. Scientists assess climate dangers

0.

One of the most highly charged topics preoccupying the governments of the world is to be thrashed out at a UK conference starting on Tuesday.

But Avoiding Dangerous Climate Change, a three-day meeting at the Met Office in Exeter, is mainly about the science.

The participants, more than 200 in all, will try to agree how to define what is a danger level, and what it should be. This, they hope, will lead to a better understanding of methods the world can employ to avoid catastrophic warming.

1.

Dr Geoff Jenkins, Met Office. The conference, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), was announced last September by the UK Prime Minister, Tony Blair.

It will try to answer three questions:

for different levels of climate change what are the key impacts, for different regions and sectors, and for the world as a whole?

what would such levels imply in terms of greenhouse gas stabilisation concentrations and emission pathways required to achieve such levels?

what technological options are there for achieving stabilisation of greenhouse gases at different concentrations in the atmosphere, taking into account costs and uncertainties?

2.

The secretary of the steering committee which has organised the conference is Dr Geoff Jenkins, a veteran of 30 years' work at the Met Office.

He told the BBC News website: "The UN climate convention calls on countries to act to prevent 'dangerous anthropogenic (human-caused) interference with the climate system' from the build-up of greenhouse gases.

"So the conference will be aiming to identify what's dangerous and what that implies for greenhouse emissions, though without specifying any actual numbers.

"It'll look at the impacts for different levels of warming, but it's very unlikely to say, for example, that a rise of 2°C is the limit so we shouldn't let atmospheric carbon concentrations rise beyond 450 parts per million (ppm)."

A number of the papers to be presented deal with areas where science is far from certain about what will happen but remains apprehensive - high-impact low-probability events, as they are known.

Examples include the possible melting of the Greenland ice sheet, disruption to ocean circulation, and the fate of methane hydrates - lumps of frozen methane on the seabed which could conceivably thaw and accelerate the warming process.

3.

The European Union has said global average temperature should not rise more than 2°C above its present level in order to avoid damaging climate change.

One paper, Emission Implications Of Long-term Climate Targets, says carbon dioxide concentrations will have to be stabilised at 450 ppm or lower to achieve a 50% certainty of reaching the EU target.

They are already at almost 380 ppm, up from about 280 ppm before the Industrial Revolution, and have recently been rising at two ppm annually.

Another paper, Tropical Forests And Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide, says the forests may become "a mega-source of carbon", leading to atmospheric concentrations reaching 980 ppm by 2100, or even higher.

4.

Dr Jenkins said: "The big problem is the uncertainties. But the science is hardening up quite a lot, and it's come on by leaps and bounds since the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change first met in 1988.

"There's been enormous progress in observations, in our understanding of the processes and our modelling of them - they've all moved on brilliantly.

"The more you understand, though, the more you realise how much you don't understand. In some areas our ignorance is woeful."

Dr Jenkins said the evidence pointed to the likelihood of a temperature rise of about 3°C by 2100.

"I'm more convinced now than I was in 1988 that we're seeing climate change that's due to human activities", he said. "We have more confidence that we're in the right ballpark."

<http://news.bbc.co.uk>, Published: 2005/01/30

Első feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget, majd állapítsa meg, hogy melyik alcím melyik szövegrész tartalmának felel meg. Válaszait írja a táblázatba a megadott *példa (0)* szerint!

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.
A				

- A. *background information of the meeting*
- B. Unknown unknowns
- C. Europe's benchmark
- D. The main goal of the meeting
- E. Sustainable development
- F. Topics to discuss at the meeting

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, majd válaszoljon az alábbi kérdésekre röviden, néhány szóval. Válaszait írja a táblázatba a megadott *példa (0)* szerint!

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
<i>What is the UK conference about?</i>	0. <i>the science of climate change</i>
What is the aim of the conference?	5.
	6.
Why was the conference announced by Tony Blair?	7.
Who is the leader of the organisers?	8.
Besides the rise in CO ₂ concentration what else might increase global warming?	9.
How much atmospheric CO ₂ is needed to cause 2° C rise in temperature?	10.
What is the level of atmospheric CO ₂ today?	11.
What kind of change can be seen in understanding and modelling climate change processes?	12.
If nothing is done, what changes are likely in the near future?	13.

7. Legislating for food safety and quality

0.*Focusing on food quality*.....

There are two aspects to food quality. One is that foodstuffs should be free of harmful or undesirable substances such as chemicals or other products used in the production process. This is relatively easy to assess the basis of objective criteria. The other is that foodstuff should satisfy consumers' expectations in terms of taste or other subjective criteria. The European Union's approach to ensuring food quality reflects these two considerations.

1.

In terms of ensuring the safety aspects of food quality, the European Union has at its disposal a vast range of legislation which applies to food stuffs, additives, vitamins, mineral salts and all substances which come into contact with food during the manufacturing process. There are 11 'regulations' or pieces of EU legislation concerning veterinary controls alone. The EU decides which products are authorised to be used in food production and whether these substances pose a risk to human health if residues remain in foodstuffs. This list applies to substances such as veterinary medicines, pesticides, additives and pathogens.

It is the responsibility of the public authorities in each EU country to ensure that foodstuffs are free of banned substances. National authorities take regular samples of foodstuffs and subject them to laboratory testing. The EU's Food and Veterinary Office has the job of ensuring that Member States' controls are adequate.

2.

When it comes to the quality of food products, in the sense that foodstuffs should possess specific attributes that consumers find desirable, the European Union operates a policy based on ensuring product diversity and reliability for consumers. In the past, the EU tried to agree on common definitions for the composition of certain basic foodstuffs including chocolate, sugar, honey and jams. However, because the diverse traditions in the 15 Member States it proved very difficult to agree on a single definition to apply throughout the Union. Instead of trying to produce a single definition, the EU now operates under the principle of mutual recognition. This means that the Member States agree to recognise products from other countries even if they are produced slightly differently, provided that they meet certain basic criteria.

The EU also operates a labelling policy which informs consumers about where products have come from so that they can make their purchases based on personal preference. This approach ensures maximum diversity of production in the EU and increases consumer choice.

A good example of this is Emmental cheese. Emmental, originally from Switzerland, is produced in several Member States but according to different recipes. Under EU legislation, a German cheese maker can sell cheese as Emmental on the French market. French Emmental, however, may be produced using a slightly different method. The product label will indicate that the cheese has come from Germany, thereby informing the consumer that although French and German Emmental cheeses are similar, the German variety has been produced

following German traditions, The consumer can therefore choose which cheese to buy according to personal preference.

3.

The European Union also lays down very strict rules for wine and spirits to ensure that products come from the areas indicated by the labels and that wines are produced according to established practices. Extensive rules also exist for beef.

There are other rules which benefit consumers indirectly. Under agricultural legislation, strict rules exist for fruit and vegetables to ensure that buyers can be sure of a certain quality and size of produce. Other agricultural products, like beef and cereals have to meet technical specifications in order to be eligible for the EU's system of public intervention. This ensures that farmers are not simply producing for intervention but that goods are of sufficient quality to be sold on the open market.

4.

Since the early 1990s, the European Union has introduced a new set of measures which aim to give farmers better returns for high-quality products while providing better guarantees to consumers about the products they are eating. This initiative aims to improve the protection of products which come from a specific region in the Union or are produced according to traditional methods. The scheme operates using three marks of quality: protected designation of origin (PDO), protected geographical indication (PGI) and traditional specialty guaranteed (TSG). So far over 500 products have been registered under this programme. The list includes famous traditional products such as Roquefort cheese, Serrano ham and a range of beers.

EuropeanCommission, 2000

Első feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget, és állapítsa meg, hogy melyik alcím melyik szövegrész tartalmának felel meg! Az egyik alcím felesleges. Megoldásait írja a táblázatba a megadott *példa* (0) szerint!

- A. *Focusing on food quality*
- B. Opportunities for rural areas
- C. Safety rules
- D. Many goods are protected
- E. It should taste good
- F. Traditional and regional specialities

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.
A				

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, majd egészítse ki a mondatokat! A hiányzó szavakat írja a táblázatba a megadott *példa (0)* szerint!

MONDATOK	KIEGÉSZÍTÉSEK
0. <i>There are two aspects of food quality:.....</i>	0. <i>.objective and subjective.....</i>
5. Good quality food should be free of food additives like or other substances that are used throughout production.	5.
6. The EU has developed rules and standards to guarantee the For example, there are 11 pieces of legislation concerning animal health.	6.
7. It is the responsibility of the EU's Food and Veterinary office to ensure that However, the Commission has overall responsibility for ensuring that standards are applied equally across the Union.	7.
8. The composition of food stuffs (e.g. sugar or jam) are not exactly the same in the Union. Member States mutually , providing that the food is safe.	8.
9. Consumers are kept well informed through on the food.	9.
10. Emmental cheese is produced following German and using certain basic criteria.	10.
11. There are strict rules to ensure that consumers can buy of agricultural products.	11.
12. PDO, PGI and TSG are all	12.
13. The EU has means to improve the protection of such as Roquefort cheese.	13.

8. Setbacks

Ten years ago representatives from more than 178 nations gathered in Rio de Janeiro to plan how to protect the world's resources. From this Earth Summit came pledges to safeguard ecosystems, reduce global-warming gases, and promote human welfare through sustainable development. World leaders, scientists and activists are now meeting in Johannesburg for another Earth Summit, the so-called Rio+10. On the agenda: a reality check on if and how Rio changed the world.

0.

This issue triggers alarms for many scientists, who predict higher sea levels and violent weather due to a greenhouse effect from the burning of fossil fuels. NOAA reported that the average temperature for the continental U.S. from November 2001 to January 2002 - 39.8°F - was the warmest for the three-month period since measurements began in 1895. Worldwide, this past January was the warmest on record, with an average temperature of 54.90°F.

1.

A veritable river of oil - 5,000 cubic feet - flows out of wells every second. Oil consumption grew 14 percent during the 1990s, and this burned fuel accounts for some 40 percent of the 24 billion tons of carbon dioxide added to the atmosphere annually. Ice cores reveal that this primary greenhouse gas is now at its highest level in 420,000 years. Two-thirds of the world's oil reserves lie in the Persian Gulf region, where political instability and the threat of conflict jeopardize oil flow.

2.

Freshwater and saltwater wetlands remove pollutants and provide habitat for fish, migrating birds and other wildlife. From the Amazon Basin to Iraq, wetlands are being drained for agriculture, dams, and development. Scientists estimate that 50 percent have been destroyed in the past century. A forerunner of the Rio summit, the global Convention on Wetlands was signed 31 years ago in Ramsar, Iran. Although the treaty now includes 132 contracting nations committed to sustaining their wetlands, its actual impact on halting wetlands' disappearance has been disappointing.

3.

Large dams alter the flow of rivers and drown land with reservoirs, interfering with fish migration and flooding cultural sites. In 1950 there were 5,000 large dams worldwide. By the year 2000 the number had grown to 45,000. That's an average of two new large dams (higher than 50 feet) completed each day, half of them in China. Some 600 feet high and more than a mile wide, Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River may displace nearly two million people and flood an estimated 240,000 acres of cropland when completely operational in 2009. The Rio Grande, dammed at several points in the U.S. and Mexico, last year ran dry at its mouth.

4.

Home to a fourth of all marine species, coral is the ocean's canary in a coal mine. Oceans have lost 27 percent of their coral in the past 50 years-16 percent during the 1998 El Niño alone - according to the Coral Reef Alliance. Biologists are monitoring a bleaching trend, in which algae inside coral polyps are expelled because of increased solar radiation and warmer water, often killing the coral. Fishermen have accelerated the decline of healthy coral by using explosives and cyanide to kill and collect fish around delicate reefs.

5.

Technology has enabled humans to haul in more fish than the oceans can replace, so fish populations such as bluefin tuna, groupers, and cod are plummeting. As catches decline by about one percent annually, the Ocean Conservancy warns that we are "spending the principal" of our marine resources rather than living off the interest. Scientists are calling for large swaths of ocean to be designated as marine reserves closed to fishing, where stocks can recover. The problem has yet to impress the public, as farmed fish and lower prices from advances in fishing technology have combined to control the cost of many fish at the market, masking the reality of shorter supply.

6.

This year the world's some 440 commercial nuclear reactors will create more than 11,000 tons of radioactive spent fuel. The waste poses a risk in the form of accidental leakage and as a terrorist target. In the U.S., home to nearly a quarter of the world's reactors, 161 million people live within 75 miles of an aboveground waste storage site. Pending national debate and more studies, these 131 sites in 39 states may send their waste to be entombed beneath Nevada's Yucca Mountain starting in 2010.

National Geographic September 2002.

Első feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget, és a megadott lehetőségek közül válassza ki az állításnak leginkább megfelelő változatot a megadott *példa (0)* szerint! Válaszait írja a táblázatba!

0. *Rio+10* is an

- a) *Earth summit in Rio de Janeiro*
- b) *Earth Summit in Johannesburg*
- c) *agenda to protect the environment*

1. The main importance of wetlands are

- a) to clean waters and give home to animals
- b) to provide dams
- c) to ensure arable land for agriculture

2. Coral is declining rapidly because

- a) fishermen bleach the reefs
- b) algae are disappearing
- c) there are fewer polyps in the reefs

3. Humans can catch less fish because

- a) fishing technology improves slower than expected
- b) there are more marine reserves
- c) oceans can not replace the amount of fish caught

4. Nuclear waste is

- a) stored in Nevada
- b) used in commercial reactors
- c) dangerous if stored above ground

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.
B				

Második feladat

Olvassa el ismét a cikket, majd azövege alapján válaszoljon a kérdésekre néhány szó terjedelemben a megadott *példa (0)* szerint! Válaszait írja a táblázatba!

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
<i>Which was the warmest period in the US?</i>	<i>0. November 2001 - January 2002</i>
Which is the most frequent greenhouse gas?	5.
Why are wetlands important besides providing habitat?	6.
Why did 132 nations sign the Ramsar contract?	7.
What happened to The Rio Grande after large dams had been constructed on it?	8.
How do fishermen destroy coral reefs?	9.
	10.
What is the result of combining fish farming and new technology?	11.
What are the dangers facing the Persian Gulf region?	12.
What could be done with radioactive waste in the US?	13.

9. How to make a greener computer

My first car ran on four star petrol and pumped vast quantities of lead into the atmosphere as I drove around Cambridge.

Now you can't buy petrol with lead additives, and we're all better off as a result.

Chip giant Intel recently began shipping computer circuit boards that are lead free too, reflecting a growing awareness on the part of the technology industry that products have to be designed and built in more environmentally friendly ways.

Apart from reducing the use of toxic materials like arsenic, mercury, cadmium and other heavy metals in the products themselves, the manufacturing process is also being cleaned up, with fewer complex and potentially damaging organic chemicals used as solvents.

And work is going into making power supplies that are more energy efficient, since current transformers are astonishingly wasteful as they charge our laptops, mobiles and music players.

One of the key aspects of the new approach is to design products that are easier to recycle.

If you have got a phone or a computer with toxic chemicals or heavy metals in it then extracting them can be tricky and expensive.

A well-designed electronic component is able to be recycled at low cost.

This is going to be very important to hardware manufacturers in Europe since from August the new Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment directive will oblige them to accept returned products for recycling.

They will end up paying if they build things that are expensive or impossible to take apart and will find their profits hit, something which is likely to motivate them where appeals to the wider public interest might fall on deaf ears.

We have a long and depressing history of developing new technologies with complete disregard for their potential impact on the environment, and waiting until there is a crisis looming before we try to redesign them to cause less damage.

The car engine is a case in point: lead additives helped stop petrol vapour exploding too early in the cylinder, a phenomenon called 'knocking', so they were simply used without any real thought for the fact that the lead would end up in the atmosphere.

Redesigning engines and making petrol slightly different was a lot more work, so it took decades before it was done.

We're seeing the same thing in the technology industry and, as a result, there are billions of devices, from old mobile phones to antique handhelds, that will have to be recycled in years to come.

If Apple gets its way then a lot of people are going to be buying a new Mac Mini and throwing away their old PC, keeping the monitor and other peripherals.

Even if Apple does not get its way, four or five-year-old computers are not good enough to run modern programs and it's not unreasonable to replace them.

But what do we do with the old ones?

I've just looked around my office and I find two monitors, an old 386 PC, two old handhelds, three ancient laptops, four antique mobile phones, a collection of rechargeable batteries and even a Sun workstation that is no longer really much use.

They are all old enough to be hazardous waste - the monitors alone will be full of arsenic and lead - but it's possible that some of the components could be useful.

I could take them up to the council recycling centre, but it's a 10-mile drive away across town, and like many other people my commitment to recycling is shallow at best.

Here in Cambridge we have green bins for compostable waste, a box for glass, cans and paper that can be recycled, and a black bin for the rest.

There are bottle banks and clothing banks scattered around town and in supermarket car parks.

Would it be too much to ask for an electronics recycling box too?

I'd probably remember to take my old mobile with me to the supermarket and drop it in a box - at least eventually.

<http://bbc.com>, 2005/1/25

Első feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget, majd állapítsa meg, hogy az alábbi állítások igazak vagy hamisak! Válaszait írja a táblázatba a megadott *példa (0)* szerint!

ÁLLÍTÁS	IGAZ	HAMIS
<i>0. The atmosphere is cleaner now, partly because petrol is free from lead additives.</i>	X	
1. Fewer toxic materials are used in the products and also in the manufacturing process.		
2. The aim of high-tech industry is to make low-cost products that are easier to recycle.		
3. New technology is still not completely aware of its the environmental impact.		
4. Old devices are easy to recycle.		

Második feladat

Olvassa el ismét a szöveget, majd válaszoljon a kérdésekre röviden 3-6szóval a megadott *példa (0)* szerint! Válaszait írja a táblázatba!

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
<i>Why did the author's car pollute the air?</i>	<i>0. It used petrol with lead additives</i>
What are power supplies like at present?	5.
Why is it expensive to recycle a computer?	6.
How will manufacturers be forced to recycle hardware?	7.
Where can we see developing new technologies disregarding their impact on the environment?	8.
	9.
What is the problem with old technical devices?	10.
Why does the writer not take his old electronic devices to a recycling centre?	11.
	12.
Where can you put old clothes to get rid of them?	13.

10. Consulting people and building partnerships

0.*Member State governments agree EU laws, so there is no excuse for failing to act on them.*

The full implementation of existing directives is a strategic priority within the EU's sixth environment action programme. Sadly, many cases of non-compliance – a high proportion of the total covering all legislation – concern environmental measures. The Commission has the power to launch infringement procedures against Member States and if necessary take them to the European Court of Justice, although this process can be lengthy.

The number of formal complaints on environmental matters giving rise to infringement proceedings grew from 162 in 1996 to 450 in 1999. And more decisions are taken by the European courts each year. In 1992-94 there were 33 decisions, rising to 56 in 1995-97 and 57 in the two years 1998 and 1999.

1.

Greater transparency is a powerful tool, enabling European citizens to put pressure on their leaders. The EU has pledged to publish an up-to-date implementation scoreboard to enable the public to measure each government's record. A 'name, shame and fame' strategy aims to publicise positive examples and encourage States that are successful in implementing laws, while embarrassing administrations that are slow to act.

2.

In 2001, the Commission's White Paper on good governance noted that many people were becoming alienated and losing confidence in the EU's complex system of administration, seeing the union as at once remote and yet too intrusive. The White Paper called for better consultation and dialogue, underpinned by the five principles of openness, participation, accountability, effectiveness and coherence. Not only is open consultation the key to finding the right policy; in environmental fields it is also crucial to putting that policy into practice at the grass-roots level where it makes a difference.

The EU is committed to implementing the Aarhus Convention on access to information and public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. A European pollutant emission register, will enable the public to obtain information on environmental pollution from industrial sources via the Internet and media.

3.

The European Commission, and its Directorate-General for Environment, recognises the need for innovation in policy-making, focusing on achievable objectives to ensure environmental improvement. New ways of formulating legislative proposals, by consulting a full range of stakeholders including industry, environmental lobby groups, and local authorities, have evolved and shaped initiatives such as the European climate change programme.

Another way for citizens to express their views is through their MEPs in the European parliament. The Parliament's role in environmental policy has grown greatly in recent years. It has the right to 'co-decision' with the Council of Ministers on most new laws, and

on relevant sections of the budget. The Committee on environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy is the busiest in parliament.

The Commission also works closely with environmental campaigners – especially the ‘Green Group of Eight’ major European environmental organizations.

4.

Europe’s 90 million children should not be seen just as victims of today’s environment. The younger generation has a natural concern about the state of the planet and wants to be able to make a difference.

The EU has pledged to listen more to what young people have to say. New initiatives include an environmental website for 12-18 years olds, and a taskforce entitled EYE (environment, youth and education), to monitor developments and help children to understand the issues.

‘They have a great and untapped potential for creating a better and healthier environment in the future,’ argues the European Commissioner for environment, Margot Wallström. ‘By creating a ‘child-friendly’ environment we are helping the future custodians of our planet to build the path to sustainable development.’

5.

Unless humanity can find the key to sustainable development, the impact on the natural world and resources could be devastating.

EU action on the environment aims to enhance the quality of life for everyone, by focusing on the steps that can be taken more effectively through cooperation. It embraces the principle of inter-generational equity: that people who live in the future have the right to enjoy the same, or a better, quality of environment as we do.

The European Commission, 2002.

Első feladat

Olvassa el az alábbi szöveget, és a szövegből kivett első mondatokat illessze be a megfelelő helyre! Válaszait írja a táblázatba a megadott példa (0) szerint!

- A: *Member State governments agree EU laws, so there is no excuse for failing to act on them.*
B: Actions to reach EU citizens must include young people.
C: The sixth environment action programme emphasises the need for partnerships, harnessing the support of all interest groups in achieving continuous improvements in the environment and the quality of life.
D: Within the next century the world's population is expected to increase by 50%.
E: Over recent years, the EU has made progress in introducing greater transparency and involving citizens more in decision-making.
F: EU citizens should care about their immediate and wider environment.
G: But the legal route is not the only option for convincing governments to fulfil their obligations.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A					

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra az alábbi szöveget, és válaszoljon az alábbi kérdésekre jegyzetelési technikával a megadott *példa (0)* szerint! Válaszait írja a táblázatba!

<i>What is the 'name, shame and fame' strategy?</i>	<i>0. tool for convincing, publicising examples, encouraging, embarrassing</i>
What steps can be taken if environmental measures are not accomplished?	6.
	7.
What are the ways for citizens to express their views in achieving improvements?	8.
	9.
What are the aims of EYE?	10.
	11.

III. INDIREKT ÍRÁSKÉSZSÉGET MÉRŐ FELADATOK

Olvassa el az alábbi szöveget, és pótolja a hiányzó kötőelemeket a *példa (0)* szerint!

1. Water

In 25 years two-thirds of humanity may live in nations running short of life's elixir. For a world (0)... *that*.... is 70% water, things are drying up fast. Only 25% of water is fresh, and only a fraction of that is accessible. Meanwhile, each of us requires about 50 quarts per day for drinking, bathing, cooking and other basic needs. At present, 1.1 billion people lack access to clean drinking water (1) more than 2.4 billion lack adequate sanitation. "(2) we take swift and decisive action," says UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, by 2025, two-thirds of the world's population may be living in countries that face serious water shortages."

The answer is to get smart about (3) we use water. Agriculture accounts for about two-thirds of the fresh water consumed. A report prepared for the summit thus endorses the "more crop per drop" approach, (4) calls for more efficient irrigation techniques, planting of drought- and salt-tolerant crop varieties that require less water and better monitoring of growing conditions, such as soil humidity levels. Improving water-delivery systems would also help, reducing the amount that is lost en route to the people (5) use it.

One program winning quick support is dubbed WASH – for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All – a global effort that aims to provide water services and hygiene training to everyone who lacks (6) by 2015. Already, the U.N., 28 governments and many nongovernmental organisations have signed on.

National Geographic, 2003 July

2. Chemical change that affects the sea

Scientists predict (0)*that*..... the acidity of the world's oceans will gradually increase to reach a pH of about 7.8. Normal tap water has a pH of 7 and vinegar a pH of about 5, (1)..... people working or bathing in the oceans are unlikely to notice any change. (2)....., those who dive among the coral reefs may notice the effects of the ocean's absorption of carbon dioxide.

Some species of coral can tolerate the change in the oceans' chemistry (3) others are unable to survive. The effect of the acidification on coral organisms is very species-specific.

Microscopic organisms are also extremely pH-sensitive. (4) grow by producing calcium carbonate and increasing acidity could arrest that process.

Hard-shelled organisms require carbonate ions (5) form their shells.

Laboratory tests indicate that greater absorption of CO₂ by the oceans would mean their shells may begin to soften. The small shells of juvenile mussels may not survive the change in pH.

So far the oceans have provided a service by absorbing carbon dioxide, but their capacity for absorption will eventually decrease - perhaps over 200-300 years – (6) when that happens the level of the gas in the atmosphere will increase.

Financial Times, Friday September 24, 2004.

3. The Lake Victoria Disaster

Millions of people (0)...*who*... live on the shores of Lake Victoria, the largest fresh water lake in Africa, know first hand about the law of unintended consequences. What was once a rich fishing ground and source of most their protein has been devastated by the introduction of a single new species - the Nile perch.

About 30 years ago sport fisherman, seeking a greater challenge for the growing tourist market, introduced this large, aggressive predator into the Lake. The perch thrived and rapidly decimated populations of the smaller fish that (1) provided an essential part of the local diet, but also controlled populations of algae and parasite-bearing snails. Unchecked, live algae spread over the Lake's surface, (2) dead algae sank, decayed, and destroyed oxygen in deepwater fish habitats. Snails have also multiplied (3) become a serious health hazard.

Native fishermen now rely on Nile perch, (4) weigh up to several hundred pounds each, rather than smaller fish, but this change carries its own ecological consequences. (5)..... the small fish that were Sun dried, Nile perch must be roasted over fires. Lake Victoria's shore line, each year stripped of more trees for this purpose, is suffering extensive soil erosion and further damage to the Lake's delicate ecosystem.

A single species, introduced by humans for their own recreation, has (6) drastically altered a vast ecosystem.

J. Trefil, R. Hazen: The Sciences. A preliminary edition

4. The Problem of Urban Landfills

The fact that nothing is ever really thrown away has become very much a concern in urban America. The problem is (0)...*that*... garbage (so-called "solid waste") is generated at an enormous rate in American cities today. New York City alone adds 17,000 tons of solid waste to its landfill on Staten Island every day. Environmental engineers estimate that at current rates, every individual American will generate solid waste equivalent in weight to the Statue of Liberty in only about 5 years.

(1) make matters worse, the nature of modern landfills is such that the normal process of breakdown and decay in the carbon and nitrogen cycles is slowed enormously. In a modern landfill, solid waste is dumped on the ground and compacted, (2) covered with a layer of dirt, then another layer of compacted waste, then another layer of dirt and so on. Material in such a landfill is cut off from air and water, and (3) the bacteria that normally operate to decompose the waste cannot thrive. Archaeologists digging into landfills have discovered, (4), that newspapers from the 1950s are still readable after having been buried for forty years! This means that, (5) an ordinary garden compost pile where materials are quickly broken down by the action of bacteria, the landfill is really more like a burial site (6) a location for recycling.

J. Trefil, R. Hazen: The Sciences. A preliminary edition

5. Trash

Engineers estimate (0)... *that*..... the average American every year is responsible for about 40 tons (80,000 pounds) of trash, including everything from disposable containers, newspapers, old automobiles, and appliances, as well as the industrial wastes necessary to manufacture the things we buy. Well-compacted trash weighs perhaps 80 pounds per cubic foot - somewhat denser than water, (1) less dense than rock (of course, it takes up much more volume before it's compacted). The volume of 40 tons, (2) is equivalent to a volume of 80,000 pounds = 1,000 cubic feet.

That's enough compacted trash to fill two dump trucks for every man, woman, and child in the United States every year.

That's almost 2 cubic miles of trash every year - enough (3) build a solid 500-foot wide wall across the Grand Canyon at its widest and deepest point.

One reason (4) recycling has become so important in America is the simple fact that all the obvious places to dump solid waste near major cities are being used up, (5)..... that no replacement sites seem feasible. Even (6) something like recycling newspapers is not a paying business proposition, for example, most municipalities are realizing that it is a lot cheaper to pay whatever little is needed to recycle newspapers than to find a new waste disposal site in (7) to dump them.

J. Trefil, R. Hazen: The Sciences. A preliminary edition

6. Danger From Depleted Uranium Is Found Low in Pentagon Study

A Pentagon-sponsored study of weapons made from depleted uranium a substance (0) ...*whose*... use has attracted environmental protests around the world. has concluded that it is neither toxic enough (1) radioactive enough to be a health threat to soldiers in the doses they are likely to receive.

In a five-year study, researchers fired depleted uranium projectiles into Bradley fighting vehicles in a steel chamber, and measured the levels of uranium in the air (2) how quickly the particles settled.

The conclusion is (3) this is a lethal but safe weapons system.

The new study did not seek to measure (4) depleted uranium travelled through the environment or its potential for entering drinking water or crops.

(5) opponents of using depleted uranium, who have not yet seen the study, were sceptical of the findings.

"We do know that depleted uranium is radioactive and toxic." said Tara Thornton, of the Military Toxics Project, (6) seeks to clean up military pollution. "Studies have shown health impacts on rats and other things." Depleted uranium is a by-product of nuclear weapons production. It is almost entirely a form called Uranium 238 which is left after the more valuable Uranium 235, (7) kind useful in bombs and reactors, has been removed. Depleted uranium is 101 times more dense than lead and penetrates armour easily.

By Matthew L. Wald, published: October 19, 2004.

7. Greenhouse gases 'do warm oceans'

Scientists say they have "compelling" evidence (0) ...*that*... ocean warming over the past 40 years can be linked to the industrial release of carbon dioxide.

US researchers compared the rise in ocean temperatures with predictions from climate models (1) found human activity was the most likely cause. In coming decades, the warming will have a dramatic impact on regional water supplies.

"(2) is perhaps the most compelling evidence yet that global warming is happening right now and it shows that we can successfully simulate its past and likely future evolution," said lead author Tim Barnett, of the climate research division at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego.

"(3) you take this data and combine it with a decade of earlier results, the debate about whether or not there is a global warming signal here and now is over at least for rational people.

"The team fed different scenarios into computer simulations (4) try to reproduce the observed rise in ocean temperatures over the last 40 years.

They used several scenarios to try to explain the oceanic observations, including natural climate variability, solar radiation and volcanic emissions, (5) all fell short.

"(6) absolutely nailed it was greenhouse warming," said Dr Barnett.

This model reproduced the observed temperature changes in the oceans with a statistical confidence of 95%, conclusive proof that global warming is being caused by human activities.

By Paul Rincon, BBC News 8 March 2005

8. Songbirds and man

The economic importance of some birds is considerable when one considers the vast markets for poultry and their eggs. (0) ...*If*..... songbirds can generally be said to be of economic importance it is through their effect on insects which damage crops. (1), their value in this 'biological warfare' against insect pests is often overstated. (2) there is no doubt that certain songbirds consume large quantities of insects, these birds cannot 'control' the numbers of their prey species. It is the numbers of the prey that effectively determine the numbers of predators. On the other hand, the passerines include some species (3) can be an agricultural pest; (4)..... large flocks of Starlings have been known to damage cornfields and Bullfinches have been accused of damaging orchard crops. It is difficult to ascertain the exact importance of various species, as their diet often changes with the time of year (5) even with the locality. (6) this no bird can be called purely useful or harmful from man's point of view. It is important, however, not to justify the protection of birds only by the economic interests of man; it should be a cultural and aesthetic decision as well.

Hamlyn colour guides, Artia, 1980.

9. Clean and good business

Companies are realising (0).....*that*..... adopting cleaner technologies makes sense (1)..... in cutting costs, and in promoting a better image and winning customers and clients. The EU's aim is to expand this environmental awareness, (2) ultimately all publicly quoted companies with 500 staff or more will publish annually, for their shareholders, a 'triple bottom line' covering not just profits and losses (3) also their social and environmental results.

Overall, prices must start to reflect more accurately the wider environmental costs of goods and services. (4) will mean adjusting taxes to pay for measures to offset the effects of energy generation, for example. (Taxes will have to cover the environmental costs of energy generation.) (5) its emphasis on voluntary action, the EU favours Europe-wide standards and strong penalties for companies that damage the environment. The 1996 Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control standardises environmental rules for industry across the EU, and compels companies in specific sectors to obtain operating permits. It will be updated under the European climate change programme.

European law establishes the principle (6) 'the polluter pays', and Member States are urged to strengthen (7) environmental liability regimes, to make industry take its share of responsibility.

The European eco-label is found on hundreds of daily products that are produced in an environmental friendly way.

The European Community, 2002.

10. Waste management

The European Union's approach to waste management is based on three principles:

Waste prevention: (0).....*This*..... is a key factor in any waste management strategy. (1)we can reduce the amount of waste generated in the first place and reduce its hazardousness by reducing the presence of dangerous substances in products, then disposing of it will automatically become simpler. Waste prevention is closely linked with improving manufacturing methods (2).....influencing consumers to demand greener products and less packaging.

Recycling and reuse: If waste cannot be prevented, as many of the materials as possible should be recovered, preferably by recycling. The European Commission has defined several specific 'waste streams' for priority attention, the aim being to reduce their overall environmental impact. (3)..... includes packaging waste, end-of-life vehicles, batteries, electrical and electronic waste. EU directives now require Member States (4) introduce legislation on waste collection, reuse, recycling and disposal of these waste streams. Several EU countries are already managing to recycle over 50% of packaging waste.

Improving final disposal and monitoring: (5) possible, waste that cannot be recycled or reused should be safely incinerated, with landfill only used as a last resort. Both these methods need close monitoring because of their potential for causing severe environmental damage. The EU has recently approved a directive setting strict guidelines for landfill management. It bans certain types of waste, such as used tyres, and sets targets for reducing quantities of biodegradable rubbish. Another recent directive lays down tough limits on emission levels from incinerators. The Union also wants to reduce emissions of dioxins and acid gases such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur dioxides (SO₂), and hydrogen chlorides (HCL), (6) can be harmful to human health.

European Commission, 2002

11. Agency warns against illegal waste dumping

Environment Agency Wales has warned traders against considering illegal waste disposal methods following the decision (0) ...to..... ban commercial waste at Penhesgyn landfill site.

Cwmni Gwastraff Cyf, the company that operates the landfill site, has confirmed (1)..... traders will not be able to dispose of their waste at the site after the 1st April 2005.

The Agency is reminding all traders that trade waste should only be disposed of at licensed waste disposal facilities, with the nearest alternatives being (2) Cilgwyn landfill site at Carmel or Llanddulas landfill site near Colwyn Bay. Traders should not be tempted to illegally dispose of their waste in unlicensed facilities (3) by fly-tipping.

(4) part of the Environmental Crimewatch Initiative, the Agency will be undertaking additional surveillance in known fly-tipping "hot-spots".

Sian Williams, the Agency's Environment Management Team Leader said: "We are taking the commercial waste ban very seriously, (5) will be working closely with Ynys Mon County Council to combat fly-tipping activities. Our Environmental Crimewatch Initiative has brought a number of partner organisations together, and there is a strong likelihood that anybody involved in illegal waste disposal activities could end up before the courts."

Anyone (6) sees pollution, illegal tipping of waste, poaching, fish in distress or danger to the natural environment can contact the Agency's emergency hotline. The hotline operates 24 hours a day, calls are free and will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Indeg Jones, 8 March 2005

12. Biodiversity

Unless we guard wilderness, as many as half of all species could vanish in this century.

More than 11,000 species of animals and plants are known to be threatened with extinction, about a third of all coral reefs are expected to vanish in the next 30 years (0).....and..... about 36 million acres of forest are being razed annually. In (1) new book, *The Future of Life*, Harvard biologist Edward O. Wilson writes of his worry that (2) we change our ways half of all species could disappear by the end of this century.

The damage being done is more than aesthetic. Many vanishing species provide humans with (3)..... food and medicine. What's more, once you start tearing out swaths of ecosystem, you upset the existing balance in ways (4) harm even areas you didn't intend to touch. Environmentalists have said this for decades, and now that many of them have tempered ecological absolutism with developmental realism, more people are listening.

The Equator initiative, a public-private group, is publicising examples of sustainable development in the equatorial belt. Among the projects are one to help restore marine fisheries in Fiji and another that promotes beekeeping (5) a source of supplementary income in rural Kenya. The Global Conservation Trust hopes to raise \$260 million to help conserve genetic material from plants for use by local agricultural programs. When you approach sustainable development from an environmental point of view, the problems are global, (6) from a development view, the front line is local. If that's the message environmental groups and industry want to get out, they appear to be doing a good job of it. Increasingly, local folks act (7) world political bodies do or not.

Business is getting right with the environment too. The Center for Environmental Leadership in Business is working with auto and oil giants including Ford and Shell to draft guidelines for incorporating biodiversity conservation into exploration and has helped Starbucks develop purchasing guidelines that reward coffee growers whose methods have the least impact on the environment.

The Challenges We Face - Time

13. Humans and Wildlife in Harmony

The 1992 Habitats Directive required each of the EU countries (0) ...to..... identify sites of European importance and draw up management measures for them, combining wildlife preservation with economic and social activities, (1) part of a sustainable development strategy. Together, (2) sites from the Natura 2000 network – the cornerstone of EU nature protection policy.

Besides these directives, the EU has also played its part in a series of important international conventions, (3) the Berne Convention on European wildlife and natural habitats and the Bonn Convention on migratory species.

The Natura 2000 network already comprises around 15 000 sites, covering some 15% of the EU territory, and is due to be completed by 2004. The EU also co-finances measures to establish the network, mainly via the LIFE- Nature Programme. More than 415 million euro has gone to over 300 projects throughout Europe, ranging from regenerating oakwoods on the Atlantic coast to protecting brown bears in Austria.

(4), it is also crucial to integrate nature conservation into other policy areas. Farming is one example: for centuries, traditional farming practices combined food production with care for the countryside. Intensive methods often broke (5) link, damaging wildlife, consuming resources and contributing to chemical pollution. The future reforms of the EU common agricultural policy must move towards environmentally friendly techniques and, especially in central and eastern Europe, focus on low-input farming (6)..... preserves the better aspects of traditional methods.

Choices for a greener future, European Communities 2002

14. A Plan to Preserve Madagascar's Ecology

(0).....As..... Alison Jolly's article on Madagascar made clear, the huge island nation off Africa's southeast coast faces an ecological crisis of the first magnitude: a rapidly growing human population pitted against a unique and badly threatened environment. A long-term plan to preserve the environment (1) promoting economic survival has been drafted by a consortium linking the nation's government and international conservation organizations and development agencies.

Under the plan Madagascar seeks to protect and manage (2) diverse animal and plant life while educating all levels of society about the environment's importance. Up-to-date information would be gathered (3) create and protect wildlife preserves, devise land-use practices that preserve (4) destroy the environment, and promote tourism that is ecologically responsible.

Francois Falloux of the World Bank – (5) is leading the effort with the World Wildlife Fund, the U. S. Agency for International Development, United Nations agencies, and others says the plan envisions a 15-to-20-year effort costing between 300 and 400 million dollars. (6) that seems high, says Falloux, consider that deforestation and erosion would cost the nation far more. The loss of the nation's unique animal life would exceed any monetary value.

National Geographic March 1989

15. Blue Tit *Parus caeruleus*

The Blue Tit is a highly agile and active bird, (0) as can be seen in the small winter flocks of this bird. They search every tiny crevice in the bark of trees, every thin twig, often rocking on them upside down. In winter, their diet of insects is supplemented by berries and seeds. The Blue Tit is resident in deciduous and mixed woods, parks, gardens and orchards, in lines of trees along ponds and roads, or indeed anywhere (1) it can find trees suitable for nesting, i.e. sufficiently old, with holes. It readily accepts man-made nestboxes, (2) these are often erected by fruit farmers and foresters (3) know how many insect pests Blue Tits and other members of the tit family consume. The female brings a quantity of moss into the cavity and constructs a soft bed of hairs and tiny feathers for the clutch, (4) is usually ten to twelve eggs. The little Blue Tits hatch after 12 to 14 days of incubation. The parents feed them assiduously, and the young leave the nest after 16 to 18 days. The adults feed them for another few days, and then begin to prepare the second clutch, which is usually smaller than the first. Blue Tits usually remain around one area and do not move far in winter. (5) other tits, they are not equipped for migratory flights: they have short, round wings and are poor long-distance flyers. They seldom fly over bare, open country without sufficient cover. Only northern birds move south in winter so that Blue Tits could be called partially migratory.

Songbirds, Hamlyn colour guides Artia 1980.

16. Crested Lark *Galerida cristata*

The Crested Lark is a typical resident bird in continental Europe (0)...but... is very rare in Britain. Unlike many songbirds, Crested Larks remain paired throughout the winter. In spring in central Europe, they leave towns for their typical sites: fallow fields and weed-covered waste grounds – garbage-dumps, building sites, railway embankments, etc. The female builds the nest from grass stems, roots and leaves in a depression in the soil, assisted by the male. She alone incubates the clutch of three to five eggs (similar to those of Skylarks, (1) more distinctly spotted) for 12 to 13 days. The fledglings leave the nest at 9 to 10 days, (2)..... they are still unable to fly, and hide nearby. In 14 days, they are already dust-bathing, (3) they fly at the age of 20 days. Parents feed them almost exclusively on insects and worms, (4) the adults feed on plant food, seeds or the green parts of plants. The Crested Lark is distributed over most of Europe northward to southern Scandinavia, in central and southern Asia and in north Africa. In many places in Europe, its numbers have been diminishing recently. The Crested Lark is thought to have originated in the eastern steeps, from (5)..... it spread into Europe as agriculture expanded; it was already present in Europe in the 14th century.

Songbirds, Hamlyn colour guides, Artia 1980

IV. MEGOLDÁSOK

I. Olvasott szöveg értését mérő gyakorló feladatok megoldása

1. Toxics and the law

Első feladat

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A	E	C	F	B	G	H

Második feladat

It is difficult to find protective laws because they are confusing and	0. not strong enough
In America drinking water contains	7. toxic chemicals
Surface waters are contaminated by not only factories but by as well.	8. corporate agriculture
Vehicles have to be repainted as a result of	9. air pollution / chemicals in the air
Food crops still contain	10. carcinogens
In the 50s a lot of chemicals were used to agriculture.	11. intensify

2. Sanctuaries

Első feladat

0. <i>mammals</i>	0. <i>Kruger National Park</i>
1. birds	1. Prespa park
2. forest	2. Bahuaja-Sonene National Park
3. rivers	3. ... Nahanni National Park Reserve
4. rain forest	4. ... The Goulougo Triangle
5. ... fish	5. Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park

Második feladat

0. <i>Why can fish species thrive in the Marine Park?</i>	0. <i>fishing is illegal</i>
1. How many bird species are observed in Prespa Park?	6. about 100
2. Why is hunting prohibited in Bahuaja-Sonene National Park?	7. it has a national park status
3. When was Nahanni National Park Reserve chosen as a World Heritage Site?	8. in 1978
4. What is the result of protection in Royal Chitwan National Park?	9. number of mammals has increased
5. What is special about the animal life in The Goulougo Triangle?	10. biggest number of / highest density of chimpanzees and gorillas

3. Signs of progress

Első feladat

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A	F	G	B	D	H	E

Második feladat

0. The country which did not sign the Kyoto agreement was	0. the US
1. A new type of vehicle emission mentioned in the text is	7. pure water
2. The use of CFCs is prohibited because	8. they destroy the ozone layer
3. Ecotourism not only protects the environment but sustainsas well.	9. the well-being of local people
4. At the Davos summit it was stated that the most serious problem for big businesses is	10. climate change
5. Green buildings compared to ordinary buildings are environmentally sensitive because they are	11. reducing energy use / using less electricity and water
6. Emission that comes from burning coal in power plants is	12. sulfur dioxide

4. Meateaters devour world's water

Első feladat

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.
A	C	D	F	B

Második feladat

<i>Instead of growing crops, a country's water supply can be saved by trading in</i>	0.virtual water
In the future there will be enough food but the number of may increase.	5. malnourished people
Eating meat requires compared to a vegetarian diet.	6. more water
Using more water to grow even more food may pose a risk for	7. ecosystems
Countries might not be able to buy virtual water because they do not have	8. enough money
The amount of water used by cities will increase rapidly but urban waste water may be used for	9. irrigation
Biotechnology can help preserve water by producing.....	10. improved crop varieties / drought resistant seeds

5. Gadget growth fuels eco concerns

Első feladat

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.
A	F	E	B	D

Második feladat

Why were several firms acknowledged at the Consumer Electronic Show?	0...because of their strategies to help the environment
What should technology firms and gadget lovers recognise?	5. how and where to recycle
Who took action to raise awareness of the 'e-waste issue'?	6. how to be more energy efficient
Who took action to raise awareness of the 'e-waste issue'?	7. E-bay / the online auction house
What are the two most important electronic devices that are environmentally harmful?	8. computers
What are the two most important electronic devices that are environmentally harmful?	9. mobile phones
If old phones were collected, how could they be used?	10. to produce clothes, games, etc. / recycle them
Which country is at present less aware of the importance of recycling?	11. the US
According to the US directive who will have to recycle electrics?	12. (electrical) manufacturers
Why are power adaptors called energy vampires?	13. they use more energy than needed to power a gadget

6. Scientists assess climate changes

Első feladat

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.
A	F	D	C	B

Második feladat

What is the UK conference about?	0. the science of climate change
What is the aim of the conference?	5. define the danger level
What is the aim of the conference?	6. better understanding of the methods / to avoid warming
Why was the conference announced by Tony Blair?	7. to find answers to questions
Who is the leader of the organisers?	8. Dr Geoff Jankins
Besides the rise in CO ₂ concentration what else might increase global warming?	9. melting of frozen methane
How much atmospheric CO ₂ is needed to cause 2°C rise in temperature?	10. 450ppm
What is the level of atmospheric CO ₂ today?	11. 380ppm
What kind of change can be seen in understanding and modelling climate change processes?	12. progress
If nothing is done, what changes are likely in the near future?	13. temperature rise

7. Legislating for food quality and safety

Első feladat

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.
A	C	E	D	F

Második feladat

0. There are two aspects of food quality:.....	0. <i>objective and subjective.....</i>
5. Good quality food should be free of food additives like or other substances that are used throughout production.	5. chemicals.....
6. The EU has developed rules and standards to guarantee the For example, there are 11 pieces of legislation concerning animal health.	6. safety of food quality
7. It is the responsibility of the EU's Food and Veterinary office to ensure that However, the Commission has overall responsibility for ensuring that standards are applied equally across the Union.	7. Member States' control are adequate
8. The composition of food stuffs (e.g. sugar or jam) are not exactly the same in the Union. Member States mutually, providing that the food is safe.	8. recognise each other's products
9. Consumers are kept well informed through on the food.	9. labels
10. Emmental cheese is produced following German and using certain basic criteria.	10. French traditions
11. There are strict rules to ensure that consumers can buy of agricultural products.	11. a certain quality and size
12. PDO, PGI and TSG are	12, marks of quality...
13. The EU has means to improve the protection of such as Roquefort cheese.	13. traditional speciality products

8. Setbacks

Első feladat

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.
B	A	B	C	C

Második feladat

Which was the warmest period in the US?	0. Nov. 2001 – Jan 2002
Which is the most frequent greenhouse gas?	5. Co2
Why are wetlands important besides providing habitat?	6. Clean waters
Why did 132 nations sign the Ramsar contract?	7. To sustain wetlands
What happened to The Rio Grande after large dams had been constructed on it?	8. Its mouth dried out
How do fishermen destroy coral reefs?	9. Use explosives 10. cyanide
What is the result of combining fish farming and new technology?	11. Lower prices / control of cost
What are the dangers facing the Persian Gulf region?	12. Terrorist attack
What could be done with radioactive waste in the US?	13. Nevada

9. How to make a greener computer

Első feladat

1. igaz, 2. igaz, 3. hamis, 4. hamis

Második feladat

Why did the author's car pollute the air?	0. It used petrol with lead additives
What are power supplies like at present?	5. wasteful
Why is it expensive to recycle a computer?	6. It contains toxic chemicals/heavy metals
How will manufacturers be forced to recycle hardware?	7. by directives / Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment directive
Where can we see developing new technologies disregarding their impact on the environment	8. car engines 9. technology industry
What is the problem with old technical devices?	10. they are hazardous waste
Why does the writer not take his old electronic devices to a recycling centre?	11. it is too far / 10 miles away 12. his commitment is shallow
Where can you put old clothes to get rid of them?	13. clothing banks

10. Consulting people and building partnerships

Első feladat

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A	G	E	C	B	D

Második feladat

<i>What is the 'name, shame and fame' strategy?</i>	<i>0. tool for convincing, publicising examples, encouraging, embarrassing</i>
What steps can be taken if environmental measures are not accomplished?	6. Commission can start procedures, or
	7. can take them to the European Court of Justice
What are the ways for citizens to express their views in achieving improvements?	8. Consulting stakeholders
	9. through their MPs in the European Parliament
What are the aims of EYE?	10. Monitor developments
	11. help young children

II. Indirekt íráskészség feladatok megoldása

1. Water

1. and, 2. unless, 3. how, 4. which, 5. who, 6. it

2. Chemical change that affects the sea

1. so, 2. however, 3. but, 4. they, 5. to, 6. and

3. Lake Viktoria disaster

1. not only, 2. while, 3. and / so, 4. which, 5. unlike, 6. thus

4. The problem of urban landfills

1. to, 2. then, 3. therefore / so, 4. for example, 5. unlike, 6. than

5. Trash

1. but, 2. therefore, 3. to, 4. that, 5. and, 6. if, 7. which

6. Dangers from depleted uranium

1. nor, 2. and, 3. that, 4. how, 5. but, 6. which, 7. the

7. Greenhouse gases do warm oceans

1. and, 2. this, 3. if, 4. to / and, 5. but, 6. what

8. Songbirds and man

1. however, 2. although, 3. which / that, 4. for example, 5. and, 6. because of

9. Clean and good businesses

1. and, 2. so that, 3. but, 4. this, 5. through, 6. that, 7. their

10. Waste management

1. if, 2. and, 3. this, 4. to, 5. where / if, 6. which

11. Agency warns against illegal waste dumping

1. that, 2. either, 3. or, 4. as, 5. and, 6. who

12. Biodiversity

1. his, 2. unless, 3. both, 4. that, 5. as, 6. but, 7. whether

13. Humans and wildlife in harmony

1. as / since, 2. these, 3. such as / like / for example, 4. However, 5. that / which, 6. and / that / which

14. A plan to preserve Madagascar's ecology

1. While, 2. Its, 3. In order to, 4. Rather than, 5. Which, 6. If

15. Blue Tit

1. where, 2. and, 3. who, 4. which, 5. like

16. Crested Lark

1. but, 2. although, 3. and, 4. or / and, 5. which

V. ANGOL-MAGYAR SZÓSZEDET

Access	Hozzáférés
Accumulate	Felhalmozódik
Acidity	Savasság
Additive	Adalékanyag
Ban	Betilt
Barley	Árpa
Biodegradable	Biológiailag lebomló
Biodiversity	Biodiverzitás, biológiai sokféleség
Blue tit	Kékcinke
Bottle bank	Üveggyűjtő tároló
Carbon	Szén
Carcinogens	Rákkeltő anyag
Catalytic converter	Katalizátor
Cereal	Gabonaféle, cereália
Component	Alkatrész, alkotóelem
Compostable	Komposztálható
Contaminate	Szennyez
Conversion	Átalakítás
Coral reef	Korall zátony
Crop	Termés
Dam	Gát
Damage	Kár, rongálás / károsítani
Deciduous	Lombhullató
Deforestation	Erdőirtás
Deplete	Felél, kimerít
Device	Szerkezet
Directive	Irányelv
Dispose	Eldob, megszabadul vmtől
Diversity	Sokféleség
Drought	Szárazság, aszály

Dump	Lerakóhely, szeméttelp
Ecosystem	Ökoszisztéma
Eliminate	Megsemmisít
Emit	Kibocsát
Equatorial	Egyenlítői
Explode	Felrobban
Extract	Kivon
Food safety	Élelmiszerbiztonság
Fossil fuel	Fosszilis energiahordozók
Fresh water	Édesvíz
GM – genetically modified	Génmódosított
Greenhouse effect	Üvegházhatás
Habitat	Élőhely
Hazardous	Veszélyes
Impact	Hatás
Implementation	Megvalósítás, gyakorlatba átültetés
Incinerator	Hulladékégető
Indigenous	Őshonos
Initiative	Kezdeményezés
Insect	Rovar
Irrigation	Öntözés
Juice	Energy
Landfill	Talajfeltöltés
Lark	Pacsirta
Lead	Ólom
Lethal	Halálos
Magnitude	Nagyság(rend)
Maize	Kukorica
Mammal	Emlős állat
Marine	Tengeri
Measure	Intézkedés
Melt	Olvad
Microbe	Mikroba

Migratory	Költöző, vándor-
Moisture	Nedvesség
Natural disaster	Természeti katasztrófa
Natural resources	Természeti erőforrások
Nature reserve	Természetvédelmi terület
Nutrients	Tápanyagok
Orchard	Gyümölcsös
Passerine	Verébfélék
Pest	Kártevő
Pesticide	Növényvédőszer
Pollution	Szennyezés
Precipitation	Csapadék
Predator	Ragadozó
Prey	Zsákmány, préda
Rechargeable	Újratölthető
Recycling	Újrafeldolgozás
Residue	Maradvány, maradék anyag
Resource	Erőforrás
Reused	Újra felhasznált
Reusing	Újrahasznosítás
Rural	Vidéki
Safeguard	Őrizni, biztosítani
Sanctuary	Menedék
Seabed	Tengerfenék
Severe	Kemény, súlyos
Shrub	Bokor, bozót
Soil erosion	Erózió
Solar radiation	Napsugárzás
Solid	Szilárd
Species	Faj
Starling	Seregély
Subsidy	Támogatás
Substance	Anyag

Sulfur	Kén
Sustainable development	Fenntartható fejlődés
Tillage	Földművelés
Toxic	Mérgező
Undesirable	Nemkívánatos
Unlicensed	Engedély nélküli
Vanish	Eltűnik
Vapour	Pára
Vegetation	Növényzet
Veterinary control	Állatorvosi szabályzás
Waste	Hulladék
Waste disposal site	Hulladéklerakó
Waste management	Hulladékkezelés
Wastewater	Szennyvíz
Wax	Viasz
Wetland	Mocsár
Wilderness	Vadon
Yield	Hozam