

Bevezetés

A Zöld Út nyelvvizsgarendszernek hallott szövegértés mérése 2009-ben átalakult, és a környezetvédelmi témájú szövegek mellett minden vizsgában megjelentek a saját szaknyelvre jellemző, azaz mezőgazdasági szaknyelvi témák is. Miután alig vannak mezőgazdasági szaknyelvi tankönyvek a piacon, eddig ritka volt a gyakorló hanganyag, és célzottan a Zöld Út vizsgára felkészítő, mezőgazdasági témákat is felölelő hanganyag eddig nem is létezett. Ezt a hiányt szeretnénk pótolni ezzel az összeállítással.

A mostani válogatásban első trackjében a Zöld Út nyelvvizsgán felhasznált, de mostanra az éles nyelvvizsgáztatásból kivont, valódi vizsgaformátumú anyag található, szünetekkel, utasításokkal, a felvételek kétszeri meghallgatásra szerkesztett formájával. Ez tartalmaz 1 környezetvédelmi és 1 mezőgazdasági témájú feladatot, ahogy az a vizsgán is szerepel.

A CD további részében rádióadásokból, podcastokból származó hanganyagokat bocsájtunk közre, amikhez gyakorló feladatokat írtunk. Értelemszerűen az első track anyaga pontosan a vizsgán megjelenő formát és specifikációt tükrözi, míg az utóbbiak (2-11.track) kissé különbözhetnek a felvétel hossza, minősége, esetleg beszédtempó vagy akcentus tekintetében, és csak egyszer szerepelnek a CD-n.

A Zöld Út Nyelvvizsgarendszer 2017-es egynyelvűsítése óta, a feladatok utasításai mind nyomtatott formában, mind a hangfelvételen angol nyelven szerepelnek.

Mind a 12 hangfelvételhez megtalálható a leírt szöveg (tapescript), és a feladatgyűjtemény végén a megoldások is megtalálhatók.

Hogyan használjuk a hallott szövegértés feladatokat gyakorlásra?

Először érdemes az első, teljes vizsgán felmérni a jelenlegi tudásunkat, hogy hol tartunk most.

Készítsük elő a gyakorló anyagok meghallgatását úgy, hogy a cím és rövid bevezetés alapján gondoljuk át, mit tudunk az adott témáról, milyen angol kifejezések jöhetnek elő a téma kapcsán. Ha a téma viszonylag ismeretlen, keressünk hozzá egy hasonló témájú angol cikket, olvassuk el, tájékozódjunk!

Oldjuk meg a feladatot kétszeri meghallgatással!

Ellenőrizzük a megoldásoknál a válaszainkat! A helyesírási hibák ellenére a választ jónak tekintjük, ha a hibás írásmód nem egy másik értelmes szót eredményezett (pl. sea-see). A válaszoknál a rokon értelmű szavakat is elfogadjuk.

Hallgassuk meg még egyszer a felvételt úgy, hogy közben **olvassuk a szöveget!**

Hallgassuk meg utoljára most a szöveg nélkül, az eredeti feladatlapot nézve. Ki tudjuk-e már hallani azokat a szavakat és kifejezéseket, amiket az első két hallásnál nem tudtunk beazonosítani?

Ha a probléma nem a hallás volt, hanem az, hogy ismeretlen szavak voltak az elvárt válaszok, akkor **nézzük meg őket a szótárban**, és tanuljuk meg őket! Ezek valószínűleg a középfokon elvárható aktív szókincs részei.

Ha még mindig nem egészen értjük a fontos részeket, **fordítsuk le a szöveget!**

Lehetséges beszéd- és íráskészség fejlesztés: **Foglaljuk össze a hallott szöveget** szóban vagy írásban!

Sokat segít még a hallott szövegértés fejlesztésében, ha a CD-n található gyakorló anyagokon kívül angol nyelvű híreket hallgatunk vagy nézünk angol vagy amerikai hírcsatornákon, illetve ha az interneten angol nyelvű szakmai híreket keresünk, és az oda belinkelt videókat vagy podcastokat meghallgatjuk. A Farmers' Weekly brit mezőgazdasági hetilap például hetente tesz fel podcastokat, anyagaink egy része onnan is származik.

Eredményes felkészülést kívánok!

A szerkesztő

Tasks

1. exam: Plastic Bags – Lamb

Task 1: Plastic bags

Listen to the text. Based on the text, 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 test will be disqualified.*

STATEMENTS	TRUE OR FALSE
0. London is planning to ban the use of plastic bags. (Example)	<i>T</i>
1. 1.6 billion plastic bags are used in London annually.	
2. One shopper uses 400 bags a year.	
3. According to a spokesman, London is already behind other cities in this issue.	
4. The British Retail Consortium supports the plan of the ban.	
5. Retailers have already promised to reduce their environmental effect by a quarter by the end of next year.	
6. According to a spokesman, shoppers should be encouraged to bring a bag with them.	
7. 92% of Londoners think plastic bags should be banned or taxed.	

Task 2: Lamb

Listen to the text. Use what you heard to answer the questions with no more than 3 words each, according to the example (0).

QUESTIONS		ANSWERS
0.	<i>How is the price of lamb changing? (Example)</i>	..... <i>Becoming more expensive</i>
1.	How has the price of lamb changed in 5 years?	.....
2.	What causes this price change? (Give 1 example!)	.....
3.	What proportion of British lamb is exported to France?	.....
4.	Which Association is Peter Morris the chief executive of?	. ....
5.	How is the British lamb priced compared to the French one?	.....
6.	What is the quality of the British lamb like?	.....
7.	What product should lamb not compete with? (Give 2 examples!)	.....
8.		.....
9.	What is the taste of lamb like?	.....
10.	What is the 'price thing' of lamb, according to Morris?	.....
11.	How much does a leg of lamb cost in Tesco?	.....
12.	Which sector has a massive effect on the sheep trade?	.....
13.	How does lamb price react to the added competition?	. ....

2. recording: Apricot

Listen to the text. Use what you heard to answer the questions with no more than 4 words each, according to the example (0).

QUESTIONS		ANSWERS
0.	What trees are they walking among? (Example)	..... Cherry and apple.....
1.	What fruits have they grown so far? (Give 2 examples!)	.....
2.		.....
3.	What will be done to the apricot trees soon?	.....
4.	How long have they had apricots?	.....
5.	What has happened to the apricots on the tree in the last 3 years?	.....
6.	Why are they worried about the bacterial canker?	.....
7.	Where do they sell all their fruits?	.....
8.	What characterizes the new crops that they are looking for to grow?	.....
9.	What symptoms of bacterial canker can be seen on the apricot tree? (Give 1 example!)	.....
10.	What fruit might they grow in the future?	.....
11.	What makes growing this fruit problematic? (Give 1 example!)	.....
12.	What does he think about producing citrus in GB within 20 years?	.....

3. recording: Cereals

Listen to the text. Use what you heard to complete the table with your notes of no more than 3-4 words each, according to the example (0).

Notes on harvesting cereal crops:
spring weather : 0. <i>extraordinarily dry</i>
harvesting weather: 1.
number of days possible to harvest: 2.
forecast for next few days: 3.
harvesting equipment: 4.
working hours during the dry days: 5.
next job in the field: 6.

4. recording: Protected foods

Listen to the text. Based on the text, 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 test will be disqualified.*

STATEMENTS	TRUE OR FALSE
0. <i>The mentioned cheeses can be bought in European supermarkets. H</i>	<i>T</i>
1. Cornish Pasty must be produced in Cornwall.	
2. ADAS protects the product by protecting the area where it is made.	
3. Buxton Cheese can be made anywhere in Britain if you follow the specification.	
4. Protection helps the survival of specific products.	
5. Welsh Lamb is a good example for the advantages of the protected food status.	
6. Protection guarantees the continuous production of a certain product.	
7. There are 300 protected foods in Europe now.	
8. The protected food status gives a lot of information to the customer and makes the food safer.	

5. recording: Fluorescent Chicken Feed

Listen to the text. Use what you heard to answer the questions with no more than 3 words each, according to the example (0).

QUESTIONS		ANSWERS
0.	What kind of disease does Campylobacter cause?	.....<i>Food poisoning</i>
1.	How many cases of the disease are there each year?	.....
2.	Where does Campylobacter come from in the home?	.....
3.	From where does Campylobacter get on the chicken carcass?	.....
4.	How do they try to remove dirt in the abbatoire from the defeathered chicken?	.....
5.	What is added to the chicken feed to show traces of dirt?	.....
6.	What is the sight of the affected chicken similar to?	.....
7.	What natural compound is the new additive based on?	.....
8.	How big are the traces of dirt which the new method has to show?	.....
9.	How does the extra compound in the chicken feed affect costs?	.....
10.	Who will help to reduce the price of the new feed?	.....

6. recording: GM animals

Listen to the text. Based on the text, 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 test will be disqualified.*

STATEMENTS	TRUE OR FALSE
0. The programme visits a research institute in Scotland	<i>T</i>
1. Their main field of research is foot-and-mouth disease.	
2. It is common practice to produce GM farm animals in Scotland.	
3. The transgene is shown by the bright green colour.	
4. The production and sale of GM soya is permitted all over the world.	
5. Helen Sang is specialised in GM chickens.	
6. The gene transfer vector is a modified virus.	
7. The newly hatched chickens are injected with the transfer vector.	
8. The GM chicken are completely green.	
9. The colour is caused by the marker of the transgene.	

7. recording: Milk Production

Listen to the text. Use what you heard to answer the questions with no more than 3 words each, according to the example (0).

QUESTIONS		ANSWERS
0.	How many dairy farmers quit the business in a year?	.....400.....
1.	What are the consequences of the high costs to the confidence of farmers?	.....
2.	What happens to the level of investment in dairy business?	.....
3.	Which phase of milk production causes the noise on the recording?	.....
4.	How much milk did the cows produce during the morning milking?	.....
5.	What is the milk sold for?	.....
6.	What is the shape of the tank?	.....
7.	How is it kept sterile?	.....
8.	What temperature does it keep the milk at?	.....
9.	What is the size of the tank?	.....
10.	What is the size of the tank?	.....
11.	How much extra would he get on his million liter yield if they paid 1 penny more per litre?	.....
12.	Why is he staying in a loss-making business?	.....

8. recording: Dairy Farms Going out of Business

Listen to the text. Based on the text, 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 test will be disqualified.*

STATEMENTS	TRUE OR FALSE
0. <i>Currently farmers can't recover their costs in milk production. (example)</i>	<i>T</i>
1. There's only one strategy left to become profitable: to aim at niche markets.	
2. The dairy industry has suffered a setback due to the rising feed prices and the decreasing demand for dairy products.	
3. Premium products always become successful on niche markets	
4. Niche markets have difficulties due to competition.	
5. In the case of niche markets, market saturation is a real threat.	
6. Efficiency always means getting a bigger herd in the dairy business.	
7. There are many farmers in England who quit the business of milk production.	
8. There are no success stories in the dairy business nowadays.	

9. recording: Upland Agriculture

Listen to the text. Use what you heard to complete the table with your notes of no more than 3-4 words each, according to the example (0).

Notes on upland farming	
Country: 0.	.....Scotland.....
Way of local food production: 1.	.....
size of upland area: 2.	.....
size of the Weatherall farm: 3.	.....
additional enterprise: 4.	.....
characteristics of Scottish black cattle:	5.
(list 2)	6.
feeding:	7.
	8.
characteristics of black-faced sheep:	..... 9.
feeding:	10.
additional source of income for the farm, apart from food production:	11.
plants the sheep find on the hillside (1 example):	12.
taste of upland sheet:	13.

10. recording: Bull Auctioneer

Listen to the text. Use what you heard to complete the table with your notes of no more than 4-5 words each, according to the example (0).

Notes: Bull auctioneer	
David Leggett's profession:	0. <i>auctioneer</i>
final price of the bull in the auction:	1.
auctioneer has to be interested in :	2.
	3.
condition for this job:	4.
techniques for auctioneering:	5.
	6.
price range of bulls:	7.
similarity to conductors:	8:
the previous day was characterised by:	9.
	10.
reason for success of bull auctions:	11.
possible customer preferences in bulls:	12.
	13.....
	14.

11. recording: Students at Harper Adams Agricultural College

Listen to the interview. Use what you heard to decide if the statements below refer to Kate (K), Simon (S), or both (B) . Write the correct letter of the answer next to the statement, according to the example (0).

Kate (K), Simon (S), or both (B)?

students of Harper Adams College 0. **B**

2nd year student: 1.

final year student: 2.

enjoying courses: 3.

stepped up workload: 4.

placement practice: estate management: 5.

placement in Scotland: 6.

Placement in Australia: 7.

placement: cattle and sheep properties: 8.

possible exemption from practice: 9.

possible visit to Canada: 10.

plays football: 11

plays polo: 12

Tapescripts

1. exam: Plastic Bags – Lamb

Text 1 – Plastic bags (1'59'')

London may soon be changing the habits of shoppers in the city and helping the environment by banning the use of the ubiquitous plastic shopping bag. Estimates are that Londoners and tourists use 1.6 billion plastic bags each year, many of which are thrown away after just one use. Shoppers may soon have to buy reusable bags in an attempt to reduce the strain on landfill sites, where the bags take 400 years to break down. Local authorities have asked the British government to ban retailers from giving away free plastic bags. A spokesman said stores should sell reusable bags and pass the money raised on to environmental projects. "As a society, we need to do far more to reduce the amount of waste we are sending to landfill and London as a city is determined to take an ambitious lead on this issue," he said.

Retailers are up in arms at the idea and have promised to fight the government to stop the ban from going ahead. The British Retail Consortium said there was no need for the ban as it would simply cause inconvenience to shoppers. A spokesman told reporters: "We think it's excessive and misguided [because] retailers are already committed to reducing the environmental impact of bags by 25 per cent by the end of next year." He was worried the ban would affect sales, saying: "If somebody is going to go into a supermarket or convenience store, it's hard to see in practical terms, unless they have brought a bag with them, how they will be able to buy more than a few items." A recent survey found 92 percent of Londoners supported a total ban on plastic bags or a tax on them.

Text 2 – Lamb (02'20'')

- Today British lamb is getting more expensive and apparently it is all the fault of the French. Over the past five years the price of lamb has doubled, which has been good news for farmers but perhaps not so cheering for consumers. It's partly down to supply and demand. There are fewer sheep in Britain now. But there is also a growing export market. Around 30% of British lamb is now being exported and around 80% of that goes to France. So is the high price we are paying for lamb all down to the French? I ask Peter Morris chief executive of the National Sheep association, how important the export market is.

- Oh, it's absolutely crucial and you know the currency exchange rates between sterling and the euro have been such that UK lamb going on to the continent is still extremely attractively priced when compared to the French product or other continental products. Of course the quality is excellent and the consistency of quality has been put forward as really developed those markets.

- Of course this isn't all such great news for consumers. Is lamb now a luxury?

- Lamb has never been a meat that should even try to compete with the likes of the white meat, chicken and pork. We will be totally wrong to develop any marketing strategy for lamb as a product along those lines. It is unique taste, it's a product that has many attributes which are appealing to customers and it does come at a price. You know the price thing of course is

a challenge and we always, we always looked what the supermarket shelves say and how consumers react.

- It's tricky though, isn't. I bought lamb chops in the butcher's last week and my eyebrows nearly left my head when I heard the price. A leg of lamb in Tesco for instance, costs 18 pounds.

- There is no hiding away from the fact that is a challenge. And you know, from the farming point of view it's important to remember that we see that you and I as consumers going into our local supermarket and we go gulp and we do or don't buy it but after a while we think it is worth it because the quality of the product. But the other massive influence on the sheep trade now is of course the Muslim sector. And their increase in the amount of the sheep meat they buy. They increasingly buy large quantities of lamb because it is the red meat of choice for the Muslim community and so that added competition from a range of consumers has encouraged the price to move forward.

- *Peter Morris from the National Sheep Association.*

2. recording: Apricot

- Well, it's S..., which is near and it's just south of O..., and we are ascending in among cherry trees, apple trees.

- If we take it chronologically we have rhubarb, asparagus, gooseberries, loganberries, black currants, plums, blackberries.

- And behind us are very special trees but they were an experimental crop of apricots which actually are going to be pulled out soon because they haven't done that well and with me is PP, he has been growing in this orchard for many years.

- We have had them on a sort of trial basis for 8 or 9 years and I have to say they have never really worked. They are temperamental, they have irregular bearings, some years you'll have loads of small fruits, another year you'll have a few big fruits. The last 2 or 3 years whatever we have had just has not ripened on the tree. The added problem is that they are very prone to bacterial canker, and as we have expanded our cherry plantation which is being very successful it's now, the apricots and we are a little bit worried about, we are concerned about the bacterial canker from the apricots getting into the cherries.

- So, what made you plant these apricots?

- We planted the apricots on an experimental basis but because we sell everything locally, we can only sell a certain amount of each crop and we are always looking for new crops that can fill a gap or interesting and the apricots fall into that category.

- And here it is. The apricot tree, it looks a little bit like a cherry leaf, doesn't it?

- A bit smaller. Can you see up there, there is gumming, and that's an indication of bacterial cancer as well. You get little circular holes, which is called shothole.
- Oh, there is a whole branch completely dead. Is there anything else you would like to grow?
- We've always sort of had an idea that we might try growing some figs but whether they would ever make it on a commercial basis, I don't know. One of the problems of course is that in this country because of the climate you only get one crop, whereas in the Mediterranean you get 2 crops a year. And that obviously makes a difference.
- Temperatures have gone up over the last 2 decades, haven't they, generally speaking. Can you see 20 years 30 years down the line, will we be into citrus production?
- My guess would be that 10 or 20 years down the line it's very unlikely, 200 years down the line who knows?

3. recording: Cereals (00'51")

- I asked Mark how his cereal crops had shaped up after that extraordinarily dry spring.
- So far, yes it has, unfortunately. You know, we've had to put up with the dry during the spring, and now when we want some dry, yes, it has become wet. We've had 4 days' harvesting a week ago, and as I said here now in the office, we've had the last week when we have been unable to move, so very frustrating, although the forecast is looking as though it is improved for the next few days, so we'll be out there.
- But when you get that good weather, does it mean that you'll be out on the combine all hours of the day and night to get the crop in?
- We will. There'll be some long hours, within the constraints of the crop and being able to harvest it, you know, the longer the hours the better really, because as soon as the crop's in, obviously, we can get on with getting next year's crops drilled.

Lincolnshire arable farmer, Mark Island.

4. recording: Protected foods (3'06")

First today: cheese. Bonchester, Teviot Dale and Buxton Blue. Now if these aren't familiar names to you, it's not surprising as these cheeses aren't produced any more, and yet all of them have European protected status.

The Cornish Pasty is the latest product to gain that label, which means a pasty can only be called Cornish if its produced in Cornwall.

Iren Bochetta from the Environmental Consultancy ADAS, helps food producers through the protection process. I asked her whether protecting produce made in a relatively small geographical area could make it more vulnerable to dying out.

-The fact that an area is very specific does not make it really difficult for that product to be made. It has to be specific, because in fact that's what we are doing, we're actually protecting the land. We're not really ... it sounds bizarre, but we are not protecting the food we are actually protecting the land that it's made in. So that means if it gets... if somebody stops making it, that name of that product remains with that land. So if I wanted to leave my ADAS job, I can go and make cheese, I could go to Buxton, or I could go to Teviot Dale and start making... pick up and start making that cheese. I'd have to meet that specification and be independently inspected, but if I meet the specification and I am independently inspected I could get a PDO. They are there... We are always hoping that people will pick them up.

-Producers and manufacturers campaigned for years to get their prized food or drink recognised and protected in this way because they say it guarantees the authenticity and quality of the food. How far does it actually help survival?

-Very much so, well, for example Welsh lamb. They won a very-very big contract with the Italian schools, primary schools in Rome, which they still have, because they have a protected geographical indication, that allowed them to participate in the tender for that particular contract, and they won it.

-But I suppose you can't actually guarantee that people will be interested in making it or the economic conditions will be there to encourage people to make it?

-Well, we can't guarantee that, but it's inherent within itself that if you want to use the name you have to meet the specification that's been accepted in the official journal. You know when you look at Europe we've got over a 1,000 protected food names now. The European Commission are handling about 300 applications at a time. This is not going away. This is a very-very sure way of protecting authenticity, securing local jobs and allowing people to know where a product comes from. Having a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication allows the consumer with curiosity to know exactly how that food is handled, who is handling it, how it's being inspected, what they're safeguarding.

I think it is offering the consumer a lot of information that they're currently very interested in.

5. recording: Fluorescent Chicken Feed (03'02")

Campylobacter is the most common cause of food poisoning in the UK. The Food Standards Agency estimates its responsible for up to 300,000 cases of food poisoning and up to 80 deaths each year.

The major source of the bug is poorly cooked chicken and while we can minimise the risks at home, by cooking chicken thoroughly and practising good kitchen hygiene, the meat industry is trying to reduce the problem at source.

The latest development is a special fluorescent chicken feed.

Dr Michael Lee is the lead scientist on this project at Aberystwyth University. He explained how chicken meat becomes infected with the bacteria.

-Food born illness such as Campylobacter is associated with contamination of the carcass and this contamination is faecal contamination, which occurs naturally on the carcass of the animal once the animal has been defeathered, the guts are removed.

And there are gonna be small traces of faecal contamination, which are associated naturally with the carcass – you remember, these animals were a few hours ago roaming around.

In the abbatoire the carcass will be washed, and this will remove the majority and major residues but there'll be very small traces still associated with that carcass.

-So how would this chicken feed that you've invented help improve food safety then?

-What we've developed is a marker which when fed to the animals would actually cause their faeces to fluoresce when lit with under a certain wavelength of light.

-So is that a bit like you stick it under a blue UV light and it glows?

-Exactly, just similar to the technology that is used in nightclubs, when you have these glowsticks, you know, that, which will fluoresce under certain UV light.

So by adding these compounds to the feed of the animals are making their faeces fluoresce, and you can easily identify that contamination on the carcasses.

-Does this type of feed have the potential to actually harm the chicken though?

No, the marker is based on chlorophyll, which the animals would naturally consume if they are free range anyway from natural compounds in their diet.

-Is the stuff that makes grass green, isn't it?

-That's right, yes.

-Why not do more in the first place to prevent the gut contents getting onto the meat though?

-Everything is done in the abbatoire to ensure that cleanliness and we have excellent Hazard Awareness Critical Control Points, which is instigated by DEFRA and also by the Food Standards Agency. But there is always that potential when you are dealing with gut contents or faecal matter that's very small traces and we are talking about minute traces here that could be still associated with that carcass.

-This will obviously add some extra cost, so is the industry actually going to start using this fluorescent chicken feed for real?

-The Food Standards Agency is going to introduce new legislation for round 2015 to reduce Campylobacter within the broiler industry even further.

So this technology is hopefully will be rolled out eventually. The inherent extra cost for the development of the marker we hope and working with our industry partners we have to drive down those costs as the project develops.

Michael Lee from Aberystwyth University

6. recording: GM animals (3'06'')

Hello, I'm Sue Broom, and for this week's Discovery from the BBC World Service I'm visiting the Roslin Institute just outside Edinburgh in Scotland.

The institute is best known for its work with cloned animals, the most famous being Dolly the sheep. Researchers here are now working on the genetic modification of farm animals introducing new genes to make them resistant to epidemic diseases such as foot-and-mouth or bird flu.

-I think the scientists' role is to develop potential genetically modified animals for both industry and society to discuss and debate about which one they want.

-Genetically modified farm animals are still very rare and we are standing in front of a very small, select bunch now. These are obviously pigs and some of these are genetically modified.

-Indeed, the majority of animals in front of you here carry a transgene. The animals behind you have bright green noses.

-Opinions are hugely divided over the value of genetic modification in agriculture. GM crops such as soya are common in some countries, but banned in others. For GM animals the situation is even more controversial.

Genetic modification is not an easy science. Complex and expensive, it involves creating new genetic material and then adding this to an animal's existing genes.

Dr Helen Sang has successfully done this to produce bird-flu resistant GM chickens.

- It is quite hard to get genes into chickens because chickens grow in an egg. And by the time an egg is laid the chick embryo has already begun to develop so it's got 60,000 cells approximately, and we're trying to get a new gene into all those cells so what we do is we use what's called a gene transfer vector, which is derived from a virus, and we put our transgene into this gene transfer virus and then we inject that virus into the chicken embryo in a new laid egg.

-We've come into a small room at the back of that poultry unit. I'd been given a headset that makes me feel a bit like a soldier doing some kind of warfare at night. The lights have now gone off. Aha! My headset is allowing me to see that the chicken in front of me now is

glowing fluorescent green at the beak, round the eyes, and definitely the nails and the white feathers, just in bits, the whole thing doesn't glow green.

-The skin is generally all green.

It is an amazing sight, because it does look as though they were either seem painted with one of those fluorescent paints or they're holding a glowstick inside, something like that.

It's just the extremities and just the bits as you say nearer the skin that you can see.

-Yes.

-It's a very definite fluorescent green. The marker you have here is allowing that colour to show and because you've attached the gene at the moment that you are interested in disease resistant to that marker you know they're also carrying that gene.

-Yes, they are linked together.

7. recording: Milk Production (04'32")

Good morning!

If you are glugging milk into your cuppa or maybe pouring milk on your cereal at the moment, do you actually know how much you have paid for it? The economics of the dairy industry mean that last year more than 400 UK dairy farmers left the business. That's the equivalent of at least 1 a day. The cost of production is rising far faster than the price many farmers are paid so confidence is low and few can afford to invest.

Some though can see a future in milk. I'm near Stafford, and I'm about to go through a metal door to meet Andrew Portious who runs this farm, and get a bit closer to this noise, which is the sound of the milk that's been produced on the farm this morning being chilled.

-Good morning, Andrew! How much milk have your cows produced this morning roughly?

-2,600 litres.

-Where will this milk end up, in the bottle or in a chunk of cheese?

-It's for liquid, so it'll be in the bottle.

-So the milk is contained in a large cylindrical tank that's all sealed to the outside world.

-And it's being kept at what temperature?

-About 3 degrees. Incredibly important we get it down to 3 degrees or below as quickly as possible.

-So the tank then is much taller than me, it would be about 6 feet tall, it stretches 1..2..3..4.. 5 yards long. And how much are you actually getting for the milk that is in here?

-We're getting 26.5 pence a liter at the moment.

-How does that compare with your actual cost of production?

-The cost of production is around 27.2, which is quite lean, because we don't employ labour, so I'm basically the labour.

-How much difference to your turnover does one penny a liter make?

-It would make to us around about 10,000 pounds, because we nearly produce a million litres so a penny on that would give us 10,000 pounds.

-Why then, given that you are losing 10,000 pounds a year, are you A, staying in the business and B, judging by these very new farm buildings, investing in the future?

-Well, I'm quite about passionate about dairy farming, I really enjoy doing it, along with like many others that are doing it, we're probably doing for the love of it, more than having a business hat on.

-Shouldn't you be doing it as a business really?

-We should be, you're right.

We are working very hard you know with NFU and with other organisations that act on our behalf. And we're trying to get the message across to the dairies, the processors and ultimately the supermarkets.

8. recording: Dairy Farms Going out of Business (02'50")

In the last year more than four hundred UK dairy farmers left the business, the equivalent of at least one a day. Making a profit has been hard since the late nineties and many farmers say they are paid less than it costs to produce milk. Strategies for survival include getting bigger or going for a niche market like organic or local food. But with increasing costs for things like feed and recession hit consumers that, too is becoming tough. The former chair of the NFU's next generation dairy board, Roger Lewis says producing a premium product doesn't guarantee success.

„When there isn't a huge amount of being produced on a farm if you can find an end market that is going to return a better price it's great, but unfortunately a huge amount of .. diversification projects have sort of been done. It is incredibly difficult for these niche markets to compete with larger processors and obviously then retailers. It just isn't retaining enough money to it.

- So you are saying then the market means the people who've diversified into more lucrative niche markets are actually struggling.

Once it's been done, you can't saturate that market, and that's probably where I'm coming from. Those who've already diversified into those sorts of areas are probably doing fine, but there is only so much of it, like self-catering, when everybody does that, all of a sudden there aren't enough people for self catering. So all these sort of projects require quite a large amount of money to sort of carry out that.

- Does efficient though mean expansion and getting a bigger dairy herd?

Not at all. Efficiency, yes. As part of it is scale but it is efficiency of production and that basically is utilising the land area you've got the very best possible way to produce as much milk from it. It certainly doesn't mean large... large scale farming.

-Is it the case that there tends to be so much focus on the number of farmers who are leaving the industry who are struggling to make a profit, that actually the glowing role models, the people who are making a real go of it, are actually obscured by that?

That is possibly a fair comment. You know we constantly hear about the numbers leaving the industry, which is a fact, we cannot go away from that, whilst at the same time there are some terrific businesses out there now, who cashed opportunities of extra land or facilities and to grow their business. Whilst yes, there is no doubt about it that we should be receiving a far better milk price than what we are, compared to the rest of Europe, these people have still made a profitable business out of it.

9. recording: Upland Agriculture (04'47")

This week I'm in the hills near Dumfries in the Scottish Borders about to start a food tour along a beautiful and fascinating route. We start near where the river Nith bubbles out of the ground and weaves its way down through the land to the Solway Firth.

I'll be following the river downstream, meeting some farmers and food producers along the route. People, who care about this place and are determined to give it a future to sustain and give new life to local traditions of food production. I'm here to look at a way of producing food in many ways have been forgotten, dismissed or rejected as redundant and inefficient. This river story begins in the uplands. Nearly half of the UK's land is land like this –rugged, tough, and if you went by first impressions alone, unproductive.

The government recently published its Natural Environment white paper and one of the questions it poses is what value can we place on landscape like this?

Well, I hope my journey downstream will provide some answers.

I started my journey by a stream or more accurately in these parts a „burn” with Ben Weatherall. With his brother, he farms 5,000 acres of hills and lowlands that surround the river Nith and runs a meat company supplying restaurants and mail order customers.

-Ben, we are looking down across the burn, and those stocky black cattle. What are they?

-They are Galloway cattle, they are the indigenous beef breed of this part of Scotland. And they are ideally suited to grazing this heather upland moorland.

-But they are not the kind of animals that supermarkets like. I mean they are not big, obviously, and they don't have that big ear end.

-They don't have a big rear end, the carcass weighs only about 300 kilos whereas a supermarket is looking for something like 500-600 kilos. And they are not particularly fast growing. They are slow growing species and the beef that you get from them is that much more delicious because of the land they come from.

-Haven't we come to a moment where, you know, not only all the environmental issues are out there but grain which goes into those huge animals is now very expensive. So isn't it becoming more economically sensible to have animals like this?

-It should do. We bring them down to lower pasture to finish our beasts. And we do have to give them some grain but nowhere near the quantity of grain that you give a crossbred species.

- Up the hill the other way away from the burn there are the black-faced sheep. Is there a difficulty selling them?

- Not really. They are extremely popular. We've developed a market for Scottish black-faced lamb and the five-year-old black-faced mutton. And again, the species has been developed over centuries to graze these hills in a completely natural way.

-And could you make a living on this farm without the meat company?

-It would be very difficult. The added value that we get from selling through the meat business makes a big difference to the farm. But the farm is also supported via subsidies. Making a financial success as an upland farming business is extremely difficult.

-So these sheep, these blackface just roam.

-Yes, they are hefted sheep, so that means each gang of sheep stick to a certain part of the hill. And they'll go according to the time of year and the weather they'll move up and down the hillfaces and they'll graze the different things that are ripe for them at different times of year. So early in the spring just when the cotton grass is budding they'll eat that, then they'll move on to the molina just when it is very short and then they move on to other moorland grasses that come up, and then when the blueberries come out you find them eating blueberries in August time, and then young heather shoots in August, September, which finishes them.

-What effect does the eating this wide range of grasses and plants and herbs have on the meat?

-I believe if you did a blind tasting of our lamb of the hill against a grass-fed lamb from the lowlands I think you'd get that sweetness and richness of flavour that you get from the wild and natural pastures that it's eating up here.

10. recording: Bull Auctioneer (03'16")

-It'd be quite interesting at one of the UK's most important marketing livestock events to talk to one of the leading lights in the field, Mr. David Leggett, who is a well-known voice in the auctioneer circle.

And here's coming up David in action earlier selling, and you'll recognize his voice, I'm sure, if you've ever been around the livestock auctions and I'm then gonna speak to him and pick his brains.

(biddingending. at 8,000.)

OK, so I'm here now in the auction ring at Perth and I'm joined by David Leggett as the director of United Auctions, one of the UK's most well-known and respected auctioneers. Hello, David!

-Good morning!

Now... We heard you in action earlier and very impressive it was. The auctioneering business strikes me as a really interesting and exciting part of the industry.

Have you got any advice for young people who are looking to get into that area?

-It's a very interesting business, it's a bit like a commercial theatre in a way. But you know obviously, if you are interested in stock, it's very important, you've also got to be interested in people, because it's a people business.

And really, someone thinking about it in I mean obviously there's in Scotland there's an institute of auctioneers and they have an education programme so you'd have to go through that or in England they have a similar programme.

But now a number of members of staff have actually gone and done degrees, agricultural or commercial degrees, and then they come in after that.

But principally you know you've got to understand people, and obviously it is a business, so you've got to have an element of business knowledge as well.

-Of course, of course.

Now you are particularly affective, if I may say so, when you're at work. Now, what sort of techniques do you use to employ to sort of get the crowd going, get them excited, get them bidding against each other?

-Well the thing is it's about competition, isn't it, and the buyers, you know, come in to see the bull, and you know they've got about a minute to make up their mind, because the sale takes in fact sometimes less than a minute, so it's really important if you want a bull you've got to make up your mind at that point.

And basically you've got to give everyone who's selling, the same amount of chance and opportunity, and clearly some bulls have just made 1,500-some bulls made 15,000, so it's all very rapid, so basically the auctioneer is the judge of the right pace, it's a bit like conducting the orchestra, I suppose. And it's up to him to set the pace. But you can only set the pace if people are really interested in buying what you are selling.

And yesterday we'd a particularly exciting day, because we had huge interest, very high clearance rate, you know, 85-90% clearance rate, which is very high in pedigree cattle, and there was a lot of buzz about.

But there was also a lot of very good cattle, and what you find is that if there's a lot of good cattle and as people are looking for them it creates a certain buzz. It is quite infectious.

-Yes, it is very infectious.

-The reason why bull sales are successful is that people can see the bulls and compare them against their own age group of bulls, you know, as shown amongst their peer group, and you've got something you can compare them to.

And as you saw at the sale there's great variety. and people look for different things in bulls. Some people want, you know, very good ends, great big ends on them, someone long bulls, someone tall bulls and the auction ring sorts all that out.

-Yeah, OK.

11. recording: Students at Harper Adams Agricultural College

-Right, we are out on the sports field now, they're practising football by the side of us, hopefully they are not gonna hurt us at any point, but I'm joined by Simon Hailey and Kate Anderson.

-Hi guys!

-Hi here!

-How are you doing?

-Yeah, good thanks.

-Right.

-Good, good.

-And Simon, you are second year, and you are doing?

-Yes, studying agriculture

-OK, Kate, you are final year, doing?

-rural enterprise and land management

-How your courses going, enjoying them?

-Yeah, I've just come back up my first year last year.

-Went really well, really enjoyed it. I haven't come off from a farm, so most of the principles are quite new to me, but I found it quite easy to pick up and really enjoyed it.

-Excellent.

-Is looking to it.

-And Kate, good to be back after summer holiday?

-Just come from a placement from Scotland for a year, it's quite weird being back in England again, straight into the thick of things, with lectures, we've got quite busy weeks, dissertations, things like that, so...

-So really stepped up the kind of workload...

-OK, so we've been talking about placements, Kate, you've mentioned, you've just come back from a placement.

-Whereabouts was that?

-I was working at the Clears Estate in Scotland, in Langham, which is just over the border, managing 77,000 acres and the day-to-day running of the estate which goes with it, that much really.

-Did you learn much, was it challenging?

-We were thrown in straight at the deep end, the students get responsibilities for letting all the properties, so I was straight into that. My responsibility to get the students the clearance, it was fantastic.

-Ok, that's great. It has given you idea of what you might wanna do afterwards.

-I'd definitely like to get into estate management at some point, I think I'll probably graduate and do some sort of an office based job to see what it's like so that I've got a picture of both sides before I make a decision.

-OK, OK.

-And Simon, what about placements for you?

-Well I did two a for couple of years ago, before I started my course at Harper. And the first year I went out to Australia for 11 months, worked on cattle stations and cattle studs and sheep properties, and then I came back, and worked on a dairy farm close to where I live.

-Right, so plenty of practical experience already.

-Yeah, there is the possibility that I could be exempt from placement, but I'd still look to the placement year. If I was exempt it would mean I could do my own thing and go overseas much cheaper trying to go to Canada, maybe work in a dairy show herd.

-Oh, excellent, you could really build up that international experience

-Yeah, definitely.

-Fantastic. OK.

-And seeing that we are standing next to the sports field here, I understand you are quite sporty people.

-Definitely

-What are your respective interests then?

-Well, my first passion is football.

-Right, good man, good man. ..

-I joined football team last season. But a polo club was set up in January, so this is its first full season, so I've actually taken over the captaincy of that. And we've had 24 people sign up, which is really good, we only had 4 when we set it up.

-That's not even enough for a team, isn't it.

-That's about 400-500 % improvement.

-OK.

-You are a football idol, aren't you?

-Well, apparently

-I've suggested the idea of doing a few ladies' football matches. And I cornered a guy who owns the local pub and runs the football club has offered to sponsor the football team for a year, so basically everyone who joins, gets a free kit and free insurance.

-And free beer?

-Possibly.

-So we've signed up 22 new players on Monday, and that's just from the freshers, so and there's another two years we've got to target as well. So, it might be quite good, it might kick off quite well this year, I think.

Megoldások

1. exam: Plastic Bags – Lamb

Text 1: Plastic Bags: 1T 2F 3F 4F 5T 6F 7T

Text 2: Lamb

1. (has) doubled, 2. supply / demand / fewer sheep / growing export market / the French 3. 80% 4. National Sheep (Association) 5. (extremely) attractively 6. excellent, 7-8 (Any 2 for 7 and 8) white meat / chicken / pork, 9. unique, 10. challenge 11. £18 / 18 pounds, 12. Muslim (sector / community), 13. (it) moves forward

2. recording: Apricot

1. Any 2 for 1-2: rhubarb, asparagus, gooseberries, loganberries, black currants, plums, blackberries, 3. (be) pulled out, 4. 8 / (or) 9 years, 5. not ripened, 6. gets into the cherries, 7. locally, 8. (can) fill a gap / interesting, 9. gumming / little circular holes / shothole / branch (completely) dead, 10. figs, 11. climate / one crop a year, 12. very unlikely

3. recording: Cereals

1. wet, 2. 4 /four, 3. improving, 4. combine, 5. long hours, 6. drilling next year's crop

4. recording: Protected foods: 1T, 2F, 3F, 4T, 5T, 6F, 7F, 8T,

5. recording: Fluorescent Chicken Feed

1. 300,000, 2. poorly cooked meat, 3. faeces / faecal contamination, 4. washing, 5. (fluorescent) marker, 6. glowstick in nightclubs, 7. chlorophyll, 8. small / minute, 9. increase / add to, 10. industry / partners

6. recording: GM animals: 1F, 2F, 3T, 4F, 5T, 6T, 7F, 8F, 9T.

7. recording: Milk Production

1. (it is getting) low, 2. few can afford it, 3. chilling the milk, 4. 2,600 litres, 5. (for) liquid / (for) bottling, 6. (it's) / (it is) cylindrical, 7. (it's) / (it is) sealed (to the outside world), 8. 3 degrees / 3C°, 9. 6 feet tall and 5 yards long / 6 feet x 5 yards / 6 feet by 5 yards, 10. 26.5 p / 26.5 pence, 11. 10,000 pounds, 12. (he is) (quite) passionate about it / (he) (really) enjoys doing it, / (he is) doing it for the love of it / loves it

8. recording: Dairy Farms Going out of Business: 1F, 2T, 3F, 4T, 5T, 6F, 7T, 8F

9. recording: Upland Agriculture

1. traditional, 2. nearly half of UK, 3. 5,000 acres, 4. meat company, 5. small / indigenous to Scotland, 6. slow growing / delicious meat, 7. pasture, 8. grain, 9. popular, 10. grazing, 11. subsidies, 12. cotton grass/ heather/ blueberry, 13. sweet/rich

10. recording: Bull Auctioneer

1. 8, 000 pounds, 2. stock, 3. people, 4. Education programme (or agricultural or business degree), 5. competition, 6. to give everyone a chance, / to give everyone the same chance, 7. 1,500-15,000, 8: set the pace, 9. huge interest / high clearance rate, 10. good cattle, 11. compare bulls to their age group, 12. big ends, 13. long bulls, 14. tall bulls

11. recording: Students at Harper Adams Agricultural College:

1S, 2K, 3B, 4K, 5K, 6K, 7S, 8S, 9S, 10S, 11B, 12S