FELADATGYŰJTEMÉNY
AZ ÍRÁSBELI VIZSGÁHOZ

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ANGOL FELSŐFOK (C1)

GAZDÁLKODÁSI MENEDZSMENT

Összeállította és szerkesztette:
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READING COMPREHENSION

ECONOMIC TOPICS

1. How to shop with ethics?

For the consumer who spent lonely decades in supermarket aisles trying to avoid damaging the globe or oppressing minorities with his choice of coffee, battery or biscuit, shopping just got easier.

From next week, the ethically conscientious will finally be able to skip through the aisles filling their trolleys with produce that has been rigorously examined for its moral and economic rectitude.

That is, at least, is the claim of the publishers of the *Good Shopping Guide* – a 250-page attempt to reclassify the retail experience according to its impact on human and global survival.

Ranging from bananas to beer; crisps to computers, a group of environmental campaigners has spent four years systematically cataloguing 58 kinds of consumer staple on ethical grounds.

Some 700 brands have been audited by non-profit groups using government data, resulting in naming and shaming of those guilty of questionable practices. The idea is apparently to set up an ethical beauty contest in which those turning a profit without such shortcomings as belonging to a parent company dabbling in international arms dealing will reap extra profits by gaining the praise of a new form of consumer direct action.

Thus, the hitherto mundane process of buying a banana – usually a matter of price and number of bruises – is transformed into a battle against nuclear power, GM crops and low pay.

The guide is based on data gathered by the Ethical Consumer Research Association (Ecra), a Manchester-based research group that looks at the social and environmental records of big businesses.

Rob Harrison, the body's co-director, said: "Ethical issues are of growing importance to the consumer – from a position when we started 13 years ago to today, the difference is remarkable.

"This is a way of trying to channel that energy. Where governments are unable to make a difference because they are dealing with huge conglomerates, shoppers can exert pressure through what they buy."

Virtuous shopping is a growth market. British consumers last year spent an estimated £17bn on eco-friendly products, from organic food to low-energy fridges and fair trade coffee.

But, according to the guide's authors, no one has systematically graded Britain's ever-growing thirst for appliances, cash and nutrition on the basis of its harm to man, animal and globe.

The result is a glossy guide similar in style to the *Which?* reports, which every month have 540,000 readers.

In the pages of the new pretender, each brand is marked with a scoring system linked to 14 criteria, ranging from the record of the holding company on animal testing to whether it makes political donations.

A green dot signifies no criticism; a preponderance of red dots implies that the well-meaning shopper should ensure the item stays firmly on the shelf.

The guide offers general advice on each of its chosen headings – for example, warning of headaches and dizziness caused by monosodium glutamate in crisps – before passing individual judgement, brand by brand.

Products considered to be leaders in their class are listed under a logo – a shopping bag with a tick emblazoned on it – which Ecra hopes will become as common a sight in Britain's high streets as the safety kite-mark or the Soil Association's organic symbol.

A number of large companies have already expressed interest in using the logo, according to the guide's publishers.

Publication of the Good Shopping Guide on 30th September is likely to create some uneasy feelings in boardrooms across the land. But according to retail industry experts, the fickle nature of the consumer is what its authors should fear more than anything.

Rita Clifton, chief executive of the marketing consultancy Interbrand, said "In the wake of events such as Enron, any company knows well that it its brand has to be backed up by a reality of ethical behaviour.

"Consumers, however, can be an unknown quantity. When they read a book or fill out a research questionnaire, they are radicals. But when they reach the check-out, they've become reactionaries."

Task 1
Read the text and use it to decide which 5 topics are not covered in the text, according to the example (0).

TOPICS	NOT COVERED
0. Ecra's membership	**X**
1. main aim of the new guide	
2. explanation of the fair trade movement	
3. sources of data used for the analyses	
4. dangers of GM foods	
5. listing the criteria used by the new guide	
6. consumer behaviour	
7. big companies' worries about their image	
8. increasing popularity of ethical shopping	
9. signs used to mark "good" and "bad" choices	
10. the ethical aspects of the Enron scandal	

Task 2
Read the text again and provide short answers to the questions according to the example (0), in no more than 7 words.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
0. On what basis does the new guide reclassify consumer goods?	**On ethical grounds.**
6. What effect do they take into consideration for the reclassification?	
7. Which non-profit organisation led the investigation?	
8. Which product is brought up as an example for complex considerations in shopping?	
9. How can consumers influence companies to be more ethical?	
10. What is the tendency for the market share of ethical shopping?	
11. How is the ethical value of products calculated?	
12. What criteria are used for the Good Shopping Guide? (Give 1 example!)	
13. What does the logo (shopping bag with a tick) symbolize?	
14. How do costumers behave when they are interviewed?	
15. How do costumers behave when they choose and pay for the products?	

2. Struggling firms do not need to throw in the towel

Better training could mean fewer business failures, reports Michael Becket

The Government's new Enterprise Bill is going to cause a massive increase in corporate insolvencies rather than the promised upsurge of entrepreneurial activity, said the Association of Business Recovery Professionals yesterday.

During the past decade, 47pc of failed companies had experienced previous financial difficulty but failed to learn from their mistakes and take action early enough to prevent disaster for the second time, the association said. David Buchler, president of the association – which calls itself R3 – said: "This indicates that going bust is not enough to prevent financial failure – some degree of formal management training is also required."

Yet "removing the stigma of insolvency" by making it easier for people to start in business again is at the very heart of the new legislation. Without some other measures, that could just mean they will go bankrupt again and lose investors and suppliers even more money, the association pointed out.

Mr Buchler noted that when a business folds, creditors lose about 85pc of the money they are owed. Training might "help managers to recognise the danger signs sooner" and so avoid trouble for themselves and their creditors. "Around 25pc of insolvencies could be avoided if advice is sought earlier," he added.

On average, 27pc of corporate insolvencies in the past decade resulted from mostly inaccurate accounting and, slightly less often, from fraud.

The warnings are reinforced by a separate new study commissioned by Clearlybusiness, a website for small business. It had found that 75pc of small businesses had significant problems over the past 12 months, due to a lack of basic financial know-how.

The problems included late payment, errors with tax returns, unexpected overdrafts and mistakes with payroll. Their ignorance or incompetence is shown by some startling figures: over a third of small businesses never monitor their budgets against the outcome, one in 10 never looks at the profit performance of their business, and 45pc set prices on products and services without full knowledge of what it costs them to produce.

R3 has called for more training to prevent all that from happening. Clearlybusiness and Barclays are having a go. They are staging a series of Better Finance seminars in areas of high unemployment to teach financial management skills for businesses with fewer than 20 employees. The seminars are for managers who do not have the basic knowledge or resources to introduce automated bookkeeping. They will be chosen on the basis of how many jobs they believe they will be able to create or protect through having substantially improved financial control.

In co-operation with Enterprise Agencies and Business Links, the organisers will stage a day's free financial management training session and give away a copy of the Clearlybookkeeping software which normally costs £129. The courses will start in the South West, Midlands, Wales and the North East during July and August.

R3 says the Government can also help. Companies would be much easier to rescue if regulations governing the transfer of insolvent businesses were drastically reformed.

The rules now say that the purchaser becomes liable for all the rights under employee contracts. Mr Buchler said the "regulations have often made it impossible for insolvency practitioners to find a buyer willing to accept the risks of acquiring the business as a going concern, as was recently illustrated at Cammell Laird where thousands of jobs were lost."

Task 1
Read the text and use it to decide which topics are not covered in the text, according to the example (0). There are 4 correct ANSWERS altogether, apart from the example.

TOPICS	NOT COVERED
1. The new bankruptcy ruling	
0. The origins of the new bill	**(0) X**
2. Worries about the ruling	
3. Common causes leading to insolvency	
4. The necessity to introduce automated bookkeeping	
5. Aims of the trainings offered	
6. Training techniques	
7. The sponsors' financial interests	
8. The expertise of the trainers	
9. Location of the trainings	

Task 2
Read the text again and provide short answers to the questions according to the example (0).

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
How did the R3 receive the bill?	**0. they claimed that it might backfire**
What is the biggest danger of the new ruling?	5.
What is the achievement of the new ruling?	6.
How much of their money can creditors reclaim when a firm goes bankrupt?	7.
What is the aim of the training offered?	8.
What main cause did a recent study find for bankruptcy?	9.
What was a less frequent cause of corporate insolvency?	10.
What shows the lack of financial know-how in the case of small businesses? (Give 1 example!)	11.
What do trainers want to teach managers?	12.
What size businesses is this training organised for?	13.
What is the criterion to be chosen for this training?	14.
What regulation should be changed by the government?	15.

3. New study forecasts competitive re-alignment in global auto industry

0. WASHINGTON, DC and ZURICH, Switzerland, October 29, 2003 -- The World Resources Institute (WRI) and Sustainable Asset Management (SAM) today released a detailed analysis of how emerging climate change policies, or carbon constraints, will affect the financial performance and competitiveness of ten leading global auto companies.

   "The global auto market in which companies compete is increasingly being defined by concern over climate change," said Jonathan Lash, president of the World Resources Institute. "From Europe to Japan to California, new policies and commitments are challenging companies to make less carbon-intensive and more fuel-efficient vehicles."
1. As a growing number of countries adopt measures to address climate change, auto company profits will become increasingly sensitive to pressures to reduce vehicle carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions and improve fuel economy. Investors and portfolio managers will need to start considering these influences and their impact on company finances when buying and selling stocks.
2. Though carbon constraints create both risks and opportunities for the industry as a whole, the risks and opportunities fall differentially on the ten companies that the report assesses: BMW, DaimlerChrysler, Ford, General Motors, Honda, Nissan, PSA Peugeot Citroën Group, Renault, Toyota, and Volkswagen.
3. According to the report, companies producing low-carbon vehicles and possessing superior carbon-reducing technologies should see market share increase and competitive advantage grow as these developments take hold. In contrast, companies that have more carbon-intensive vehicles and that are lagging behind in the race to develop lower-carbon technologies could suffer from lower sales, increased costs, and reduced profits. Hence, carbon constraints could have a strong influence on competition within the industry.
4. WRI and SAM have developed new indicators to quantify the risks and opportunities that carbon constraints create. The two key measurements of the risk facing companies are "carbon intensity of profits" and "value exposure."

   The carbon intensity of profits captures the degree to which current profits are derived from high carbon-emitting vehicles. Comparing the carbon intensity of profits for different companies allows investors to assess the relative ease or difficulty that a manufacturer faces in responding to carbon constraints. Value exposure is an estimate of the costs manufacturers face in meeting new carbon constraints. The report finds that the costs incurred in meeting carbon constraints could vary by a factor of 25 across the industry.
5. Offsetting the risks are important new opportunities for car companies to capitalize on carbon constraints by developing new technologies. In a management quality assessment, the report analyzes which companies have the best opportunity to benefit from carbon constraints by developing and commercializing key lower-carbon technologies -- clean diesel, hybrids and fuel cells -- ahead of their competitors.
6. SAM and WRI found that Toyota has the strongest management quality score regarding lower-carbon technologies, with a strong position in all three technologies likely to confer competitive advantage. Investors and portfolio managers will need to monitor closely the management quality of companies regarding lower-carbon technologies, so that they can invest in those companies best positioned to capitalize on carbon constraints.
7. While carbon constraints appear to be a material issue for value creation in the automotive industry, institutional investors and financial analysts do not currently take these aspects into account when valuing companies. WRI and SAM also assess what impact the risks and opportunities will have for companies' estimated earnings between now and 2015. While some companies' earnings could increase by up to 8 percent because of carbon constraints, others may decline by as much as 10 percent -- indicating just how important this issue is for investors and portfolio managers.

"Carbon constraints could significantly affect earnings and competitiveness in the global auto industry," said Alois Flatz, head of SAM Research "It is critical that portfolio managers understand the implications of carbon constraints and begin to differentiate carmakers on the grounds of their relative carbon positioning."

Task 1

Read the article and match the summaries with the correct paragraphs. Write your answers in the table, according to the example (0). There is one extra heading you don't need to use.

SUMMARIES
A. Indicators of evaluating the risks and opportunities that carbon constraint create
B. Company, having the best position in developing lower-carbon technologies
C. Introduction of main ideas of new WRI-SAM analysis
D. Expected economic consequences of carbon constraint at future "winner" and "looser" companies
E. Punishments on car manufacturers that cannot keep the environmental protection regulations
F. Strongest participants on car manufacturers' market
G. New evaluation factors of stock exchange on auto company market
H. Technical investments that help companies to capitalize most successfully on carbon constraint
I. Estimated rate of economical increase or decline of car manufacturers, effected by carbon constraint

0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
C							

Task 2

Read the text again and provide short answers to the questions according to the example (0), in no more than 7 words.

QUESTIONS	**ANSWERS**
Who made the analysis on the effects of carbon constraint and climate change policies on auto companies?	**0. WRI** **0. SAM**
What is the new environmental tendency of global auto market	8.
Which companies can expect increased market share in the future?	9.
	10.
Which indicator shows the costs required to meet new carbon constraints?	11.
What means are there to offset the risks of carbon-intensive production?	12.
Who should take into consideration the management quality of companies regarding the carbon-intensity of their products?	13.
	14.
On what basis should carmakers be ranked in an investment portfolio?	15.

4. Waberer's International Zrt.

The Hungarian road transportation company is unstoppable across Europe

Looking at the transport market in Hungary today, one name stands out that has defined transportation and logistics standards in the former Communist country. During the 1990s, at a time when the transport business was in a transition stage, the entrepreneur György Wáberer grasped the chance to make his dream of a leading international transport and logistics company come true. Today, his group of companies, including Waberer's International Zrt., has made it to the absolute top in the market and has earned a reputation as the leading logistics service provider in Hungary and in the whole of Central and Eastern Europe. In addition, the group's large fleet of trucks is at home on all major European roads, both in Western and Eastern Europe.

The figures which Waberer's has to offer for describing its complex business activities are impressive. Waberer's International Co. is part of a group of 14 domestic and international companies which boast a workforce of more than 4,000 people and a turnover that reached new heights last year, when Waberer's was able to generate a total of 373 million EUR.

"We had a very successful year last year with revenues rising by 15%. By this year, we aim to further increase our efficiency in all respects, and we target a turnover of 391 million EUR," points out Deputy CEO Ferenc Lajkó. "By restructuring our entire organisation and all processes involved, we are confident to reach this ambitious objective."

As the leading Hungarian transport specialist, Waberer's operates the largest wholly owned truck fleet with 2,500 own trucks plus another 450 trucks from exclusive subcontractors. "With this really enormous fleet of trucks, we have become a decisive player in transportation and related freight services in Central and Eastern Europe," points out Mr. Lajkó. "We have grown dynamically over the last decades. Since the year of our foundation the number of trucks has increased twenty-fold, and as a direct consequence of this growth scenario, we have been able to increase our turnover a hundred-fold."

"About 90% of our services are related to full truck load transportation on a pan-European basis, transport accounts for 75%, and forwarding is another 25% of our activities," adds Mr. Lajkó. Generally speaking, Waberer's Group provides the full range of supply chain management services, with a main focus on international road transportation and additionally, forwarding, road freight forwarding as well as oversize and overweight project cargo forwarding. Likewise, the group provides less-than-truckload transportation, warehousing, distribution and freight management, plus customs clearance, and air and seafreight forwarding.

"Less than 50% of transport orders we fulfil are related to Hungary, and the trend shows that the percentage share of orders between the old EU countries is growing steadily. The traffic is considerably large between Great Britain and France and also between Germany and France," highlights Mr. Lajkó.

Waberer's specially targets the segments FMCG, electronics and automotive, which all account for approximately one third of the turnover. "We are partners to many prestigious names in the industry, including Electrolux, Samsung, Volkswagen, Whirlpool, General Motors, SCA Packaging and Samsonite. They have been relying on our services for many years and know they can expect impeccable transport solutions," points out Mr. Lajkó. "It is of great importance to us to know we have direct communication with our partners. That is why our key accounts and sales managers visit them throughout Europe on a regular basis."

Today, Waberer's is a flagship of international road transport and is one of the top six leading transportation companies in terms of the number of trucks in Europe. It develops much more dynamically than any other market player in this sector in Europe.

"We are still developing considerably and are growing with our partners and clients. By 2017, we not only want to rank among the top three transportation service providers, but likewise, we want to double the turnover to 600 million euros," says Mr. Lajkó.

Task 1
Read the text and use it to complete the table with your short notes, according to the example (0).

	NOTES
era of founding the company	*0. 1990s*
routes of the company's transportation	1.
the way the company wants to increase its turnover	2.
main sphere of activity	3.
extra services offered in forwarding	4.
	5.
services carried out outside transportation (Give 2 examples.)	6.
	7.
the largest branches of industries their cargo originates from (Give 1 example.)	8.
the way the company keeps contact with clients	9.

Task 2
Read the text again and use it to decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the table below according to the example (0). Please note that if all your answers are marked as true or as false, your answers will be disqualified.

STATEMENTS	**TRUE OR FALSE**
0. The company has shown continuous growth so far.	***T***
10. Waberer's is the largest international road transportation company in Europe.	
11. Waberer's can be flexible and take orders even for smaller amount of goods to be transported.	
12. Their clients choose Waberer's because they rely on the high quality of their services, including the careful handling of goods.	
13. Their services involve only land-based transportation.	
14. The majority of their business involves orders originating from Hungary.	
15. The rate of their development is higher than that of their European competitors'.	

5. The myths of innovation

(0) When large corporations approach innovation, their strategies are often based on misconceptions.

To develop successful opportunities, managers need to explode these myths and take a more holistic view.

Large, global corporations should be the innovation leaders. Generally, however, they are not. They have the resources to lead change, so why do they so often fail to do so? A major reason lies in how managers at big companies think about innovation.

At the Kellogg School of Management, we have been working with over 20 global companies to understand innovation management in large organisations. Through conversations with managers and a survey of academic research on the issue, we have uncovered a number of myths surrounding innovation. To master innovation at your company, a good starting point is to understand and debunk these myths as a way to shed light on what innovation really is, and how it should be managed.

(1) ……..

Managers often lament the paucity of innovative ideas in their business. Ideas, so the logic runs, are like frog eggs - thousands are laid, but only a few hatch. This logic suggests that businesses need lots of new ideas if a few are to evolve into profitable innovations.

However, this logic is seriously flawed: to get more tadpoles, you do not need more eggs - you need better incubators. Most companies have plenty of ideas germinating in the minds of their employees but what they lack are the mechanisms to act on them. If your employees do not know where to turn for the resources to develop their ideas, eventually their creativity will dry up.

(2) …….

Ideas are often serendipitous. Innovation is not. You should give employees the freedom to imagine, but then provide them with the structure to act. Structure and process do not have to be the enemies of innovation. Just enough structure and process can actually facilitate the process, particularly if your company is not genetically predisposed towards innovation.

A popular belief, fostered by legendary innovators such as 3M, the diversified manufacturer, is that you should let employees moonlight on the job by giving them free time to work on innovative projects. Google, the internet search company, encourages its people to spend one day a week working on pet projects - 20 per cent of company time.

(3) ……

Equating project cancellation with failure represents one of the most dysfunctional characteristics of many corporate cultures. In such an environment managers will often do whatever is necessary to avoid their own projects being killed, even if the facts recommend otherwise. And they will be reluctant to embark on projects deemed to be risky because mistakes are frowned upon.

But innovation and risk go hand in hand. Mistakes are the handmaidens of success. AB Wayne Gretzky- the legendary ice hockey player, once declared: "You will miss 100 per cent of the shots that you don't attempt."

(4) ……

When we think about breakthrough innovations, we imagine lone inventors, such as Thomas Edison; devising radical innovations, such as the light bulb. In practice, however, innovation rarely happens in a vacuum. Often, successful innovations creatively combine elements of the past - a concept that the management writer Andrew Hargadon terms "recombinant innovation". Edison's lighting system combined elements of the telegraph, the arc light. And even the existing gas light industry. The telephone network piggybacked on the railroads to

build telephone lines, and the Internet, in turn, used the telephone network to transmit data. And now, electric utility wires are being used to transmit high-speed data.
(5) ……..
Innovation is far too important to be left to one department. Innovation is a mindset that must permeate every branch of the company. Indeed, every department can and should innovate.
Relying exclusively on R&D or new product development neglects the insights and capability of the company at large. Questioning the status quo should be every employee's job.

So, find better homes for the ideas you already generate. Build an innovation competency. Enable your innovators with just enough structure and process. Leverage the past and focus on what works, not simply what is new. Encourage people to make lots of early mistakes.
By exploding these myths, you will be on your way to mastering innovation.

Task 1
Read the article and match the subtitles with the correct paragraphs. Write your answers in the table according to the example (0). There is one extra heading you don't need to use.

0	1	2	3	4	5
A					

(A)
When large corporations approach innovation, their strategies are often based on mis-conceptions. To develop successful opportunities, managers need to explode these myths and take a more holistic view..

(B)
Myth: Innovation is a radical departure from the past
Reality: Innovation often creatively combines pieces of the past

(C)
Myth: Mistakes are costly
Reality: Early mistakes are profitable

(D)
Myth: Innovation is a department
Reality: Innovation is a company wide competency

(E)
Myth: avoid detours
Reality: detours may be the destinations

(F)
Myth: Let people loose to innovate
Reality: Enable people through structure and process

(G)
Myth: You need more new ideas
Reality: You need more homes for ideas

5. The myths of innovation (CONTINUATION)

(0) When large corporations approach innovation, their strategies are often based on misconceptions.
To develop successful opportunities, managers need to explode these myths and take a more holistic view.
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Task 2
Read the text again and complete the sentences based on the text using no more than 3-4 words, according to the example (0).

SENTENCES	COMPLETION
Global companies are not the innovation leaders because they fail to	**0. uncover myths**
Companies generate enough ideas but only a few are profitable because they do not have ……	6.
For better success rate, better …… are needed.	7.
To make them innovative, it is necessary to …… to your employees but enable them with just enough structure and process.	8.
A good example is Google where employees can spend 1 day /week with their ……	9.
Successful innovators should not avoid making ……..	10.
The combined notion elements of the past are called ……	11.
Elements from past innovations were borrowed to create new value such as ……..	12.
or such as ……	13.
All in all, a very important new ability to develop is ……..	14.
The most important lesson managers learn to expand their innovation horizon is that it is necessary to …….	15.

6. **Negotiation Tips: Take It From Women**

It is commonly believed that men are better negotiators than women. However, a fascinating research study made one small intervention that entirely changed women's negotiation results, causing the women to perform better than men. Through this intervention that took just a few seconds, they changed both women's and men's beliefs about what a successful negotiator looks like.

In the study, women and men were paired in a mock negotiation in which one person played the "seller" role and one the "buyer." The seller was selling a pharmaceutical plant, and was instructed to try to get as high a price as possible. The buyer was to try and get as low a price as possible. In some pairs, women were assigned the role of seller and the man was the buyer; in other pairs, the opposite roles were assigned, the study authors wrote.

Some of the pairs were given this information up front: "Highly skilled negotiators possess the following skills 1) a keen ability to express their thoughts verbally 2) good listening skills and 3) insight into others' feelings." In other words, some pairs were told "highly skilled negotiators" possess feminine traits. It was as if some women were told, "highly skilled negotiators are people like you."

The other pairs, the control group, were given different information. They were told that highly skilled negotiators possessed these skills: They are (1) well-prepared; (2) able to maintain a sense of humor; and (3) open-minded. These are skills that had been proven to be associated with neither men or women in people's minds: they are gender-neutral.

In the experiment, in the pairs told that highly skilled negotiators possessed those more "stereotypically "feminine" skills, women outperformed the men in the negotiation. In the control group, men outperformed the women.

Not only did women perform better when given the special information, they aimed higher from the start. In the pairs told that highly skilled negotiators possessed great listening, empathy and communication skills, women set much higher goals for themselves in the negotiation. Similarly, the men in these pairs set lowers goals for themselves than the men in the control group. The new ideas about the feminine skills needed for successful negotiation changed everyone's expectations of how well they could do.

The theory behind the experiment is this: there's a stereotype in our culture that "masculine" traits make a great negotiator (assertiveness, competitiveness, toughness). That concept gets internalized by women, who then adopt the notion that they aren't good at negotiating, and this belief impacts their performance.

This study turned our cultural stereotype about what a great negotiator looks like on its head, linking stereotypically feminine traits -- listening skills, reading others' emotions, verbal communication -- to effective negotiation. That new idea, simply mentioned once, dramatically changed how both women and men performed in the negotiation.

The implications of this are profound. It invites women to consider: what picture am I holding of what a good negotiator looks like -- and is that an image that makes me more confident or less confident about my abilities?

Women should re-envision leadership and create a new picture which helps them feel more confident and ready to lead. Most of us have inherited a patriarchal concept of leadership that centers upon qualities our culture has associated with maleness: assertiveness, stoicism, ability to take bold action, decisiveness, comfort with hierarchical relationships. This study suggests that that mere stereotype, held internally by women, will impact women's ability to lead. In more general terms, the research shows clearly: what we each believe about what it takes to lead will impact our ability to lead.

Task 1
Read the text and choose the answer/ the option that best fits the text, according to the example (0).

0. It is widely believed that ....
- *a) women are better negotiators than men.*
- *b) men are better negotiators than women.*
- *c) women and men can be equally good negotiators.*

1. The article
   a) challenges the commonly held belief about women in negotiations.
   b) confirms the commonly held belief about women in negotiations.
   c) doesn't take a standpoint in this issue.

2. The implication of the article is
   a) gender stereotypes make negotiation more difficult for both parties.
   b) gender stereotypes make negotiation easier for both parties.
   c) women have been hindered in negotiations by gender stereotyping.

3. The conclusion of the article is
   a) hierarchical thinking is the key to successful business.
   b) positive thinking leads to greater business success.
   c) deeply ingrained hierarchical thinking is impossible to change.

0.	1.	2.	3.
b			

Task 2
Read the text again and complete the sentences based on the text using no more than 5 words, according to the example (0).

In the experiment, ...(***0***) ***mock negotiations***..... were set up. The negotiations were conducted about ....(4)..... . In the first group...(5)..... traits were named as successful negotiation skills. From among these, the receptive communication skills, ...(6)..... and ...(7)..... are significant in women's communication. In the second group, ... (8)..... traits were listed as key skills.
In the first group, women ...(9)..... men in the negotiations. Furthermore, here women set ... (10)..... goals for themselves, as they had more confidence.
Traditional ...(11)..... claim that masculine behaviour, such as ...(12)..... results in better negotiating skills. These views have ....(13)..... women in their performance so far.
This means women should ...(14)..... their beliefs about negotiators and about ...(15).....

7. Man cannot live by meat alone

Fervent competition between City companies to secure staff means candidates are enjoying greater choice when it comes to deciding on an employer.

While salary remains a prime attraction, perks and benefits often prove critical. However, few companies consider how important the benefits are. A recent poll for the employment benefit company Gissings found age, sex, and family status affect the type of benefits employees want.

In any given company, the needs of individuals can differ greatly and smarter companies will have to start considering offering flexible benefits.

The survey found pensions and holidays were the most valued benefits but the value placed on these varied with age. Younger and single members of the sample put holidays above pensions and more women than men valued their holiday benefits.

Pensions were valued more highly by men, and those aged 35 to 54 and married. Marital status also affected attitudes toward other benefits. Life assurance, critical-illness cover and health care are all more popular with married respondents.

Those in the younger age groups considered a car, as well as holidays, more important than life or health insurance and men in general valued a car more. Private medical care and critical-illness benefits were more important to the middle-aged those who were married, but were not really a consideration among the young and single, particularly women.

Although the survey found that salary increases or career moves were the most common factors influencing decisions to change jobs, additional and new benefits were considered more important than company bonus schemes.

Andrew Dawson, deputy managing director of Gissings, says the survey illustrates the importance of targeting benefits: “Too often companies will offer staff benefits they don’t want.

“Employers need to find out what their employees want and tailor benefits accordingly. Employees cannot be treated as one homogenous group.

“Good employers are increasingly going to want to fit benefits around the requirements of each employee. Offering a flexible benefits package, known as Flex Benefits is one way of ensuring employees get the benefits they value most.”

Indeed, few people would expect the desires of a managing director to be the same as a clerk. The obvious answer must be to offer choice.

Philip Marks, a director at recruitment specialists Jonathan Wren, says: ”A company that takes care of individual workers will appear more attractive than one that decides each employee requires identical benefits.”

Andrew McNeilis, global head of resource solutions, also sees value in creating flexibility when it comes to benefits: “Flexible benefits are a valuable means of enhancing the opportunity to retain the very best talent.

“With recognition of the shift from a job for life to a life of jobs there is less reliance on what historically seemed to be the holy trinity of corporate benefits – company car, company pension and mortgage subsidy.

“There is now a greater emphasis on loyalty to self, and employees are looking around for a more flexible approach that reflects their personal needs.”

It is however, the enlightened few that are recognising the importance in offering choice to employees in order to recruit and retain the best.

The administration of such schemes is often the main stumbling block but there is a growing number of organisations that specialise in creating flexible and tailored company benefit schemes.

Even when undertaken in-house, increased administrative costs are often outweighed by the increased productivity of a positive, happier workforce.

A flexible approach to company perks can inspire company loyalty. Share options are increasingly popular and can lock staff into the company culture.

As employers increasingly ask for flexibility from staff, it seems only fitting that that they return the favour through perks and benefits.

A season-ticket loan may be more valuable for certain employees than private health insurance. Childcare vouchers would be useless to a single employee with no foreseeable intentions of having a family, but priceless to a married employee returning from maternity leave.

The limitations when it comes to flexi-benefits lay only with employers, choice is an essential part of our modern life and there is no reason why it should not feature more highly in our working environments too.

Task 1

Read the text and use it to decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the table below according to the example (0). Please note that if all your answers are marked as true or as false, your answers will be disqualified.

STATEMENTS	TRUE OR FALSE
0. All the interviewed directors agree that flexible benefits are attractive for employees.	***T***
1. This change is partly due to the fact that nowadays people move from job to job.	
2. The main traditional benefits used to be company cars, company pension and subsidised food.	
3. Quite many companies have started to offer flexible benefit packages.	
4. Some companies oppose tailored benefit schemes because it is difficult to administer them.	
5. The "holy trinity" of benefits is still recognized as the most important in the life of jobs.	
6. Offering shares for staff is one of the main ways to ensure their loyalty to the company.	
7. Offering choice in benefits looks an important step compared to flexi benefits.	

Task 2

Read the text again and use it and complete the table with your short notes, according to the example (0).

ADVANTAGES	TO WHOM THEY ARE USEFUL
pension	**(0) men** (8) (9)
(10) (11) (12)	married employees
(13)	young, single and women
car and holidays	(14)
(15)	Married workers, returning from maternity leave

8. North Dakota curbs wasteful flares of oil drilling gas

Oil companies are burning money by flaring off the gas produced in oil extraction. North Dakota, one of the worst offending states, is cleaning up its act.

The flames from billions of litres of natural gas being burned, a by-product of the booming oil industry, could be seen even from space. Now, under pressure from regulators, technologies are emerging to help harness that wasted resource.

Economics drives the waste. Oil production from North Dakota's Bakken shale quadrupled between 2010 and 2014. The volume of gas that belches up with the oil followed in step, faster than oil companies could build infrastructure to pipe it away. Too impure to generate power on site, and too light for train cars to haul a worthwhile amount to market, the gas presented oil companies with an unprofitable problem. So they burned it.

"It was worth it to just put the gas up in smoke," says Joseph Palaia of Colorado oil technology company Pioneer Energy. He says the oil was 10 times more valuable than the gas that came with it, so capturing the gas didn't make business sense.

Now, as states adopt stricter emissions standards, that's starting to change. Energy companies and start-ups are finding ways to capture and make use of the gas, reducing carbon emissions and increasing efficiency.

The problem is huge. In 2014, about 26 per cent of gas produced in North Dakota was flared off – 10 million cubic metres of fuel a day, emitting about 21 tonnes of carbon dioxide. This is compared with the rest of the US, which only flares 1 per cent of its natural gas on average. But merely venting the gas would be worse than burning it, because its primary component, methane, traps heat in the atmosphere more effectively than CO_2.

In July 2014, North Dakota's Department of Mineral Resources took action, issuing a state order for the reduction of flare gas. California-based company Ener-Core has one solution to make use of the waste product. Its technique involves pressurising the gas, which forces it to start reacting with oxygen. This reaction produces heat, which is then used to drive a turbine and produce electricity.

Pioneer has a different approach – a huge refrigerator, mounted on the back of a truck, which it calls a Mobile Alkane Gas Separator (MAGS). In this, flare gas is compressed and dehydrated, before being cooled and separated into its component hydrocarbons. The methane is used on site to generate electricity and the heavier hydrocarbons are shipped away for sale. Pioneer deployed its first MAGS unit in North Dakota last November.

The time factor is essential. Wells produce the most flare gas when they are new, says Chad Wocken, senior research manager at the Energy & Environmental Research Center at the University of North Dakota. For every new well without this technology, companies like Statoil are burning money, and needlessly pumping carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

The technology for harnessing flare gas might be clever, but flaring would never have become a problem if regulation around the boom had been tighter.

"It's not a failure of technology, but of regulation," says David McCabe, an atmospheric scientist at the Clean Air Task Force in Boston. If the current rules had been in place from the beginning, oil companies would have had to build adequate pipeline capacity to ship the flare gas out.

Task 1
Read the text and choose the option that best fits the text, according to the example (0).

STATEMENTS				
0.	*At the oil drilling site*	*A. gas*	*is flared off.*	***X***
		B. oil		
		C. a mixture of oil and gas		
1.	The new technologies to capture and use gas have been designed	because drilling companies wanted to reduce environment pollution.		
		because it was too expensive to waste the by-product.		
		as a result of the new, tougher emission regulations.		
2.	The gas cannot be vented, because	it is a waste of precious resources.		
		it causes more warming than CO_2.		
		it is poisonous due to its methane content.		
3.	The most gas can be captured	in new wells.		
		in old wells.		
		in wells in North Dakota.		
4.	Flaring is a problem originally caused by	the drilling technology used.		
		the lack of pipelines at the drill location.		
		the missing rules on emission in the beginning.		

8. North Dakota curbs wasteful flares of oil drilling gas (CONTINUATION)

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Task 2
Read the text again and use it to complete the table with your short notes, according to the example (0).

	NOTES
Worst offender American state in flaring	*0. North Dakota*
reasons why the by-product gas hadn't been used at oil drilling sites so far: (Give 3 examples.)	5.
	6.
	7.
stages of new technology by Ener-Core, making use of the natural gas	8.
	9.
use of heat energy gained through this technology	10.
equipment used for MAGS	11.
preparation of the gas for the cooling and separation into its components	12.
	13.
the two types of components of flare gas which the MAGS technology separates for different uses	14.
	15.

9. Savers' site offers business lifeline

It has been said that every crisis presents an opportunity - and for savers and small businesses the lending crunch badly needed a positive angle to it.

A year and a half after the Bank of England base rate reached a record low of 0.5 per cent, savers continue to be starved of returns on their deposits. With inflation staying around the 3 per cent mark, the only savings paying real returns require savers to tie their money up for at least three years. Meanwhile the problem for small businesses is in securing finance. Bank lending to small and medium-sized businesses has fallen for five consecutive months, the Bank of England revealed last week.

However one new service claims to address both problems. Funding Circle (www.fundingcircle.co.uk) allows savers to lend to businesses needing finance in return for an interest rate above that available on the high street.

The money is lent for a period of either one or three years and businesses pay their lenders a fixed return each month, comprised of the repayment and a level of interest more competitive than they can currently secure from financial institutions. Samir Desai, co-founder and director of Funding Circle since 2015, said: "The site rose out of the ashes of the credit crunch, as it became apparent that while the lending market was increasingly restricted, particularly for smaller businesses, savers were struggling to secure real returns on their deposits."

The most obvious risk to lenders is of a company going bust. However that is minimised by their loan being spread across different businesses, with a maximum of 5 per cent exposure to one business.

"There are different risk bands, although all companies are vetted by experienced underwriters," said Desai. The rates offered by lenders typically rise with the level of risk.

However it is vital for savers to understand that the site is not a financial institution.
So, while it is regulated by the Office of Fair Trading, it is not regulated by the Financial Services Authority, which means that in the event of Funding Circle going bust savers are not protected under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS).

Desai said the firm had sought to compensate for that. "The borrowers are all limited companies and we get personal guarantees from the directors over the loans, while we have arranged with a Standard & Poor's rated firm to step into our shoes if we cease to trade, so savers have two layers of protection," he explained. "Lenders can set the term they are looking for," said Desai. "Half leave their money to be automatically spread across different businesses, but others look at the information on businesses, such as their credit records and background, and select specific firms to which they can lend."

Some businesses allow lenders to see their name and details so they can take an interest in its progress, making it comparable to being a shareholder. Savers choose how much they lend to each business and at what rate of interest and the loan is listed on the site for two weeks to give the borrower time to meet their overall target. If that target is met the borrower picks the lowest interest rate offers, much in the same way as a seller would choose the best offer on eBay, so the business can try to get the best rate possible.

There are currently no fees but a 1 per cent annual fee for lenders will be introduced next year, while businesses will soon be asked to pay an application fee of £50, to be refunded when a loan is accepted, and a completed fee of 2 per cent of the total sum borrowed.

Task 1
Read the text and choose the option that best fits the text, according to the example (0)!

STATEMENTS	ANSWERS
0. The credit crunch *A. had only negative consequence.* *B. enabled new forms of funding to emerge* *C. raised interest rates record high.*	*B*
1. Funding Circle A. solves the problem of borrowers by providing loans B. solves the problem of lenders by offering higher interest rates C. satisfies both groups by meeting the two needs.	
2. Funding Circle A. has a high risk of going bankrupt because it is not a bank B. has a stand-in company to continue their trade in case of a bankruptcy C. is covered by FSCS if it goes bankrupt.	
3. In the future A. lenders will be charged 1% fee per year of the sum they lent B. there will be no fees at all C. there will be a £50 application fee for the lenders per case.	

Task 2
Read the text and use it and complete the table with your short notes, according to the example (0).

	NOTES
The effects of low interest rate on savers	*0. starved of returns on their deposits*
the only way to obtain higher interest on deposits in banks	4.
difficulty of small- and medium sized businesses	5.
period of decreasing lending to businesses at the time of the article	6.
2 interest groups Funding Circle aims to match	7.
	8.
time scale of loans	9.
elements of monthly instalments	10.
	11.
characteristics of interest rates from the point of view of lenders	12.
the experts Funding Circle uses to analyze lending risks	13.
the way lenders minimize their risks (Give 1 example!)	14.
the way borrowers choose the best offer	15.

10. Complexity and Economy in Pilgrimage Centers

Economy as an element of pilgrimages

Economy is often overlooked as an element that is essential to the complex system of pilgrimage. Although economy is part of the mundane world, and appears to lie far from the spiritual, emotional, and symbolic world of the pilgrimage journey. This paper will explore economic transactions at pilgrimage centers using archaeological evidence from the area surrounding the Vitthala temple at the precolonial south Indian imperial city of Vijayanagara.

1. Although many aspects of an overall economic system are controlled through hierarchical systems, there is an economy of pilgrimage driven largely by the pilgrims themselves. Economic transactions were conducted throughout pilgrimages. The end products of these transactions may be more worldly, and may come in a form that can be carried home with the pilgrim, providing tangible reminders of a spiritual journey. These ritual souvenirs can be shared with villagers at home who could not make the journey, thus extending the impact of the pilgrimage to others. "Virtually every pilgrimage is associated with a field of economic exchange, as in fairs, carnivals, and permanent or temporary marketplaces" (Preston,1992)

2. Pilgrimage can encourage overall economic prosperity. In southern India the simultaneous growth of pilgrimage and trade is an outstanding feature of urban life in the region. In his study of Bom Jesus de Lapa in Brazil, Gross (1971) noted the dominance of pilgrimage on the town's economy. He counted at least 50 permanent stores and hundreds of tiny stalls set up during the festival. Kanchipuram (1993) provides an excellent example of a significant religious-commercial center dealing in locally woven textiles and other goods. Festivals in temple towns are generally sensational events that also benefit business.

3. Indian temples serve as important economic centers. Temples were, and are, landholders, employers, and consumers. In some cases, an entire town's socio-economic structure may be entirely dependent on the temple. The temple at Nathdwara, Rajastan provided work to as many as 1000 families, with the rest of the population subsisting on industries. The types of people needed to keep the household of the temple running included suppliers of food, flowers, and baskets, potters, carpenters, blacksmiths, leather-workers, etc., Arts surrounding the temple and its festivals included music, dance, drama, painting, calligraphy, and cottage industries such as enamelling, dyeing, pottery etc.

4. The economic role of the temples was far more complex than that of an employer. They became centers through which state resources were redistributed - at least during the precolonial periods. This redistribution has a moral component as well, with shares received from the deity in exchange for donations to temples. The deity commands resources (i.e. services and goods) such as those which are necessary and appropriate for the support and materialization of the ritual process. These resources are redistributed in the form of shares to the royal courtiers, the donor, and the worshippers at large.

5. However, the select group of those rich enough to make large donations to the temple does not include the majority of those who visit a shrine. Most pilgrims may be able to afford some small gift for the deity, if anything. Nonetheless, this does not exclude them from the larger redistributive process. Food which was presented to the deity and was thus consecrated became an important commodity for pilgrims. Pilgrims regularly paid for such food, setting up an important exchange system that was maintained by their demand for the sacred product. Trade in other goods also took place in the bazaars surrounding the temples. People bought offerings, purchased food, and even obtained souvenirs which would remind them of the trip.

Task 1
Read the article and match the subtitles with the correct paragraphs. Write your answers in the table according to the example (0). There is one extra heading you don't need to use.

SUBTITLES:	**SOLUTIONS:**
A- Economy as an element of pilgrimages B. The functions of temples C. Forms of economic transactions D. Influence of pilgrimage on the economy E. Pilgrims' offerings and purchases F. Temples as distribution centers G. The role of arts in the religious festivals	

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

Task 2
Read the text again and complete the sentences based on the text using no more than 5-6 words, according to the example (0).

SENTENCES	**COMPLETIONS**
The……aspect is often overlooked in pilgrimages.	*0. economic*
In terms of economics, pilgrimage is a ……	6.
The tangible reminders pilgrims take home with themselves from their spiritual journeys are …….	7.
Pilgrimages can greatly develop the towns' ..	8.
Some Indian towns' socio-economic structure very much rely on ……	9.
The temple provides subsistence to ….	10.
Wealthy people offered ……..for the temple.	11.
In India, pilgrimages grew in parallel with …	12.
During festivals, stalls were set up …… .	13.
In the time of pilgrimages, crafts such as ……. were included in the festivities.	14.
There was a great …… for consecrated food amongst the pilgrims.	15.

1. China Trying Emission Trading to Curb Acid Rain

China's first agreement on sulfur dioxide emission trading reached by two power plants in different cities becomes effective from October this year.

Both plants, the Taicang Port Huanbao Power Co., Ltd., the buyer, and the Nanjing Xiaguan Power Plant, the seller, are in east China's Jiangsu province.

The buyer is badly in need of extra sulfur dioxide emission quota as it is planning to generate more electricity to meet local demands. The expansion plan, though environmentally friendly, will generate another 2,000 tons of sulfur dioxide a year, which is far beyond the original emission quota the company is permitted.

The seller, however, saves an emission quota of 3,000 tons per year, thanks to the state-of-art technology it has introduced from Finland.

With the Jiangsu Provincial Department of Environmental Protection as the "go-between", the two power plants began negotiations at the end of last year and have finally reached agreement.

According to the agreement, the buyer will pay 1.7 million yuan (about 204,800 US dollars) for an annual emission quota of 1,700 tons from the seller over the next three years.

The two sides agreed to re-negotiate by the year 2006 according to market conditions at that time.

The trade-off would have a slight climatic impact on Taicang City under the worst case scenario, according to an evaluation on the deal's feasibility made by the Nanjing Environmental Protection Institute of the former State Power Corporation.

"The deal is an instructive trial for China's future emission trading operation," said Xue Renjie, chief of the pollution control section of the Provincial Environmental Protection Bureau.

The practice of emission trading did not mean that money would give an unprincipled green light to pollution, said an official in charge of pollution control with the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA).

Buyers and sellers were allowed to trade only within the State pollution control limits, and they could not worsen the local environment, said the official.

The agreement was achieved against the backdrop of a pilot emission trading program launched in China last March.

The program, co-organised by the SEPA and the United States Environmental Defence (EDF), was China's first attempt at using economics to curb acid rain.

Sulfur dioxide creates acid rain, which has become a major environmental problem in China, due to the nation's heavy reliance on coal-burning power plants.

SEPA began the experiments in east China’s Shandong and Jiangsu provinces, north China’s Shanxi province, central China’s Henan province, Shanghai and Tianjin municipalities, and Liuhou city in south China’s Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

"The Taicang case is also a win-win deal," said Dr. Zhang Jianyu, program manager of the China Emission Trading at EDF, which pioneered the successful emissions trading program in 1990 in the United States.

The buyer got the emission quota, a must for its future expansion while the seller was rewarded with a chance to recover its cost of environmental protection, he said.

Emission trading schemes have come about because of caps set on the amount of pollution that can be produced by industrial sources, such as power plants and other factories.

Those released fewer emissions than the permitted level are allowed to store the excess quota for future use or to trade with other industrial units which cannot meet the pollution targets set by the environmental protection authorities.

China plans to invest nearly 100 billion (12 billion US dollars) in preventing and curbing sulfur dioxide and acid rains during the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2001-2005). Regions that

altogether emit two-thirds of China's sulfur dioxide are required to cut the pollution by 20 percent in 2005 from that of the year 2000.

Task 1

Read the text and choose the option that best fits the text, according to the example (0).

0. China's first agreement on sulfur dioxide emission trading….

A. comes into effect next October.
B. came into effect last October.
C. comes into effect this October.
D. is a plan for the distant future.

1. The buyer needs an extra sulfur dioxide quota because…
   A. the government in China forces the power plants to collaborate.
   B. the local energy demand has increased in the province.
   C. it wants to suppress the environmental conflict with the other plant.
   D. in Jiangsu province the sulfur dioxide emission reached the critical threshold.

2. Thanks to the state-of-art technology the quota seller plant…..
   A. can save a carbon dioxide emission quota of 3,000 tons per month.
   B. can save a carbon dioxide emission quota of 3,000 tons per year.
   C. can save a carbon monoxide emission quota of 3,000 tons per year.
   D. can save a sulfur dioxide emission quota of 3,000 tons per year.

3. The possible climatic impact of increased emission
   A. will not effect Taicang city in any case.
   B. on Taicang city was not scientifically investigated.
   C. will effect Taicang city only slightly even in the worst case.
   D. Will effect Taicang city seriously even in the best case.

4. While buying and selling emission quota in China….
   A. both state and local environmental interests have to be taken into consideration.
   B. state pollution control limits have to be taken into consideration.
   C. regulations of SEPA have to be taken into consideration.
   D. the local provincial interests and regulations have to be taken into consideration.

5. According to the Tenth Five-Year Plan….
   A. China wants to invest relatively little in protecting the forests against acid rain.
   B. regions, being responsible for 2/3 of national carbon dioxide emission, have to cut the pollution by 20 %.
   C. all the provinces have to decrease the sulfur dioxide emission by 20 %.
   D. China wants to focus on decreasing sulfur dioxide emission and thus on protecting its forests.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
C					

1. China Trying Emission Trading to Curb Acid Rain (CONTINUATION)

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Sulfur dioxide creates acid rain, which has become a major environmental problem in China, due to the nation's heavy reliance on coal-burning power plants.

SEPA began the experiments in east China’s Shandong and Jiangsu provinces, north China’s Shanxi province, central China’s Henan province, Shanghai and Tianjin municipalities, and Liuhou city in south China’s Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

"The Taicang case is also a win-win deal," said Dr. Zhang Jianyu, program manager of the China Emission Trading at EDF, which pioneered the successful emissions trading program in 1990 in the United States.

The buyer got the emission quota, a must for its future expansion while the seller was rewarded with a chance to recover its cost of environmental protection, he said.

Emission trading schemes have come about because of caps set on the amount of pollution that can be produced by industrial sources, such as power plants and other factories.

Those released fewer emissions than the permitted level are allowed to store the excess quota for future use or to trade with other industrial units which cannot meet the pollution targets set by the environmental protection authorities.

China plans to invest nearly 100 billion (12 billion US dollars) in preventing and curbing sulfur dioxide and acid rains during the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2001-2005). Regions that altogether emit two-thirds of China's sulfur dioxide are required to cut the pollution by 20 percent in 2005 from that of the year 2000.

Task 2
Read the text again and provide short answers to the questions according to the example (0), in no more than 3 words.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
0. What does the increased sulfur dioxide emission cause in nature?	*Acid rain*
6. What is the aim of the agreement taking place in China's Jiangsu province?	
7. How long does the first part of the agreement between the quota buyer and seller extend to?	
8. When is the agreement reviewed?	
9. Which association is responsible for pollution control in China?	
10. What does the extra emission quota allow quota buyers?	

2. One Percent of U.S. Coal Plants Closed to Avoid Pollution

One of the nation's largest coal-burning utilities said yesterday it will shutter 18 of its coal-fired boilers and pay billions to rein in pollutants at many of its remaining units. The move by the Tennessee Valley Authority will result in nearly 1 percent of the nation's coal-fired power capacity going offline by the end of 2018. Environmentalists yesterday hailed the agreement as a success for public health that will result in major reductions of greenhouse gases on top of targeted benefits in reductions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

EPA estimated that the agreement will cut TVA's NO_x by 69 percent and SO_2 by 67 percent, resulting in about $27 billion in annual health care benefits by averting thousands of early deaths, asthma attacks and heart attacks.

The federally owned Tennessee Valley Authority will be closing 18 units at three of its plants in Tennessee and Alabama as part of the agreement, affecting about 16 percent of its coal-fired electricity generating system. TVA will also need to invest in pollution control retrofits for most of its remaining 41 coal-fired plants, which the company said could cost between $3billion and $5billion.

Another provision of the agreement requires TVA to inject $350 million into energy projects to slash pollution and save energy, with $240 million of that sum funding energy efficiency initiatives. A $40million chunk of TVA's funds will also go toward reducing greenhouse gases and other pollutants through waste heat recovery, hybrid electric charging stations, solar installations and waste treatment methane gas capture projects.

"Today's announcement locks in the retirements ahead, so now we'll see what the next steps are for reductions in greenhouse gases and what will replace the coal-fired power plants," said Bruce Nilles, deputy conservation director for the Sierra Club, a group involved in the settlement. "Putting an end to burning millions of tons of coal means huge reductions in greenhouse gases," he said.

15 million tons of CO_2 to be eliminated

The 18 units slated for closure emitted about 15 million tons of carbon dioxide in 2008, according to TVA. To replace the electric capacity, TVA will look to "low-emission or zero-emission electricity sources, including renewable energy, natural gas, nuclear power and energy efficiency," the utility said in a statement.

Stephen Smith, executive director of the Southern Alliance for Clean Energy and an unpaid adviser for a group that crafted a long-term strategy for TVA's future resource use, estimates that the closures will shrink TVA's carbon footprint by about 10 percent. He called these coal reductions "very important," since TVA is one of the largest coal plant operators in the country and continues to be a major player in the southeastern United States. Other companies will see this choice and follow suit, since it will be expensive to install environmental controls on some of these older, inefficient plants, he said. With this announcement, he said, "you are seeing a major company in the southeastern United States announcing commitments to retire significant amounts of coal."

"These units are among the first built by TVA and have served us well over the years since the 1950s. But as times change, TVA must adapt to meet future challenges". TVA President and CEO Tom Kilgore told his board yesterday in Chattanooga, Tenn., where the majority of the board signed off on the plan, according to a statement. Installing needed modern pollution control equipment at these facilities would not be cost-effective, he said. "The message here,"

he said, "is that we don't have anything against coal, but we have to reduce the pollution that comes from coal to our air, to our water and on our land."

Task 1
Read the text and choose the option that best fits the text, according to the example (0).

STATEMENTS	BEST OPTION
0. The closures were decided by *A. the states of Tennessee and Alabama.* *B. the Sierra Club.* *C. Tennessee Valley Authority.*	*C*
1. The highest amount of the total sum spent on the overall package was allocated for A. retrofitting pollution control devices. B. reducing greenhouse gas emissions. C. energy efficiency measures.	
2. To make up for the lost capacity, TVA will use A. nuclear energy exclusively. B. a mixture of renewable and non-renewable energy sources. C. energy saving procedures as well as a combination of other energy sources.	
3. According to Tom Kilgore, the closures of the old plants will have to be carried out because A. the company has changed its views about coal. B. the environmental update would be too expensive. C. they are unable to adopt to pollution reduction requirements.	

Task 2
Read the text again and use it to complete the table with your short notes with no more than 4 words, according to the example (0).

	NOTES
Date of the planned closures	*0. 2018*
benefits of the closures in the field of emissions	4.
	5.
impact on public health	6.
future alternative energy sources	7.
	8.
	9.
the effect of coal reduction on other companies	10.

3. **Presence of persistent chemicals in the human body - results of Commissioner Wallström's blood test**

0. The presence of persistent chemicals in the human body and their potential harmful effects is amongst the problems addressed by the European Commission's recent proposal for a new regulatory framework for chemicals. To illustrate this problem, Margot Wallström, European Commissioner for Environment, submitted a sample of her blood for testing. The results of these tests, which give a record of the chemicals to which Mrs. Wallström has been exposed and which have accumulated in her body, have been published by the European Commission today.
1. Commissioner Wallström participated in a bio-monitoring survey conducted by World Wildlife Fund (WWF) sending 40 ml of her blood for screening to the Department of Environmental Sciences of Lancaster University in the United Kingdom. The survey covered a sample of 156 people from the UK (England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales) and Belgium. Both women and men were included, with ages ranging from 22 to 80 years. Mrs. Wallström was checked for 77 man-made chemicals, which can be found in everyday products such as TV sets, carpets, furniture and food. The 77 chemicals fall into three groups: PBDEs (Poly Brominated Diphenyl Ethers), PCBs (Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls) and OCPs (OrganoChlorine Pesticides).
2. Chemicals belonging to these groups are in general very persistent (they do not break down and thus remain in the environment for a long time) and bio-accumulative (they build up in the human body and in animals over time). Persistent and bio-accumulative chemicals are also passed on to children during pregnancy and breast-feeding.
   These chemicals are often 'hormone disrupting', which means that they interfere with the hormone and reproductive systems of humans and animals that are exposed to them. Developing babies in the womb are particularly at risk. In animals, endocrine disrupters have even been known to cause gender changes.
3. Out of the 77 chemicals analysed, the laboratory in UK found 28 chemicals in Mrs. Wallström's blood. The presence of persistent and bio-accumulating substances in her blood test shows that nobody can escape contamination by chemicals. Despite intense research on some of the chemicals, there is a general lack of knowledge about the effects on human health and the environment of more than 99 % of the total volume of chemicals on the market. It is therefore essential to systematically examine all chemicals used in significant quantities in the EU.
4. REACH, a new regulatory framework for chemicals proposed by the Commission on 29 October 2009, has been devised to tackle this problem. It stands for Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restrictions of Chemicals. Producers and importers of chemicals in volumes greater than 1 ton per year will be obliged to register them in a central database with information on their properties, their uses and risks, and safe ways of handling them. Information will be required in proportion to the volumes in which a substance is produced and the risks it may pose. Substances of very high concern will require use-specific authorisations, and uses causing unmanageable risks will be phased out as the European Commission will continue to be able to issue partial or total bans.
5. Substances of very high concern include PBTs (persistent bio-accumulative and toxic substances), vPvBs (very persistent and very bio-accumulative substances), CMRs (carcinogenic, mutagenic and reproduction-toxic substances) and substances identified as having serious and irreversible effects on humans and the environment equivalent to the other three categories. The latter include endocrine disrupters.
   Most of the substances included in the survey are PBTs or vPvBs. If REACH had been in place 30 years ago, it would have identified these substances and would have made sure that they were used only with the appropriate risk management measures, or if the risks were unmanageable, then their use would have been restricted or banned.
6. Under REACH, already existing bans in EU legislation will remain in force. Applications for the Authorisation of substances banned in the EU will thus not be possible. For example, PCBs and DDT are both banned under the Stockholm Convention, which is

expected to be implemented in the EU with a new Regulation in early 2010. No applications for Authorisations of the use of these substances will be accepted.

Task 1
Read the article and match the summaries with the correct paragraphs. Write your answers in the table according to the example (0). There is one extra heading you don't need to use.

SUMMARIES
A. Planned regulations for trading, applying and handling of chemicals
B. Features and harmful effects of chemicals on the human body
C. Proposal of the European Commission about a new regulation of chemicals
D. Future regulations of REACH concerning banned substances in the EU
E. Personal opinion of the European Commissioner for Environment about proposing REACH
F. Details and methods of the international survey
G. Groups of chemicals, being most harmful on the human body
H. Direct and indirect reasons of creating a new regulatory framework for chemicals

0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
C						

Task 2
Read the text again and provide short answers to the questions according to the example (0).

QUESTIONS	**ANSWERS**
0. What is the position of Mrs. Wallström in the European Commission?	**European Commissioner for Environment**
7. What is the collective name of chemical groups called PBTs, vPvBs and CMRs?	
8. Why can the period of pregnancy and breast-feeding be risky concerning harmful substances?	
9. What kind of substances can confuse even the sex of animals?	
10. How will REACH regulate the authorization of previously banned substances?	

4. Food safety

Public concern over food safety has increased dramatically in the last few years. Internationally accepted food standards are critical to protect public health. Here are the main international efforts to regulate food production and processing.

Codex Alimentarius

Since 1993, an international food code has been in place to ensure food safety worldwide. Codex Alimentarius, jointly administered by FAO and the World Health Organisation, sets standards for pesticides and veterinary drug residues, additives, food imports, inspections and food sampling methods, among other issues. It serves as the basis for many national food standards.

Codex has established such well-known safeguards as the "Best if used before" food label and definitions for low-fat and light food. Evolving constantly, it is now meeting the new challenges of organic farming and biotechnology. For example, a Codex task force is currently drawing up recommendations on labelling standards for genetically modified ingredients.

Codex considers independent scientific advice from such bodies as the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives, the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues and the Joint FAO/WHO Consultation on Biotechnology and Food Safety.

The HACCP Approach

The Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) system, which monitors critical steps in the food chain, has had a major impact on reducing contamination during food processing. Introduced in the food industry in the United States in the 1970s, HACCP has been recommended by Codex Alimentarius since the mid 1990s. It is now required by regulators in many countries such as those of the European Community and the United States.

The adoption of HACCP in poultry processing plants in the United States probably contributed to a 26% decline nationwide between 1997 and 1999 in the incidence of illness caused by *Campylobacter*, the most common food-borne bacterial pathogen.

HACCP does not rely on end-of-the-line product inspection, instead, it identifies exactly where problems *might* occur and the food handler takes appropriate precautions to prevent contamination. For example, a plan for mushroom canning lists all the steps needed to produce a safe product. At the step where filled cans are weighed the plan describes the potential hazard as "overfilling resulting in underprocessing" and calls for technicians to remove mushrooms as needed. Finally, a control report filed at each step to ensure continual quality control.

Growing trade highlights food safety

The growing volume of international trade in agricultural products makes the rapid transmission of food hazards more likely – and responses more urgent. Rejected food shipments cause considerable economic hardship and, if sold elsewhere, can harm human health. In 1991 in Peru, a cholera epidemic linked to the fisheries sector led to lost orders for US$700 million in fish and fish products. Every year, African countries lose US$250 million in export earnings because groundnut products fail to meet international guidelines for the contaminant aflatoxin.

The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS), negotiated during the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations, entered into force in 1995. SPS requires that Codex Alimentarius food safety standards be applied; if a World Trade Organisation member country requires more stringent standards it must justify them.

The main problem for poorer countries is the cost of meeting the standards. The HACCP approach in particular, with its need for trained and literate operators, can be expensive to implement. FAO has proposed a food safety and quality fund to provide grants to the least developed countries to strengthen their systems.

Under a new Codex-promoted approach called “equivalence”, which is recognized by the SPS, countries recognize other nations’ inspection systems if they have broadly the same effect. This allows lower-income countries to use labour-intensive systems instead of capital-intensive ones.

New challenges for regulators

Genetically modified (GM) foods can harm consumers if the modification transfers allergens from one organism to another. Regulations should require, therefore, that food labelling specify any GM ingredients that transmit commonly known allergens.

Organic farming is also making steady inroads throughout the world. While it reduces chemical residues, the absence of preservatives results in a theoretically higher risk of microbial contamination. In practice, organic produce can be as safe as conventional foodstuffs. However, as organic farming spreads into regions with varying regimes of food standards, Codex Alimentarius will be needed more than ever to ensure food safety.

Task 1

Read the text again and complete the sentences based on the text using no more than 4 words, according to the example (0).

SUMMARY SENTENCES	COMPLETION
New challenges for food safety regulators are the spread of …… and ……. .	*0. organic farming* *00. GM food*
The novelty of HACCP approach is that instead of only inspecting products at the end of food processing, it …….	1.
The developing countries cannot always apply HACCP standards due to the lack of …… .	2.
GM food worries regulators insofar as it can ……. .	3.
Though organic production is usually safe, there is still a likelihood of …… .	4.
FAO and WHO jointly operate scientific bodies, who advise …….. on food safety.	5.
Both the Codex and SPS accept the mechanism of …….. regarding food safety in bilateral relations.	6.
Rejected food consignments might cause diseases in the case they are ……. .	7.

4.Food safety (CONTINUATION)

Public concern over food safety has increased dramatically in the last few years. Internationally accepted food standards are critical to protect public health. Here are the main international efforts to regulate food production and processing.

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Task 2

Read the text again and choose the option that best fits the text, according to the example (0).

The canning of mushroom is an example for

A. how HACCP operates.
B. how Codex Alimentarius operates.
C. how SSS operates.

8. The SPS system

A. specifies attainable standards for all participants.
B. requires more stringent measures from the developed countries.
C. relaxes the existing regulations for the developing countries.

9. The SPS agreement is aimed at

A. reducing the amount of aflatoxin in groundnut products.
B. preventing cholera epidemics in the fishing sector and fish products.
C. enforcing Codex guidelines in fighting food-borne diseases.

10. The standards set by Codex Alimentarius

A. apply only in America and Europe.
B. can be relaxed bilaterally.
C. compulsory internationally.

0.	8.	9.	10.
A.			

5. North Sea scientists fishing for facts

Every December the European Commission makes proposals for fishing quotas in EU waters, based on the advice of international scientists.

This year the scientists have advised that in order to save the endangered cod stocks, there should be a total ban next year on fishing for cod and associated species in waters around Britain. The proposal will be haggled over by ministers at their December council in Brussels. But already fishermen have denounced it as unrealistic.

The dispute between scientists and fishermen over the state of cod stocks has become an annual ritual. Every year the fishermen say the scientists are exaggerating the danger to the stocks, while the scientists say the fishermen are threatening their own long-term livelihoods by ignoring their warnings of an imminent collapse of cod in the North Sea.

So who is right? Two days spent aboard the biggest Danish fisheries research vessel, the Dana, reveal a team of dedicated scientists who feel maligned in the annual battle over quotas. "We feel sorry for the fishing communities," says the team leader, Henrik Degel, of the Danish Institute for Fisheries Research. "But our job is to give unbiased scientific advice. It is for the politicians to take decisions on the social consequences."

The scientists believe they have a broader view of the situation in the sea than the fishermen. "Because they are good at their jobs," says David Griffith of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (Ices), "the fishermen go to parts of the sea where there are a lot of fish, so they get the impression of abundance. We have to study the whole sea, including the gaps."

On the Dana, the crew is trying to get representative hauls, which are analysed to determine the age-groups and species caught. The fish are measured, weighed and dissected in a wet lab on board the ship. Crucial to the investigation are six little bony "otoliths" which are taken from the fish's inner ear. The otoliths are the fish's sensory mechanism, which allow it to balance - but for the scientists they represent the best way of establishing the fish's age, for the otolith grows rings, like a tree.

The data collected on the Dana is collated with data from many other research ships around Europe.

Mathematical model

By working out the numbers of fish in each annual age-group, the researchers draw up a mathematical model which enables them to calculate what proportion of the fish stock disappears each year, either by natural causes or by being caught in fishermen's nets. They then apply the model to the catches in Europe, and work out how many fish from each species are left alive.

The graphs they produce to show the decline in cod stocks are alarming. This year's Ices reported that in the North Sea and Skaggerak there are only 52,000 tons of cod - one-third of the minimum stock size which they believe is necessary to ensure the species' survival. In the waters west of Scotland they say there are only 2,500 tons of cod left - compared to the 22,000 tons they say are needed.

Based on these figures, they advise that no more cod should be caught until the stock recovers. That could happen at any time, because certain years - inexplicably - produce large numbers of juvenile fish. But, in any case, they say: only a moratorium will give the fish a chance.

The scientists believe their estimates are correct to within about 10-15%. But while they are dedicated to producing objective data, the decisions on how much fish will be caught are ultimately political.

At the December fisheries council ministers try to strike a balance between the European Commission - whose proposals invariably follow the scientific advice - and the fishermen, trying to save their communities.

Ways forward

This year, Scottish fishermen have come up with two ideas which they hope will help to improve the situation.

One is to persuade the commission that they can trawl for haddock - the staple Scottish catch - without taking out too much cod as a by-catch. (The scientists argue that the two species swim largely together.)

The other is an invitation to the scientists to put far more observers on board the fishing vessels.

Mike Park, of the Scottish White Fish Producers Association, says scientists treat the landings reported by fishermen with scepticism, so having them aboard "on a continuous basis" would increase trust. "We would get a real picture," he says.

In the meantime, at December's fisheries council hammering out next year's quotas is likely to be as difficult as ever.

Task 1

Read the text and use it to decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the table below according to the example (0). Please note that if all your answers are marked as true or as false, your answers will be disqualified.

STATEMENTS	TRUE OR FALSE
0. A moratorium on fishing cod is on the table for discussion in December's fisheries council.	**T**
1. *Ices* is unbiased towards any extreme views in the fishing debate.	
2. The European Commission will inevitably find compromises between scientists' advice and fishermen's claims.	
3. A group of fishermen have put forward new suggestions to make observations on fish stocks more accurate.	

Task 2

Read the text again and complete the sentences based on the text using no more than 3 words, according to the example (0).

SUMMARY SENTENCES	COMPLETION
(0). Scientists and fishermen have a conflict of …. ….	***interest***
4. Fishermen claim the danger of depleting fish stocks is …….. .	
5-6. The mathematical model estimates the proportion of …….. fish per year and the number of ……fish in the species.	
7. The fish's age is established by ……. its otoliths.	
8. The exact time of fish stock recovery ……	
9. A new proposal would put the emphasis on fishing less cod and more ……. .	
10. According to fishermen, observers on board of the fishing vessels would confirm …….. .	

6. Waste water harnessed to make electricity and plastics

TREATING waste water is energy intensive. But soon it might be able to earn its keep.

A team led by Hong Liu from Oregon State University in Corvallis has plans for microbial fuel cells that will reclaim energy from waste water and produce around 2.87 watts per litre of waste water. That is almost double the amount of electrical power usual for such a cell. And its by-products could be harnessed to create cheap, biodegradable plastics.

Waste water holds huge amounts of energy, bound up in organic molecules, but it can be difficult to access. The Oregon fuel cells run on microbes that would normally digest organic matter to produce water. In a fuel cell, though, isolated from oxygen, that conversion stalls and electrons, which are bundled with protons and oxygen to form water, are pulled away from the microbes by the potential between a cathode and an anode, creating an electrical current.

As well as tweaking the mixture of microbes on the electrodes, the Oregon design has also managed to squash far more electrodes into the fuel cell than on previous versions. Liu says her lab aims to scale up the device within the next five years and make it cheaper.
The by-products of waste water treatment can be harnessed too. Engineers are working on a way to convert methane into biodegradable plastics.

The dream plastic would be biodegradable, made from organic materials, and break down easily. At the moment, polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA) seems the best option. But PHA plastics are manufactured by genetically modified bacteria fed on sugars in a process that is both expensive and complex, making it hard for them to compete with conventional plastics. In the past, researchers have used the by-products of waste water treatment to generate fuel and sometimes even to create plastics, but nearly all these attempts have focused on the "sludge" of sediment, solid waste and chemicals. Because the sludge is made of many diverse components, it produces a less stable plastic.

So Molly Morse of Mango Materials in California and colleagues are now using methane, another major by-product of treating waste water. Methanotrophs, simple organisms that feed on methane, are much better at converting it into polymers than typical bacteria are at converting sugar into plastics. Methane is pumped into a vat of methanotrophs - harvested from the waste water treatment plant itself - along with a bubbling stream of oxygen and a few other nutrients. The end result is a polymer powder that can be separated from the mass of bacteria and turned into pellets for shaping into commercial plastic products.

Morse envisions that their waste water plastic could be used for all kinds of temporary or disposable applications, ranging from packaging materials to beauty products.

Craig Criddle at Stanford University in California, who is on the firm's advisory board, says when methane itself is sold as fuel it first needs to be cleaned up. Then it will bank about 60 to 80 cents for 3 to 4 kilograms, whereas the same amount of methane could yield a kilogram of plastic, bringing in 4 to 5 dollars. "There's huge value added in going from biogas to plastic," he says.

Task 1

Read the text and use it to complete the table with your short notes with no more than 5 words, according to the example (0).

	NOTES
amount of energy gained per litre of waste water	*0. 2.87 watts*
means of gaining energy from waste water	1.
by-product of waste water reclaiming	2.
use for the by-product of waste water reclaiming	3.
improvement on the previous fuel cell design	4.
disadvantages of PHA plastics production	5.
	6.

Task 2

Read the text again and use it to decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the table below according to the example (0). Please note that if all your answers are marked as true or as false, your answers will be disqualified.

STATEMENTS	**TRUE OR FALSE**
0. It needs a lot of energy to clean waste water.	*T*
7. Treating waste water with microbial fuel cells is cost-effective because the process has multiple benefits.	
8. In previous water cleaning attempts stable plastics could not be manufactured from the sludge.	
9. In the Californian experiment the remaining mass of bacteria is pressed into pellets used in plastic production.	
10. The most profitable form of selling methane is as a fuel after it has been cleaned up.	

7. Ecologists warn the planet is running short of water

A swelling global population, changing diets and mankind's expanding “water footprint” could be bringing an end to the era of cheap water.

The warnings, in an annual report by the Pacific Institute in California, come as ecologists have begun adopting the term “peak ecological water” — the point where, like the concept of “peak oil”, the world has to confront a natural limit on something once considered virtually infinite.

The world is in danger of running out of “sustainably managed water”, according to Peter Gleick, the president of the Pacific Institute and a leading authority on global freshwater resources.

Humans — via agriculture, industry and other demands - use about half of the world's renewable and accessible fresh water. But even at those levels, billions of people live without the most basic water services, Dr Gleick said.

A key element to tackling the crisis, say experts, is to increase the public understanding of the individual water content of everyday items. A glass of orange juice, for example, needs 850 litres of fresh water to produce, according to the Pacific Institute and the Water Footprint Network, while the manufacture of a kilogram of microchips — requiring constant cleaning to remove chemicals — needs about 16,000 litres. A hamburger comes in at 2,400 litres of fresh water, depending on the origin and type of meat used. The water will be returned in various forms to the system, although not necessarily in a location or at a quality that can be effectively reused.

There are concerns that water will increasingly be the cause of violence and even war. Dan Smith, the Secretary-General of the British-based peace-building organisation International Alert, said: “Water is a basic condition for life. Its availability and quality is fundamental for all societies, especially in relation to agriculture and health. There are places — West Africa today, the Ganges-Brahmaputra river system in Nepal, Bangladesh and India, and Peru within ten years — where major changes in the rivers generate a significant risk of violent conflict. Good water management is part of peace-building.”

David Zhang, a geographer at the University of Hong Kong, produced a study published in the US National Academy of Sciences journal that analysed 8,000 wars over 500 years and concluded that water shortage had played a far greater role as a catalyst than previously supposed.

“We are on alert, because this gives us the indication that resource shortage is the main cause of war,” he told *The Times*. “Human beings will definitely have conflicts over this.”

Although in theory renewable sources of water were returned to the ecosystem and their use could continue indefinitely, Dr Gleick said, changes in the way water was exploited and how its quality degraded meant that methods of processing it would become more expensive.

A significant part of the problem is the huge, and often deeply inefficient, use of water by industry and agriculture. UN calculations suggest that more than one third of the world's population is suffering from water shortages: by 2020 water use is expected to increase by 40 per cent from current levels.

The World's Water report sounds a particularly strong note of alarm over the state of water usage and pollution in China, where unconstrained and inadequately regulated economic expansion has overtaxed freshwater resources and could even begin to threaten stability, and serious social problems can arise.

Task 1
Read the text again and complete the sentences based on the text using no more than 4 words, according to the example (0).

SUMMARY SENTENCES	COMPLETION
Similarly to carbon footprint, the concept of …… has been formed by ecologists with regard to water use.	*0.* *water footprint*
The limit which should not be exceeded is called …….. .	1.
The lack of access to water might lead to ……. between groups of people.	2.
A glass of orange juice takes …….. water to produce than a hamburger.	3.
In Asia, one of the rivers carrying a risk of future conflicts is the …….. . These could be prevented by …….. .	4.
	5.
China is leading the list of wasteful countries with respect to water due to its …… .	6.

Task 2
Read the text again and use it to decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the table below according to the example (0). Please note that if all your answers are marked as true or as false, your answers will be disqualified.

STATEMENTS	TRUE OR FALSE
Water resources are still considered infinite.	*F*
7. Billions of people do not have access to fresh water.	
8. In the history of mankind, water shortage as a factor in the cause of wars is significant.	
9. If used water was returned to circulation immediately after use, all water-related problems could be solved.	
10. By 2020, 40% of the current level of water shortages will be remedied.	

8. Arctic ice thickness 'plummets'

The thickness of Arctic sea ice "plummeted" last winter, thinning by as much as 49 centimetres (1.6ft) in some regions, satellite data has revealed.

A study by UK researchers showed that the ice thickness had been fairly constant for the previous five winters. The team from University College London added that the results provided the first definitive proof that the overall volume of Arctic ice was decreasing.

The findings have been published in the journal Geophysical Research Letters.

"The ice thickness was fairly constant for the five winters before this, but it plummeted in the winter after the 2007 minimum," lead author Katharine Giles told BBC News.

Sea ice in the Arctic shrank to its smallest size on record in September 2007, when it extended across an area of just 4.13 million sq km (1.59 million sq miles), beating the previous record low of 5.32 million sq km, measured in 2005.

The team from the university's Centre for Polar Observation and Modelling - part of the UK's National Centre for Earth Observation - found that last winter the ice had thinned by an average of 26cm (0.9ft) below the 2002-2008 winter average.

Dr Giles added that the data also showed the western Arctic experienced the greatest impact, where the ice thinned by up to 49cm (1.6ft).

The recent record losses of ice cover in the Arctic has led to suggestions that the region could have reached a "tipping point" but some uncertainty over the causes had remained, explained co-author Seymour Laxon.

"The extent can change because the ice can be redistributed, increasing the amount of open water," he told BBC News. "But this does not reduce the overall amount of ice. To determine whether the reduction in sea ice extent is the result of ice being piled up against the coast or whether it is the result of melting, you need to measure the thickness."

"I think this is the first time that we can definitively say that the bulk overall volume of ice has decreased," observed Dr Laxon. "So this means melting; it doesn't mean that the ice has just been pushed up against the coastline."

Dr Giles explained that the measurements gathered by satellite provided a continuous data-set and had a number of advantages over other methods. "Drilling, submarines or aircraft; all of these techniques can be limited by time and space," she said. You can only sample relatively small areas, and you cannot have a continuous time series - it's a very harsh environment, so field experiments in winter are logistically difficult. We have been using satellite data, which means we get coverage all across the Arctic Ocean (apart from the very centre) and we get it continuously, so we have great coverage both in terms of time and area."

The measurements were recorded via a radar altimeter onboard the European Space Agency's (Esa) Envisat satellite.

The altimeter fires pulses of electromagnetic waves down on to the ice, which reflects them back up to a receiver on the satellite. The time taken for the waves to complete this journey is recorded, and it is a fairly straightforward calculation to work out the height of the ice above sea level. As one tenth of the ice sits above the water, it is then possible to work out the overall volume and thickness of ice in that location.

Dr Laxon said the project's findings are being used to help climate modellers refine their projections of what is going to happen in the future. "The time when Arctic sea ice is going to disappear is open to a lot of debate," he said. "About five years ago, the average projection for the sea ice disappearing was about 2080. But the ice minimums, and this evidence of melting, suggests that we should favour the models that suggest the sea ice will disappear by 2030-2040, but there is still a lot of uncertainty."

The researchers hope to keep the data series, funded by the EU and the Natural Environmental Research Council (Nerc), running for as long as satellite-based measurements are available.

Task 1
Read the text and use it to complete the summary by no more than 6 words, according to the example (0).

SUMMARY
The ***(0)…. research……*** on Arctic ice coverage has got a new momentum by using (1)……..…… equipment from satellites. It is more effective than previous technologies, since it can provide (2)……... and (3)…….…….. data from the Arctic, without (4)……... problems in the wintertime. The data gained shows an (5)……. rate of ice shrinkage, which can be caused either by (6)…….. or by (7)…… .

Task 2
Read the text again and choose the option that best fits the text, according to the example (0).

STATEMENTS	**BEST OPTION**
0. The project was co-funded by A**.** UCL and Geophysical Research Letters. B**.** EU and Nerc. C**.** ESA and the UK.	B
8. The project aims at finding out about the ice's A. temperature and size. B. thickness and depth. C. extension and thickness.	
9. Projections about the disappearance of the ice A. are still much debated. B. are easily available. C. are impossible to give.	
10. To establish facts considering Arctic ice coverage, the radar altimeter uses A. straightforward measurements. B. data and calculations. C. data and estimations.	

9. Winds of change

Proposals for a new generation of wind farms are popular with the British public, but they may not be enough to offset the looming energy crisis, writes Alok Jha

It should come as no surprise that politicians are interested in excessive hot air. But today's announcement that the government plans to harness the wind blowing around the UK's coasts to provide up to a tenth of our energy needs has delighted environmentalists everywhere. But will it actually make much of a huge difference?

The department of trade has released proposals for the next generation of offshore wind farms, forecast to provide up to six gigawatts of energy by the end of the decade, enough to power 15% of all British homes.

On the same day, the industry's professional body, the British Wind Energy Association (BWEA), has revealed the British public are fully on board. "The survey revealed the continuing high level of support for wind energy, with a massive 74% of bill payers polled in favour of increasing the use of wind power in the UK," says the BWEA.

"Today's announcement from government to expand offshore wind therefore comes with the support of three-quarters of Britain's tax payers."

The way a wind farm makes electricity is simple. "A wind turbine converts a flow of air into a torque which produces electricity," says David Kerr, a member of the energy board at the Institute of Civil Engineers.

The circle extracts the energy from the entire circle that the blades describe. The turbine is at the top of the windmill tower in what is called the nacelle. The electricity is then cabled down to a local substation before being added to the national grid.

There are already 11 offshore wind farms around the world - mainly in Denmark and Sweden, in the Baltic sea - with a total of 163 turbines generating 260 megawatts of power.

The government has identified three sites around the UK which could house our wind farms - the Thames Estuary, the Greater Wash and off the coast of the north west of England. The average wind speeds over water are significantly higher than they are over land, so they are an ideal place for the wind farms.

"What has tended to be of concern is potential effect on birds," says Mr Kerr. "There's been a lot of debate on to what extent the birds learn to avoid the wind turbines or get killed by them." A single bird would probably be able to react quickly enough to avoid the blades but a flock of them might not be so lucky.

The windmills can also interfere with radar so the armed forces are also more than a little concerned. Since the latest proposals also recommend wind farms more than 10 miles beyond the UK coast, they also need to be clear of shipping lanes.

Plugging the wind farms into the national grid could pose some problems as well with fears that the cost could negate any benefits in the long term. "A lot of work is going on at the moment regarding 'rewiring' Britain for the new energy era, but we don't have all the answers yet," says the BWEA.

Even with today's increases, wind power is not the solution to our energy problems because, put simply, the wind does not blow all the time. Most wind farms on land generate for around a third of the time. Offshore, experts say that the figure is likely to be more like 40%.

"You can't rely solely on intermittent power sources," says Mr Kerr, who was part of the team that published a report last week on Britain's looming energy crisis. This is particularly true, he says, when you consider the unpredictability of British weather. "If you get a high pressure in winter, you can have a period of two weeks when the temperatures are all below zero and there is no wind."

His conclusion is that we need a combination of gas and clean burning coal with the possibility of further nuclear power stations.

Task 1
Read the text and use it to decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the table below according to the example (0). Please note that if all your answers are marked as true or as false, your answers will be disqualified.

STATEMENTS	TRUE OR FALSE
0. Environmentalists totally agree that more wind farms are good news.	**F**
1. Currently there is an energy crisis in Britain.	
2. The experts have not quite worked out the technical details of how to change Britain's energy system.	
3. The wind turbine needs an intermediate stage before the energy is connected to the national grid.	

Task 2
Read the text again and use it to complete the table with your short notes with no more than 7 words, according to the example (0).

	NOTES
Rate of the British public supporting the new windfarms	**0. 74% of taxpayers**
Position of the turbines	4.
Reason of placing windfarms offshore	5.
Problems to solve	6.
	7.
	8.
	9.
	10.

10. Energy Performance Certificate

Energy Performance Certificates (**EPCs**) were introduced in England and Wales on 1 August 2007 as part of Home Information Packs (HIPs) for domestic properties with four or more bedrooms. When the requirement for HIPs was removed in May 2010, the requirement for EPCs continued. The scheme for HIPs was extended to encompass three bedroom homes from 10 September 2007. The EU Directive 2002/91/EC relating to the energy performance of buildings was transposed into British law by the Housing Act 2004 and The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007. However, EPCs have been criticized by many professional bodies for their inaccuracy, and low reliability for old and listed buildings.

Procedure

The energy survey needed to produce an EPC is performed by an assessor who visits the property, examines key items such as loft insulation, domestic boiler, hot water tank, radiators, windows for double glazing, and so on. He or she then inputs the observations into a software program which actually performs the calculation of energy efficiency. The program gives a single number for the rating of energy efficiency, and a recommended value of the potential for improvement. There are similar figures for environmental impact. A table of estimated energy bills per annum (and the potential for improvement) is also presented, but without any reference to householder bills. The householder will have to pay for the survey, which costs around £100 for a four bedroom house. The exercise is entirely non-invasive, so assessors have to take certain amount of information on trust from householders, such as whether or not cavity wall insulation is present unless there is evidence such as drill holes present.

Property Details

The certificate contains the following property details: property address, property type (for example detached house), date of inspection, certificate date and serial number and the total floor area. The total floor area is defined as the area contained within the external walls of the property. The figure includes internal walls, stairwells and the like, but excludes garages, porches, areas less than 1.5 m high, balconies and any similar area that is not an internal part of the dwelling.

The A to G Scale

Energy Performance Certificates present the energy efficiency of dwellings on a scale of A to G. The most efficient homes – which should have the lowest fuel bills – are in band A. The certificate uses the same scale to define the impact a home has on the environment. Better-rated homes should have less impact through carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions. The average property in the UK is in band D or E for both ratings.

EPC Recommendations

The certificate includes recommendations on ways to improve the home's energy efficiency to save money. The accuracy of the recommendations will depend on the inspection standards applied by the inspector, which may be variable. Inspectors, who may be Home Inspectors (HIs) or Domestic Energy Assessors (DEAs), are audited by their accreditation bodies in order to maintain standards. The EU directive requires the EPC recommendations to be cost effective in improving the energy efficiency of the home, but in addition to presenting the most cost effective options, more expensive options which are less cost effective are also presented. To distinguish them from the more cost effective measures, these are shown in a section described as 'further measures'. Because the EPC is designed to be produced at change of occupancy, it must be relevant to any occupier and it therefore must make no allowance for the particular preferences of the current occupier.

Task 1
Read the text and choose the option that best fits the text, according to the example (0).

0. EPCs are regulated by

a) THE EU directive 2002/91/EC.

b) Housing Act 2004 and the Energy Performance of Buildings regulations 2007.

c) both sets of regulations.

1. The EPC is prepared by
   a) an assessor, after visiting the property.
   b) an assessor, who has gathered information from the owner via internet.
   c) the householder, based on voluntary information.

2. The average UK property
   a) is on the bottom of the scale.
   b) is toward the lower end of the scale.
   c) is nearer the top end of the scale.

3. The recommendations in the certificate
   a) may vary from inspector to inspector in the level of detail.
   b) must list all the methods of efficiency measures.
   c) may be influenced by the preference of the owner.

0.	1.	2.	3.
c			

Task 2
Read the text again and provide short answers to the questions according to the example (0), in no more than 6 words.

QUESTIONS	**ANSWERS**
What were EPCs part of up until 2010?	*Home Information Packs*
What kind of houses do EPCs not give accurate descriptions for?	4.
What type of systems does the assessor check? (Give 1 example!)	5.
What information is not checked but still included in the certificate?	6.
Apart from administrative documentation, what significant property data is included in EPCs?	7.
How is energy efficiency and environmental impact expressed in ECPs?	8.
Who is entitled to check the homes to issue EPCs?	9.
	10.

Íráskészség a Zöld Út szaknyelvi vizsgán

A felsőfokon az íráskészséget két feladattal mérjük: táblázat/ grafikonleírással, és levél/jelentés írásával.

1. Táblázatleírás/ grafikon leírása

A feladat során egy táblázat vagy grafikon adatait kell önállóan leírni, összehasonlítani, a tendenciákat elemezni és következtetést levonni, 150-200 szó terjedelemben. A szaknyelvi nyelvhasználat során erre a mikro-készségre nagy szükség lehet, írásban és szóban egyaránt.

Az értékelés szempontjai:
Tartalom (0-3 pont)
Szókincs: (0-3 pont)
Nyelvhelyesség (0-3 pont)
Feladatmegoldás: (0-1 pont)

Mintafeladat táblázat leírásához:

Study the tables, and describe them in 150-200 words, according to the example (0). The description should include tendencies and comparisons.The description should end with a conclusion or prediction.

Value of Agriculture Sales, 2007 and 2012

	2007 ($ billions)	2012 ($ billions)	% change
All products	297.2	394.6	32.8*
Crops	143.7	212.4	47.8*
Livestock	153.6	182.2	18.7*

**Statistically significant change.*

Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture.

Agricultural Production Expenses, 2007 and 2012

	2007 ($ billions)	2012 ($ billions)	% change
Total	**241.1**	**328.9**	**36.4***
Feed	49.1	75.7	54.2*
Livestock and poultry purchases	38.0	41.6	9.4
Fertilizer	18.1	28.5	57.6*
Hired labor	21.9	27.0	23.4*
Cash rent	13.3	21.0	58.2*
Seeds	11.7	19.5	66.0*
Supplies and repairs	15.9	18.9	18.7*
Gasoline, fuels, and oils	12.9	16.6	28.4*
Chemicals	10.1	16.5	63.4*
Other	50.1	63.7	27.1*

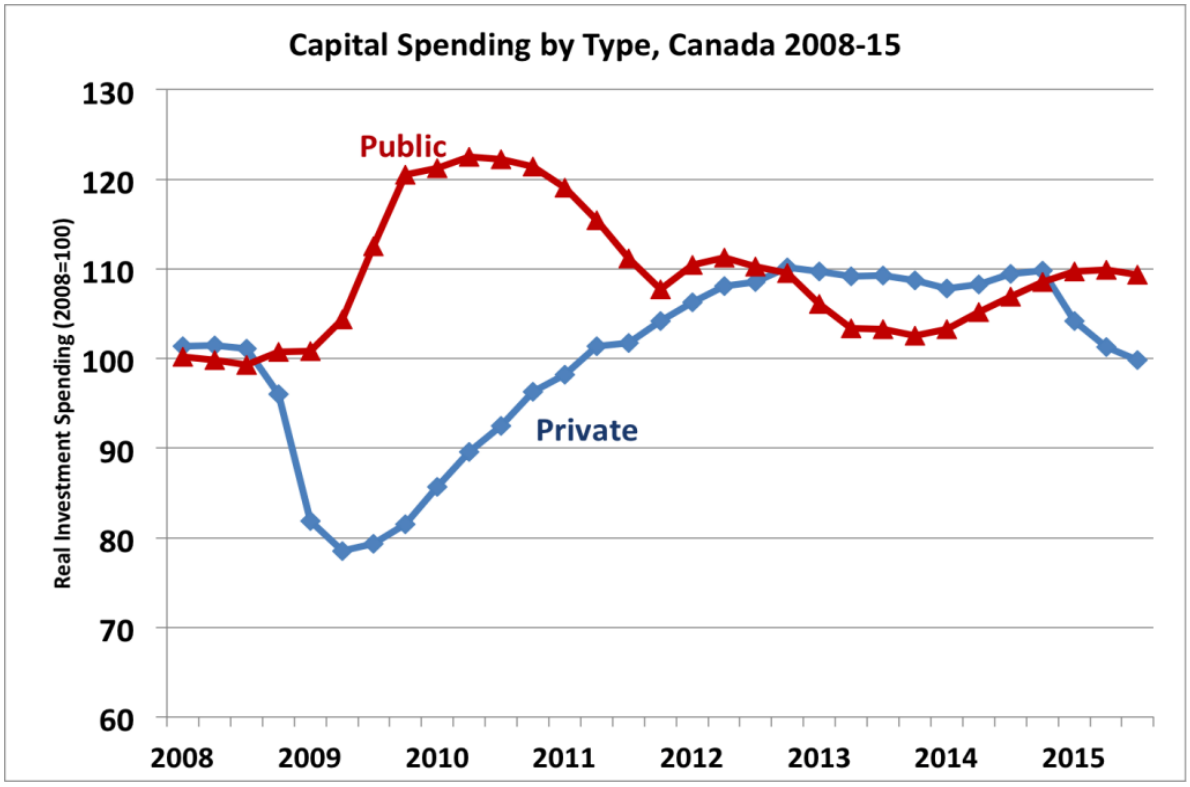
Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture. **Statistically significant change.*

Example: We can see two related tables from the United States.

The first one shows the values of agricultural sales in 2007 and 2012, while the second table shows the agricultural production expenses in the same two years. The data is taken from the 2012 Census of agriculture.
The sums in both tables are given in billion dollars, while the change from 2007 to 2012 is given in percentages. The results are statistically significant, so they show real trends.
As we compare the two tables, the main tendency we can establish is that costs grew 3.6% more than the value of agricultural sales in the examined five years. This means that agricultural production growth became less dynamic, compared to the rate of growth of the expenses.
If we focus on the sales, we can realise that within the rising overall sales figures, crop production represents a bigger segment (47.8%), while the figures in the livestock sector reflect a slightly lower rate of growth (18.7%).
By contrast, the rise of the production cost affected both plant production and animal breeding. The highest growth occurred in the price of seeds, (66%) and those of the chemicals, (63.4%). However, the feed prices also climbed considerably, by 54.2%.
We can conclude that the plant production sector was more able to increase its productivity than the animal breeding sector.

Mintafeladat grafikon leírásához:

Study the graph, and describe it in 150-200 words, according to the example (0). The description should include tendencies and comparisons.The description should end with a conclusion or prediction.



Example: This is a graph which depicts capital spending by type in Canada between 2008 and 2012.

The time dimension is shown on the horizontal axis, while the real investment spending level is represented on the vertical axis. This is an index, a figure which is considered to be 100 in the starting year, in 2008. All changes are compared to this value of 100 in 2008.
Two fields are compared, namely, the public investment and the private investment.

Due to the economic crisis, caused by the bursting of the housing bubble and risky mortgages, the two types of investment took different directions.
Private spending dropped considerably, and hit an all-time low (78) by the middle of 2009, no doubt, because of the huge financial losses people suffered due to the high mortgage rates. From 2009 to 2013 this tendency recovered gradually, and by 2013 it reached a figure of 110. Thereafter it fluctuated till 2015, after which there was a slight decrease, back to 100.
On the other hand, after the financial crisis, the stated invested heavily, reaching 122 points between 2010 and 2011, probably to develop the economy by expanding, rather than cutting back spending. After this period, the state slowed down public spending, (which then fluctuated), probably because they have reached their aim.

2. Levél vagy jelentés írása

Az íráskészség mérése ebben a feladatban célzottan, autentikusan, direkt módon történik, azaz olyan formában, ahogy arra az életben is szüksége lenne egy angol közegben élő és dolgozó embernek, tehát egy megszabott **műfajú írásmű létrehozásával** (pályázati- és motivációs levél, rövid üzleti jelentés, vagy olvasói levél megírásával). A megadott szituációban, megadott célközönség részére megfelelő stílusban és műfaji formába öntve, folyékonyan és gazdag szókinccsel kell megadott tartalmú angol nyelvű szöveget létrehozni a nyelvhelyességi normák betartásával.

A feladatmegadásban szerepel a kívánt műfaj, a levél/jelentés címzettje, feladója, célja és a kívánt tartalom, 3 irányítási szemponttal. Az írásmű hossza standard: felsőfokon 180-200 szó lehet. A hossz kismértékben túlléphető, és a címzés, megszólítás és elbúcsúzás nem számít bele.

A. Pályázati/ motivációs levél minta: (ha a feladat megadásban címzés is szerepel, akkor a klasszikus levél formátumot kell használni.)

MOTIVATION FOR APPLYING FOR A SCHOLARSHIP

NAME : Brama Kumbara

COUNTRY : Madangkara

PROGRAMME : Master of Science in Advance Mathematics, Harvard University

REASONS FOR A (Name of programe) SCHOLARSHIP

First I would like to express my appreciation for this opportunity to apply for XXX scholarship. I am a graduate of Mojopahit University holding a degree in Mathematics Science, First Class Honours.
With the background knowledge I have in mathematics, I strongly feel that a master course in Advance Mathematics will be very relevant to my practice back here in my country Madangkara.
Owing to limited resources, I have not been able to proceed with further studies here in Madangkara as I lack the necessary funds. I would be grateful to be provided with sponsorship to further my education and build a career especially in the public sector such as local universities and research organisations, where I can transfer the knowledge gained in my country.
In addition I will get a chance through XXX scholarship to interact with students from diverse professional and cultural backgrounds drawn from all over the world.
Once again I am grateful for considering my application and I look forward to a favourable reply.

B. Olvasói levél-minta:

(Nincs címzés, csak megszólítás és aláírás, a hely megnevezésével. A cél: a meggyőzés.)

Cleaner fuel helps farmers and Oregon

Thanks for your recent enlightening article on the cancer risks. Surprisingly, the solutions posed by the Department of Environmental Quality and described in the article miss a ready solution that could do lots for Oregon farmers and our state's economy while virtually eliminating the health and environmental problems.

Collectively, we now send around $4 billion a year out of the state, much of it to the volatile Middle East, for fossil fuels. Locally produced BioDiesel could substantially reduce this economic and health disaster, replacing it with a clean-burning fuel that protects engines with its higher lubricity, completely avoids the need for adding destructive sulfur, has no net global warming impact and is made from both recycled fryer oil and oil seeds already grown in Eastern Oregon as a rotation crop for wheat.

My wife and I have been driving both of our cars on 100 percent BioDiesel for almost a year and find it almost effortless and surprisingly economical. Multnomah County has been successfully using easily available 20 percent BioDiesel in its trucks and heavy vehicles for about two years.

Given the health impacts and the easy availability of an alternative that would help our farmers and state economy, is it not time for TriMet and responsible drivers of efficient diesel vehicles to do the same?

R. Peter Wilcox
Northeast Portland

C. Short report

SEE EXAMPLE OF A SHORT REPORT

TO: All KFUPM Students
FROM: Ahmed K., Director of Student Transportation
DATE: November 20, 2016
SUBJECT: Report on Survey of Bus Proposal; Recommendations

Attachment: sample of survey (4 pages)
cc: All Deans
page 1 of 2

SUMMARY

The students of KFUPM have a severe parking problem, which has developed recently along with the increased numbers of students being admitted and having cars. Our department proposed having an excellent bus system to solve the problem, but we wanted to hear what students thought. We conducted the following survey, and the results are given below, along with our recommendations.

BACKGROUND

A few years ago, parking for cars was no problem at KFUPM. Recently, though, (about the last two years) this has become a serious problem with lateness accidents, damage and frustration resulting. Our department decided to implement a bus system for students and conducted a survey of all the levels of students from orientation to graduate, to determine

their feelings and the best way to serve the students' needs. The survey took one year, and the results are in the next section.

SURVEY RESULTS

The attached survey questionnaire give the details of the actual questions the students were asked. For all questions, either a response of excellent, neutral, or poor with numbers 1 to 7 were asked for. The questions ranged from (*and then continue with the remainder of the explanation in detail).*

……

RECOMMENDATIONS
As a result of this study, here are the recommendations:

1) Do XXXXXX
2) Do YYYYYY
3) Do ZZZZZZZ

Thank you. If you have any questions, please contact me at _____

Értékelési szempontok, elvárások

A levél/jelentés írás feladatot a következő szempontok alapján értékelik:

Kommunikációs érték (tartalom és feladatmegoldás:)	3 pont
Szerkezet és kohézió:	3 pont
Szókincs:	3 pont
Stílus:	3 pont
Nyelvhelyesség:	3 pont

A kommunikációs értéknél a kommunikáció minőségét, a kommunikációs szándék megvalósítását mérik, és terjedelmi szempontokat is, vagyis, hogy megfelelően kifejtették-e az irányítási szempontokat.

A szerkezet és kohézió keretében egyrészt a megírandó írásmű műfaji sajátságainak meglétét mérlegelik, másrészt, hogy milyen logikus tagolással, megfelelő bekezdésekkel készült az írásmű, és hogy milyen összefüggő a szöveg, mennyire jól használja a vizsgázó a kohéziós eszközöket.

A szókincsben három terület meglétét ellenőrzik: a szaknyelvi, a köznyelvi és az általános szaknyelvi lexika szókincs terjedelmét és megfelelő használatát, azaz, hogy funkcionálisan megfelelően és kellően választékosan használja-e a vizsgázó a szókincset.

A stílus szempont alatt annak ellenőrzése történik, hogy megfelel-e a hivatalos írásbeli stílusnak a nyelvhasználat (udvarias, elegáns) a megadott szereppel összhangban.

A nyelvhelyesség szempontban az alapján kapnak pontszámot a vizsgázók, hogy milyen széles körűen és mennyire helyesen használják a felsőfokon elvárt nyelvi szerkezeteket, különösen abból a szempontból, hogy mennyire segítik a megértést, tehát funkcionális jelleggel.

A kohézió fejlesztésének módjai

A kötőelemeket példamondatokban vagy rövid szövegekben célszerű megtanulni, hogy ne csak a jelentését, hanem a mondatban vagy a szövegben elfoglalt tipikus helyét is ismerje a vizsgázó. A kötőelemek ugyanis vagy mondaton belül fordulnak elő, mondatrészeket vagy tagmondatokat kapcsolva össze, vagy pedig egész mondatok közötti viszonyt jelölnek, és ennek megfelelően máshol állnak a mondatban, és máshogy kell az írásjeleket előttük vagy utánuk használni. Mindkét fő eset szerepelhet feladatainkban.
Alkothatunk saját példamondatokat is, hogy a személyes tartalommal még jobban bevéső djön az ilyen eszközök használata.

A kohéziós eszközök összefoglalása, példákkal

A kohéziós eszközök közül a lexikai kohéziós eszközöket (pl. rokon értelmű szavak használata) nem teszteli a vizsga, mert az túl szerteágazó lenne, hanem csak a grammatikai eszközöket.

Ezek a következők:

TULAJDONKÉPPENI KÖTŐELEMEK (SZAVAK, KIFEJEZÉSEK) - MIND /FŐLEG MELLÉRENDELŐ/ MONDATON BELÜLI, MIND MONDATOK KÖZÖTTI LOGIKAI VISZONYRA UTALHATNAK:

Teljes lista nem állítható fel, de az alábbiakban felsoroljuk a logikai viszonyok főbb típusait, és példát hozunk rájuk, a mondatok fordításával együtt.

Felsorolás
and
First, …. (Firstly, …..)
Second, …. (Secondly, ……..) Another…… Then ….. Next, …
Finally, ……

Példák:
*Nuclear power offers diversity in the fuels used in the generation of electricity**, and** provides security against shortage of supply of other sources of fuels.*
Az atomenergia változatosságot kínál az elektromosság előállításához felhasznált fűtőanyagok terén, **és** biztonságot jelent arra az esetre, ha az egyéb fűtőanyagok ellátásában hiány keletkezne.

***First**, the Parliament has to pass the bill, **then** the local authorities will implement the law.*
Először a parlamentnek el kell fogadnia a törvénytervezetet, **és aztán** / **majd** a helyi hatóságok végrehajtják a törvényt.

*The **first** stage is to pass the bill. The **next** step is to implement it. (or: **First,** the bill has to be passed. **Next,** it has to be implemented.)*
Az **első** szakasz a törvénytervezet elfogadása. A **következő** lépés a végrehajtás. (vagy: **először** a törvénytervezetet el kell fogadni, **aztán** végre kell hajtani.

*The issue of industrial waste management is of great importance. **Another** important question is the selective collection of domestic waste. **Finally**, we mustn't ignore the need of educating environmentally conscious young people, from a very early age.*
Az ipari hulladékgazdálkodás nagy jelentőségű kérdés. **Egy másik (egy további)** fontos kérdés a háztartási hulladék szelektív gyűjtése. **Végül** nem hanyagolhatjuk el azt sem, hogy

milyen nagy szükség van a környezetbarát szemléletű (környezetvédő) fiatalok nevelésre, melyet minél fiatalabb korban kell elkezdeni.

Hozzáfűzés az eddig írtakhoz:

also , too	as well.	Equally,…….	Not only …., but also…..
Moreover, ….	Furthermore, …….	What's more, …..	Additionally, ……

Példák:

*According to the nuclear lobby, nuclear energy is **not only** economical, **but also** safe.*
*(According to the nuclear lobby, nuclear energy is **not only** economical, but **safe, as well / too.) Moreover /Furthermore / What's more**, there are huge amounts of uranium available on our planet, so it will not run out for a long time.*
Az atomenergia-lobbi szerint a nukleáris energia nemcsak gazdaságos, hanem / de **biztonságos is.** Továbbá / Ezen túlmenően / Sőt mi több / Ráadásul **nagy mennyiségű uránium található a Földön, tehát sokáig elegendő lesz a készlet.**

Áttérés egy új, vagy jóval régebben leírt témára:
As for….. With reference to…..

Példa:

*There are several types of alternative energy sources: wind energy, tidal, wave energy, geo-thermal energy and so on. There are attempts to make the production of these more and more economical. **As for / With reference to** nuclear energy, there are debates whether it is worth increasing its production volume, since this sort of energy is considered to be very economical, but there are doubts about the safety of the disposal of nuclear waste.*
Többféle alternatív energiaforrás létezik: szél, árapály, geotermikus energia, stb. Igyekeznek ezek termelését egyre gazdaságosabbá tenni. **Ami a** nukleáris energiá**t illeti,** viták folynak arról, hogy megéri-e növelni az atomenergia termelésének volumenét, mivel ugyanez az energia gazdaságosnak tekinthető, de kétségek vannak a téren, hogy biztonságosan lehet-e tárolni a nukleáris hulladékot.

Összefoglalás:

In short, …..	Briefly, ……
In summary, …….	To sum up, ……..

Példák:

*The conference on endangered animals had 23 lectures, 10 workshops and 5 poster presentations on various aspects of disappearing habitats of these animals, their hunting, poaching and illegal trade. It is impossible to describe all of them, but **briefly / in short,** we can say that all of them urged to take action before it is too late, and the endangered animals become extinct.*
A veszélyeztetett állatokról rendezett konferencián 23 előadás, 10 workshop és 5 poszter-prezentáció volt az állatok élőhelyeinek eltűnéséről, a vadászatról, az orvvadászatról és az illegális állatkereskedelemről. Lehetetlenség minden előadást leírni, de **röviden elmondhatjuk**, hogy valamennyi előadó sürgetőnek nevezte, hogy cselekedjünk, mielőtt túl késő lenne, és a veszélyeztetett állatok kihalnának.

At the end of an essay: ….. *In this essay, I have described the advantages and disadvantages of boycotting large companies which conduct unfair trading with some developing countries. **In summary, / To sum up**, I think everybody should be aware of these facts and everyone should decide as their conscience dictates it.*
Fogalmazások végén: …. Fogalmazásomban leírtam annak az előnyeit és hátrányait, hogyha bojkottáljuk azon nagyvállalatokat, amelyek túl alacsony áron vásárolják áruikat néhány fejlődő országból, ezzel kizsákmányolva azokat. ***A fentieket összefoglalva, / Összegezve a fent elmondottakat, / Mindent egybevetve / Összefoglalásképpen***: szerintem

mindenkinek tudnia kell ezen tényekről és aztán mindenkinek saját lelkiismerete szerint kell döntenie.

Magyarázat:

That is to say, …… , that is, (i.e.) , in other words,

Példa:
An excellent source of renewable energy is geothermal energy, ***that is / i.e. / in other words,*** *the energy of the heat of the Earth.*
A megújítható energiaforrások egyik kiváló fajtája a geotermikus energia, **azaz / vagyis** a Föld hőenergiája.

Példa állítása:

for example, (e.g) , such as ….

Példa:
Animal welfare issues, ***for example / e.g. / such as*** *animal testing, have come to the forefront of public debates in Great Britain.*
Az állatvédelemmel kapcsolatos kérdések, **mint például** az állatkísérletek ügye, a nyilvános viták előterébe kerültek Nagy-Britanniában.

Választás:

, or ……	**, rather …….**	**, or rather……**
either ……. , or…	neither…….., nor …..	
Alternatively, ……	On the other hand, …….	

Példák:
We should decide: to raise funds through a charity ball ***or*** *through a sponsored marathon.*
Döntenünk kellene: jótékonysági bál **vagy** szponzorált maratoni futás útján gyűjtünk pénzt.

Let's vote for ***either*** *the charity ball* ***or*** *for the sponsored marathon.*
Szavazzunk **vagy** a jótékonysági bálra **vagy** a szponzorált maratoni futásra.

I don't support ***either*** *the ball* ***or*** *the marathon,* ***rather*** *a charity concert.* ***Alternatively****, we can have a charity auction to be able to help the starving.*
Nem támogatom **sem** a bált, **sem** a maratont, **inkább** a jótékonysági koncertet választanám. **Vagy esetleg** rendezhetünk egy jótékonysági aukciót, hogy segíthessünk az éhezőkön.

Neither *the ball,* ***nor*** *the marathon gained the members' support.*
Sem a bál, sem a maraton nem nyerte el a tagok támogatását.

The charity ball might attract a lot of people. ***On the other hand****, a pop concert might interest even more.*
A jótékonysági bál sok embert vonzhat. **Másfelől** egy popkoncert még több embert érdekelhet.

Ok megjelölése:

, since ……. , as …… , for …… , because…
, because of ….

Példák:
Because of *the floods, several thousands of people had to be evacuated in Prague.*
Az árvíz **miatt** Prágában több ezer embert kellett kitelepíteni.

Several thousands of people had to be evacuated, ***since / as / for / because*** *the floods seriously endangered the centre of Prague,*

Több ezer embert kellett kitelepíteni, ***mivel / mert*** *az árvíz komolyan veszélyeztette Prága belvárosát*

Okozat megjelölése vagy következtetés levonása: (a + jelűek egy önálló mondat elején vagy egy tagmondat elején egyaránt állhatnak.)

+Therefore, …… +Thus,…….. Hence, …….. (, so ….)
As a result……., As a consequence, ……..
+Consequently, ……. +Accordingly, ……
+Or else ……. +Otherwise,… If……. , then….

Példák:
For the last hundred years the climate has been growing much warmer. ***As a result, / As a consequence, / Therefore, / Thus, / Hence, / Consequently / Accordingly,*** *the vegetation has also been changing.*
Az utóbbi évszázadok során az éghajlat sokkal melegebbé vált. **Ennek eredményeképpen / Ennek következményeképpen / Tehát / Ily módon / Így hát / Következésképpen / Ennek megfelelően** a növényzet is változik.

If *the climate becomes much warmer,* ***(then)*** *the vegetation changes accordingly.*
Ha az éghajlat felmelegszik, **(akkor)** a növényzet is ennek megfelelően változik.

Houses should be well insulated, ***otherwise / or else*** *the heat will escape.*
Véleményünk szerint a házakat jól kell szigetelni, **máskülönben / különben / egyébként** a hő elvész.

Ellentétes értelmű kötőszavak:

+But
By contrast, …. , whereas….. , while …… +On the contrary,
On the one hand…….On the other hand
However,…… Nevertheless,… +Still, …. +Yet, …….
+Though …. / +Although …. / + Even though, In fact, though
+In spite of +Despite

Példák:
Experts say there are unlikely to be major food shortages in India in the short term, ***but*** *the drought could spark problems later.*
Szakértők szerint nem valószínű, hogy rövidtávon komoly élelmiszerhiány lépne föl Indiában, **de** a későbbiekben az aszály problémákat okozhat.

Experts say there are unlikely to be major food shortages in India in the short term, due to a surplus in production last year. ***But*** *the drought could spark problems later, as fears grow that a long dry spell may affect wheat sowing in October.*
Szakértők szerint a tavalyi túltermelésnek köszönhetően nem valószínű, hogy rövidtávon komoly élelmiszerhiány lépne föl. **Azonban** a későbbiekben az aszály problémákat okozhat, mivel egyre félőbb, hogy a hosszú száraz időszak hatással lehet a búza októberi vetésére.

One of the biggest problems of the developing countries is food shortage. ***By contrast,*** *in Western countries there is a vast amount of surplus food.*
A fejlődő országok egyik legnagyobb problémája az élelmiszerhiány. **Ezzel ellentétben,** a nyugati országokban nagy élelmiszerfeleslegek vannak.

One of the biggest problems of the developing countries is food shortage, ***while / whereas*** *in Western countries, (****on the contrary****,) there is a vast amount of surplus food.*
A fejlődő országok egyik legnagyobb problémája az élelmiszerhiány, **míg / amikor pedig** a nyugati országokban (**ezzel ellentétben**) nagy élelmiszerfeleslegek vannak.
The situation in the developing countries is very complex. ***On the one hand****, they need urgent food aid to survive the drought and famine.* ***On the other hand****, food aid destroys their agriculture in the long run.*
A fejlődő országokban nagyon bonyolult a helyzet. **Egyfelől** sürgős élelmiszersegélyekre van szükségük, hogy túléljék az aszályt és az éhínséget. **Másfelől** viszont az élelmiszersegélyek hosszútávon elsorvasztják a mezőgazdaságukat.

On the beaches of Great Britain there are signs to warn people to throw their litter in the bins provided. *However, / Nevertheless, / Still, / Yet /* ***thousands of tourists litter these beaches, causing unnecessary harm and danger to animals.***
Nagy-Britannia partjainál táblák figyelmeztetik az embereket arra, hogy a kihelyezett szeméttartókba dobják a szemetet. **Ennek ellenére / Mégis** turisták ezrei szemetelik tele ezeket a partokat, és ezzel szükségtelenül veszélybe sodorják az állatokat.

Although / Though / Even though/ In fact, though ***there are signs on the beaches of Great Britain to warn people to throw their litter in the bins provided, thousands of tourists litter these beaches, causing unnecessary harm and danger to animals.***
Habár / Bár / **Még ha** Nagy-Britannia partjainál táblák figyelmeztetik **(is)** az embereket arra, hogy a kihelyezett szeméttartókba dobják a szemetet, turisták ezrei szemetelik tele ezeket a partokat, és ezzel szükségtelenül veszélybe sodorják az állatokat.

In spite of / Despite *the Aswan dam, a lot of Egyptian farmers near the Nile do not have access to water for irrigation.*
A Nílus mellett lakó gazdák közül sokan az asszuáni gát **ellenére sem** jutnak öntözővízhez.

In spite of / Despite the fact that *the Aswan dam is the biggest such structure in the region, a lot of Egyptian farmers near the Nile do not have access to water for irrigation.*
Annak ellenére, hogy az asszuáni gát az egyik legnagyobb ilyen jellegű építmény a régióban, a Nílus mellett lakó gazdák közül sokan nem jutnak öntözővízhez.

Táblázatleírás feladatok

Task 1

1. Study the table, and describe it in 150-200 words, according to the example (0). The description should include tendencies and comparisons.The description should end with a conclusion or prediction.

Worldwide Smartphone Sales to End Users by Operating System in 2013 (Thousands of Units)

Operating System	2013 Units	2013 Market Share (%)	2012 Units	2012 Market Share (%)
Android	758,719.9	78.4	451,621.0	66.4
iOS	150,785.9	15.6	130,133.2	19.1
Microsoft	30,842.9	3.2	16,940.7	2.5
BlackBerry	18,605.9	1.9	34,210.3	5.0
Other OS	8,821.2	0.9	47,203.0	6.9
Total	**967,775.8**	**100.0**	**680,108.2**	**100.0**

Source: Gartner (February 2014)

Example: This is a table which shows the number of smartphones sold with different operating systems in 2012 and 2013, and the corresponding market shares.

2. Study the table, and describe it in 150-200 words, according to the example (0). The description should include tendencies and comparisons.The description should end with a conclusion or prediction.

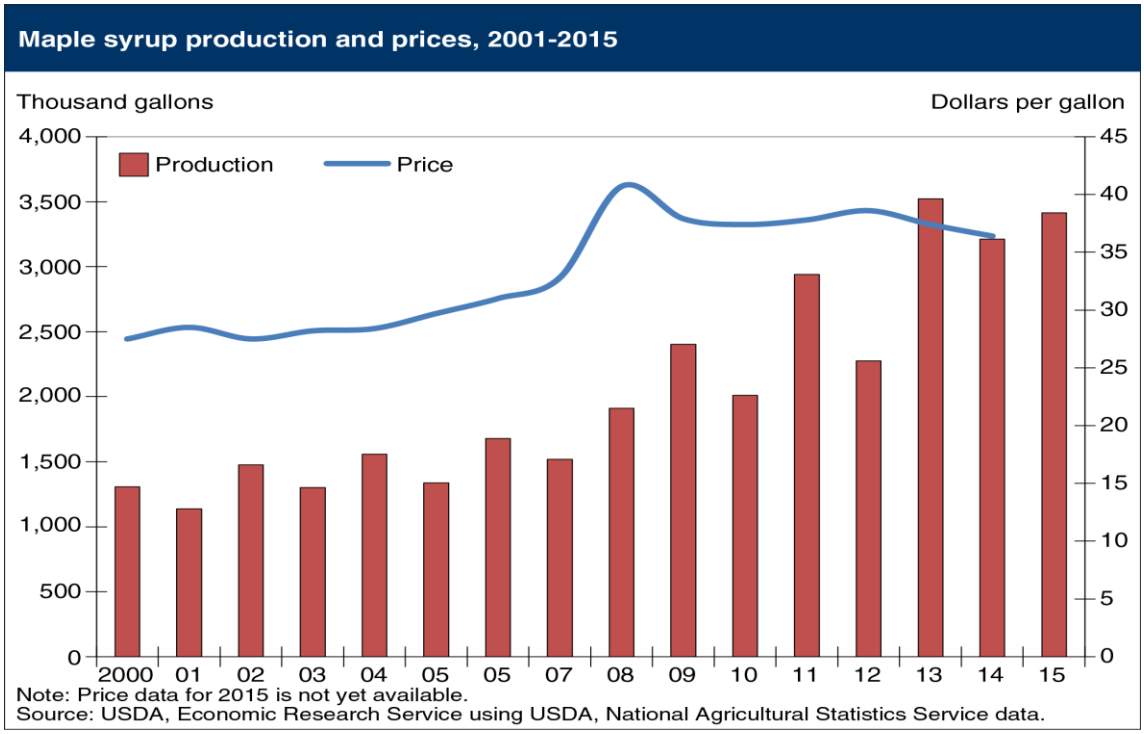
Farm Payments by Region, for Farms Receiving Government Payments, 2015, US

Region	Number of Farms Receiving Payments	Total Payments (million $)	Average Payment per Farm ($)	Average Payment per Large Farm ($)	Average Payment per Small Farm ($)
Pacific Northwest	4,696	72	15,422	20,906	9,404
Northern Plains	78,014	940	12,044	18,055	5,190
Corn Belt	124,978	1,340	10,724	15,549	3,576
Lake States	52,628	362	6,845	10,370	2,215

http://www.choicesmagazine.org/

Example: This is a table which shows the amount of state farm support in certain regions of the US in 2015, in total, and on average per large and small farms.

3. Study the graph, and describe it in 150-200 words, according to the example (0). The description should include tendencies and comparisons.The description should end with a conclusion or prediction.



Example: This is a graph which depicts maple syrup production and prices from 2001-2015 in the United States.

Task 2

READERS' LETTERS

1. The Financial Times published an article to evaluate the development of The Eastern-and Central-European countries since the enlargement of the EU. The article voices positive opinions except for 3 areas where development is needed: the infrastructure, the wage level and the foreign language proficiency of the citizens and experts. Write a reader's letter in 180-200 words to the newspaper to answer these criticisms. Your name in this role is Szombati Gábor / Gabriella, (Pécs).

In your letter, you should describe

- the motorways recently built and planned
- planned and partly delivered wage rises
- university and other language teaching programmes

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2. There is a debate going on in the "Education Guardian" about the experiences of the higher education reform called Bologna Process. The debate is about whether the reform of the three-tier education system (BSc, MSc, PhD studies) has reached its goals. These were quality assurance and mobility between the European universities. Write a reader's letter about this topic in 180-200 words. Your name and position in this role: Ágnes/Árpád Erős, university professor.

In your letter, refer to

- the potential positive effects of the Bologna process
- on the higher education system
- on the students'chances of employment
- the problems to be expected

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3. An article was published in the Economist about the shortage of skilled labour in some fields in the European Union. You would like contribute to the article by describing the Hungarian situation. Write a reader's letter in 180-200 words, based on the points given below.
Your name in this role: Szabó Izabella/Imre, (Győr).

- the situation in Hungary (lack of skilled labour, professions involved, migration of labour)
- attempts at solutions in secondary vocational education (cooperation with companies, grant system, etc.)
- in higher education: dual training, sandwich courses, etc.

MOTIVATION LETTER / LETTER OF APPLICATION

1. The University of Syracuse offered a grant to support a talented student from Central or Eastern Europe, covering his or her tuition fee for an academic year. Write a letter of application in 180-200 words. Address the letter to Gordon Gates, Head of Graduate

Enrolment, Management Center, 303 Bowne Hall, Syracuse University, NY 13244, USA. Your name and address in this role is the following: Varga Ilona/ Imre, 9200 Győr, Béke u.24

In your letter, include

- your current studies and goals
- any professional activities you are involved in
- your career plans

REPORTS

1. You work as the marketing manager for Interfood Ltd in Manchester. The profile of the company is the sale of bakery products and sweets, dairy products and fruit. The company is about to introduce a new product line, namely, dried fruit and products with dried fruit. Write a report in 180-200 words to the CEO about the results of the market research, based on the points below. Your name in this role is Kormos Géza/ Gizella.

In your report, include

- the needs, wants and demands resulting in your survey
- how you imagine the first steps of marketing the new products
- how and where you would advertise and promote them.

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2. You work for Medical Devices Ltd (Adam Street 10-12, London, WC2N 6EZ) as an assistant in the Human Resources Department. Your manager has asked you to examine the effects of the benefits and perks provided to the workers on the overall profitability of the company. Write a report about your findings in 180-200 words. Your name in this role: József / Júlia Láng

In your report, you should include

- reimbursement for job-related training costs
- employee stock/share purchase programme
- dental care/child day care subsidies

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3. You have just returned from voluntary work from a developing country where after your graduation you helped an educational organisation with your expertise in marketing and fund raising. Your name in this role: Andrea/András Péterfy..

Write a report to the sending organisation (**Volunteers of America, David Burch,** Director of Communications) in 180-200 words, based on the following points:

- To what extent could you use your expertise in the voluntary work and what were your achievements?
- How satisfied were you with the preparation, organisation, facilities etc.?
- How will you be able to use your experience gained through your voluntary work?

ANSWER KEYS

ECONOMIC TOPICS

1. How to shop with ethics?
Task 1
2, 4, 5, 7, 10
Task 2
6. The goods impact on human and global survival, 7. ECRA, 8. Banana, 9. Pressure through what they buy, 10. Growing, 11. Scoring according to 14 criteria, 12. Record of holding company on animal testing, / does it make political donations 13. Class leader products 14. radicals 15. conservatives

2. Struggling firms do not need to throw in the towel
Task 1
4, 6, 7, 8
Task 2
5. people might get bankrupt again, 6. makes it easier to start business again, 7. 15%, 8. to prevent bankruptcy, 9. lack of basic financial know-how, 10. fraud 11. late payment/ errors with tax returns/ unexpected overdrafts / mistakes with payroll 12.financial management skills, 13. businesses with fewer than 20 employees, 14. how many jobs they can create or protect, 15. the transfer of insolvent businesses

3. New study forecasts competitive re-alignment in global auto industry
Task 1
1-G, 2-F, 3-D, 4-A, 5-H, 6-B, 7-I
Task 2
8. concern about climate change 9. those who produce lower-carbon vehicles, 10. those who possess superior carbon-reducing technologies, 11. value exposure, 12. new technology / low-carbon technology 13. investors, 14. portfolio managers 15. on the ground of their relative carbon positioning

4. Waberers'Internatonal Zrt
Task 1
1.major European roads /Western and Eastern/Central Europe, 2. restructuring organisation and processes, 3. international road transportation /full truck load transportation, 4. oversize cargo,
5. overweight cargo, 6. warehouse/ distribution, 7. supply chain management service/ customs clearance, 8. FMCG (fast moving consumer goods) electronics/ automative, 9. direct communication/ regular visits
Task 2
10-F, 11-T, 12-T, 13-F, 14-F, 15-T

5. The myths of innovation
Task 1
1-G, 2-F, 3-C, 4-B, 5-D
Task 2
6. mechanisms to act, 7. resources/ mechanisms to develop their ideas 8. give freedom, 9. pet projects 10. mistakes, 11. recombinant innovation, 12. Edison's lighting system, 13. transmitting data, 14. innovative competency 15. explode the myths

6. Negotiation Tips: Take it from women
Task 1
0-B, 1-A, 2-C, 3-B

Task 2
4: buying/selling a pharmaceutical company 5. feminine 6. good listening skills, 7. insights into others' feelings 8. gender-neutral 9. outperformed 10.higher 11. stereotypes/beliefs/views/opinions 12. assertiveness/competitiveness/ toughness/ /stoicism/ ability to take bold action/decisiveness/comfort with hierarchical relationship, 13. hindered/ pulled back/obstructed 14. re-evaluate/re-assess/ re-envision/ rethink/ change/ alter/ revisit 15.themselves / their own abilities

7. Man cannot live by meat alone
Task 1
1. T, 2. F, 3.F, 4. T, 5. F. 6.T, 7. T
Task 2
8. Middle aged, 9. life assurance, 10. critical-illness cover 11. health care, 12. Middle aged, 13. Holidays, 14. Young age groups, 15. Childcare vouchers

8. North Dakota curbs wasteful flares of oil drilling gas
Task 1
1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C
Task 2
5-7. too impure to generate power on site, /too light to transport by trucks / cheaper than the oil / doesn't make business sense to capture it, 8. pressurising the gas, 9. reacting with oxygen / producing heat, 10. drive turbine / produce electricity, 11. huge refrigerator, 12. compressing
13. dehydrating, 14. methane gas, 15. heavier hydrocarbons

9. Savers' site offers businesses lifeline
Task 1:
1-C, 2-B, 3-A
Task 2
4. tie money up for 3 years, 5. obtaining/securing financing, 6. 5 consecutive months,
7. savers/lenders, 8. borrowers/ SMB, 9. 1 or 3 years, 10. repayment, 11. interest, 12. higher than banks would give for savings / higher than those of the banks/ competitive, 13. experienced underwriters, 14. half of money spread across businesses / max 5%/ examine businesses to lend money to (credit records, background) / set lending terms / personal guarantees from directors
15. pick the lowest interest rate

10. Complexity and Economy in Pilgrimage Centers
Task 1
0A, 1C, 2D, 3B, 4F, 5E (G is not needed)

Task 2
6. a complex system /driving force/ a field of economic exchange for transactions, 7. ritual souvenirs, 8.economy / socio-economic structure, 9. the temple as a pilgrimage centre, 10. many dwellers /population/ 1000 families/ suppliers, 11. large donations, 12. trade/ commerce, 13. in (temporary) marketplaces/bazaars/nearby /around temples, 14. enamelling/ dyeing /pottery 15. demand

ENVIRONMENTAL TOPICS

1. China Trying to Curb Acid Rain
Task 1
1-B, 2-D, 3-C, 4-A, 5-D

Task 2
6. Sulfur dioxide emission trade, 7. 3 years, 8. In 2006, 9. SEPA, 10. Development, further expansion

2. One Percent of U.S. Coal Plants Closed to Avoid Pollution
Task 1
1-A, 2-C, 3-B
Task 2
4. (69%) NOx reduction, 5. (67%) SO2 reduction, 6. $27 billion annual savings / fewer deaths/ fewer asthma- and heart attacks, 7. solar installation, 8. (waste treatment) methane gas capture, 9. hybrid electric charging stations, 10. following their example / follow suit

3. Chemical residues
Task 1
1-F, 2-B, 3-H, 4-A, 5-G, 6-D
Task 2
7. Substances of very high concern, 8. These substances are passed on to children during pregnancy and breast-feeding, 9. Endocrine disrupters / hormone disrupting, 10. No applications for the authorization of these substances will be accepted,

4. Food safety
Task 1
1. identifies/ predicts all possible problems, 2. trained (literate) staff / funds, 3. transmit known allergens, 4. microbial contamination, 5. Codex (taskforce, 6. equivalence, 7. sold elsewhere
Task 2
0-A, 8-A, 9-C, 10-B

5. North Sea scientists fishing for facts
Task 1
1. T, 2. F, 3. T
Task 2
4. exaggerated, 5. disappearing, 6. surviving / remaining, 7. examining /studying / investigating, 8. cannot be forecast / is inexplicable, 9. haddock, 10. fishermen's data / reports / observation

6. Waste water harnessed to make electricity and plastics
Task 1
1. microbial fuel cells, 2. methane, 3.raw material for biodegradable plastics / production of biodegradable plastics, 4.far more electrodes, 5. uses GM bacteria, 6.expensive and complex process
Task 2:
7, T, 8, T, 9, F, 10. F

7. Ecologists warn the planet is running short of water
Task 1
1. peak ecological water , 2. wars/ violence, 3. less, 4. Ganges-Brahmaputra, 5. good water management, 6. unconstrained/inadequately regulated economic expansion
Task 2
7-T, 8-T, 9-F, 10-F

8. Arctic ice thickness 'plummets'

Task 1

1. radar altimeter / electromagnetic , 2. overall/full coverage, 3. continuous, 4. logistic, 5. uneven / increasing, 6. ice redistribution / ice piling up on the coast, 7. melting .

Task 2

1-C, 2-A, 3-B

9. Winds of change

Task 1

1-F, 2-T, 3-T

Task 2

4. on top of the windmills, 5. winds of higher speed, 6. birds flying into blades, 7. avoid shipping lanes, 8. military radar interference, 9. cost of plugging it into national grid would be higher than gains, 10. wind does not blow all the time /changeable weather,

10: The energy performance certificate

Task 1

1-A, 2-B, 3-A

Task 2

4. old, historic/ listed buildings, 5. Heating/ insulation, 6. non-visible information (e.g. cavity insulation), 7. total floor area, 8. with a single letter (on an A-G scale), 9. Home Inspectors, 10. Domestic Energy Assessors