

## Útmutató a hallás utáni értés feladathoz és a felkészüléshez

A hallás utáni értés készségét a Zöld út szaknyelvi vizsgán külön vizsgarészben, két feladattal mérjük. Mivel a Zöld Út nyelvvizsga 2017 szeptemberétől egynyelvű vizsga, a hangfelvételen levő tájékoztatás angol nyelven hangzik el, és az utasítások a feladatlapon is angolul szerepelnek.

Ebben a részvizsgában két különböző témájú hangfelvételt hallanak a vizsgázók, mindkettőt kétszer. Felsőfokon a szöveg természetes tempójú vagy gyors, és enyhén akcentusos is lehet a brit, amerikai, kanadai vagy ausztrál beszéden belül. Az első szöveg környezetvédelmi témájú, a második pedig az adott szaknyelvnek megfelelő témából származik. A szövegek meghallgatása előtt elolvashatják a feladatlapon, valamint a meghallgatások közben és után idő áll a vizsgázók rendelkezésére, hogy kiegészítsék vagy pontosítsák feladatmegoldásukat. Mindkét szöveghez egy-egy feladat társul, amelyek különböző típusúak lehetnek. Az első szöveghez igaz-hamis feladat vagy feleletválasztós feladat tartozik, a második szöveghez jegyzetelési feladat vagy kérdésekre kell rövid választ adni, stb. A két feladatra összesen 20 pont szerezhető.

Mivel a magyarországi nyelvvizsgákon minden készségből el kell érni a 40%-ot (azon kívül, hogy az összpontszámnál 60%-ot kell elérni a sikeres vizsgához), ezért a hallás utáni értés vizsgarészen minimum nyolc pontot kell elérni ahhoz, hogy a 40% minimum feltétele teljesüljön.

A következő gyűjteményben a vizsgákon már elhangzott szövegeket és feladatokat bocsájtunk közre gyakorláshoz. Az első tracken egy teljes vizsga anyagát rögzítettük, a két szöveg kétszeri meghallgatása a szünetekkel együtt szerepel, úgy, ahogyan az a vizsgán is elhangzik. A továbbiakban egyesével találhatóak meg a hangzó szövegek, először a környezetvédelmi témájúak, majd a saját szaknyelvnek megfelelő szövegek. A CD-n az összes hallás feladat egy word fájlban található, mindegyikben előbb maga a feladat, majd a megoldás (hogy az önállóan felkészülők tudják magukat ellenőrizni), végül a szöveg leírt verziója következik.

A felkészülés ajánlott módja a következő. Először olvassuk el a feladatlapon, ezzel is ráhangolódva a szöveg témájára. Gondoljunk bele, miféle információ várható ebben a témakörből, mit tudunk az adott témáról. Ezután hallgassuk meg először a szöveget, már közben is jegyzetelve, válaszolva, ahol csak lehet, hogy ne az emlékezetünkre kelljen hagyatkozni. Majd egészítsük ki még azokkal a válaszokkal, amiket esetleg közben nem sikerült leírni. Aztán hallgassuk meg még egyszer a szöveget, beírva azokat, amiket nem sikerült az előző meghallgatásnál. Ellenőrizzük a megoldást a megoldókulcsból. Ezután ajánlatos a teljes szöveget megnézni, ellenőrizni, hogy mely részeket nem értettünk meg. Javasolt ezután még egyszer meghallgatni a szöveget, miközben az írott verziót nézzük, majd ha még szükségünk van további gyakorlásra, újra hallgassuk meg a szöveget, ezúttal nem nézve a leírt verziót. Ezt a két utolsó lépést addig ismételgethetjük, amíg a leírt szöveg nélkül is képesek vagyunk kihallani a szövegből a legfontosabb információkat.

Tovább is dolgozhatunk ezekkel a környezetvédelmi és szakmai szövegekkel: kiszótározhatjuk, lefordíthatjuk őket, illetve összefoglalhatjuk a tartalmukat szóban vagy írásban, ezúton is aktivizálva a passzív környezetvédelmi és saját szakterülethez tartozó szókinccset. Ha párban vagy kis csoportban dolgozunk, meg is vitathatjuk az adott témát, elmondva róla véleményünket, érveket, ellenérveket keresve, vagy megvitatta az adott jelenség előnyeit, hátrányait, vagy valószínűségét.

Sikeres felkészülést kívánunk a Zöld Út Nyelvvizsgaközpont munkatársai!

# Listening comprehension C1 level

## Economics and Management

### Track 1: Sample exam

#### Task 1

Listen to the interview. 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 whole village will move 9 miles into the hills. (Example)	<i>I</i>
1. So far Newtok is the only village that got official funding to support its moving.	
2. All the three most threatened Alaskan villages are on river bank.	
3. For 20 years 40 meters of the riverbank has been eroded near Newtok.	
4. The mayor of Newtok, Stanley Tom took the reporter to the eroded river bank.	
5. Due to lack of accommodation in Newtok, the reporter is put up in the school.	
6. The reporter has eaten seal meat together with local people.	
7. The culture of sharing everything hasn't changed even by today.	
8. Some sort of luxury has already appeared in Newtok.	

**Task 1 : Answer key (Alaska): 1 T 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 T 6 F 7 T 8 F**

**Text 1 –**

- Now we go back to Alaska from where I live. Stephen Chittenden has been reporting for the last week or so. He is in the town of Newtok in the Yukon delta in the remote west of the country and he has been meeting a group of villagers who decided to up sticks and move the entire community into the hills 9 miles away. The problem is the permafrost under Newtok is melting due to global warming causing river bank erosion threatening to wash the village away. More than 100 Alaskan villages are at risk from erosion but Newtok is the first to receive official funding to help it move. Stephen Chittenden reporting from Newtok, Alaska.

- Well, the US Army conducted a survey on behalf of Congress of all the villages in the West of Alaska and they found that 181 were threatened by erosion, either on rivers due to melting permafrost or out at sea on the coast. There are 3 main villages that are a priority, Newtok where we are here, Shismaref and Kivalina, which are both up on the coast. And the situation here: there is a river which about 20 years ago was a mile from where I am. It's called the Ninglik river, tidal river, but because of global warming the permafrost, the frozen ground under the village has melted and so this village has eroded away the banks 40 meters a year or so. It's cutting its way steadily towards the village. They tried all sorts of way of stopping it, they simply can't so they decided they're going to have to move.

- So how quickly is the river eating into the village, Stephen?

- Well, like I said it's about 40 meters a year. I went down to the bank with the mayor, the administrative tribal leader, a man called Stanley Tom and he showed where the bank had simply melted away.

- Stephen, we've got a sense in the last couple of days of just how remote some of these areas are that you are visiting and I understand in this instance you are actually staying in a place where there is nowhere to stay.

- Yes. It will take you 4 planes to get here. The last, a little put-put four-seat that lands on the gravel air strip. Newtok, a native village, it's a dry village, there's no drinking and also like you say there is nowhere to stay. So we are on the floor of the school. We even had to bring our own food which we are cooking up in a microwave every day so here is extremely remote. I could eat the local food but it's seals and we had some whale in barrel last week and that was enough to put me off really. I think it would take a little longer before I could eat seal. So that's why we had to bring our own pot noodles instead.

- But they sound like extremely hospitable people all the same.

- Extremely hospitable. The whole nature of people out here is that they share. That's the sort of subsistence way of life so if someone does catch a seal, everyone gets to eat it. And everything is shared. It's you know... people... It's tough out here, definitely, with the ice and this subsistence way of living and there is real poverty and there isn't a great deal of luxury here. There are sort of small shacked houses and like I said half of them are sinking because the permafrost is melting. They hope they can establish a new community on the hill over the river but life out here is certainly pretty tough. ( Time: 3'05", Source: BBC Today)

## Task 2 (Gas supplies)

Listen to the text and provide short answers to the questions in no more than 4 words. Write your answers in the table below, according to the example (0).

	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
0.	<i>What do people speak a lot of in this country? (Example)</i>	<i>.....Potential energy shortages.....</i>
1.	What problem is connected to energy in discussions?	.....
2.	What result is 225 billion pounds at BP?	.....
3.	What is the topic of Heyward's speech?	.....
4.	In the non-OPEC world, what does \$60 price allow?	.....
5.	In the OPEC-world, what does the oil price have to balance?	.....
6.	Concerning the demand side, what didn't change until an oil price of \$100?	.....
7.	What has China become in the global economy?	.....
8.	What does resource conflict become in the economy?	.....
9.	What does the breakthrough of oil price over \$100 inhibit? (Give 1 example!)	.....
10.	How is India characterised in comparison with Western countries?	.....
11.	What new things did BP invest 4 billion dollars in?	.....
12.	(Give 2 examples!)	.....

**Task 1 : Answer key (Gas supplies) :** 1.Greenhouse gas emissions, 2.global turnover, 3. energy security, 4, return on capital, 5. domestic budgets, 6. consumer behaviour, 7. much bigger/ more chunky part, 8. serious constraint, 9. global growth / economic development, 10. less energy efficient, 11. (In any order) renewable energy / wind energy / bio-fuels / solar, 12. (See 11)

## **Text 2 – GasSupplies**

- We talk endlessly about energy, the price of petrol or the price of gas. We heard about that earlier in the programme. We hear of potential energy shortages in this country. A warning on that came from the regulator yesterday, and of course energy is at the heart of our discussions on the problem of greenhouse gas emissions. We all have our views on all these issues but the organizations that actually have to dig carbon out of the earth are the energy companies. Their views are particularly important. Now of all the energy companies in Europe it's BP, which is the biggest. 92,000 employees, a global turnover of 225 billion pounds. The Chief Executive is Tony Hayward, a useful 52 year old. He doesn't usually give broadcast interviews but he is making a speech on energy security today and agreed to speak to us yesterday. What sort of price do you think global oil will reach?

- If you look at the supply side then in the non-OPEC world, the area of difficult oil, so the deep water of Angola, the deep water of Brazil, the gulf of Mexico. We need an oil price of 60 dollars or more to allow us to make a return on our capital. In the OPEC-world, it turns out the oil is a lot easier to get out so it's less expensive but they have got the challenge of balancing the domestic budgets. And they also need prices of 60-70 dollars a barrel. On the demand side, I think it's an interesting sort of phenomena, we saw no change in consumer behaviour in the run up in oil price until the oil price ran over 100 dollars a barrel. Then everyone stopped doing things you know. Americans stopped driving, the world changed. So you can sort of argue, on the supply side it's 60, and on the demand side it's 90.

- Is the world going to turn out like that? Why? Why not turn out like that? That is as China becomes a much bigger and more chunky part of the global economy, resource conflicts are, I am not talking about physical conflict, resource conflict, the battle for resources becomes a very significant constraint.

- There is a sort of self-regulating valve in this. You know as oil prices break through 100 dollars a barrel, it does become an inhibitor on global growth and economic development, there is no doubt about it. And that will be particularly true in the case of India and China, which are much less energy efficient than the economies of the west ..... today because of where they are in their economic development.

- How conflicted are you in your head about being a manager of a huge oil company but also recognizing that the world seriously needs to address the carbon problem?

- We have adopted an approach of trying to create a diversified energy portfolio. So we are investing, we invested 4 billion dollars into new forms of renewable energy, in wind, in bio-fuels, in solar and we continue to invest around a billion dollars a year.

- Tony, Hayward, Chief Executive of BP, thank you very much. (Time: 3'02", Source: BBC4, Today 040210)

## Practice tasks (Track 2-7): Environment protection

### Task 3: (Organic labelling)

Listen to the text. Use what you heard 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 test will be disqualified.*

STATEMENTS	TRUE or FALSE
0. <i>Organic food is getting more and more popular.</i>	<i>T</i>
1. The EU produces 1/3 of its organic produce demand.	
2. Lady Parker bought organic products from outside the EU.	
3. She is sure organic products sold in GB meet EU standards.	
4. She approves of the present system of organic labelling.	
5. Single Estate coffee is produced exclusively in Mexico.	
6. She prefers organic food produced in Britain.	
7. She thinks the Soil Association logo is reliable.	

### Answer key Task 3: (Organic labelling)

1. T, 2. T, 3.F, 4.F, 5. F, 6.T, 7.F

### 3. text:

#### Organic labelling

when you buy something which is labelled as organic you expect it to meet certain criteria. the organic market is one of the fastest growing areas of food production and because demand is so high two thirds of organic produce come from outside the eu. so what exactly does an organic label mean? you and yours listener lady parker was so confused that she contacted us for some illumination. and rebecca carr met her after the weekly shopping trip.

- this is what i put in my basket from yesterday's shopping. bananas, dominican republic, celeries from mexico, bangos from israel, grape fruits from south africa, kiwis from chile, so a great variety, and they've all got exactly the same soil association logo. but what really got me then checking up the various advertisements and things is that the soil association says that all organic crops are regulated by eu law and uk standards and eu standards. but i fail to see how they can apply the same label to products that are not manifestly from either the uk or the eu. and they certainly didn't give me a satisfactory answer. they said they had it all regularly inspected but unless they are spending an enormous amount of money sending particular inspectors abroad i can't see how they possibly can regulate it. it's just a general sort of confusion. i went back to tesco for example and ... and i'm not particularly knocking tesco because i'm sure waiters and other sort of organic people have the same thing. but i checked on their products are tesco products under this sort of great label of organic. and we've got cornflakes produced in argentina, and then organic oats produced to uk 4 standard. crunchy cereal had uk 5, why? sometimes it says soil association organic standard, organic certification uk five, another one says soil association , just soil association organic standard, and then tesco actually tesco label grown to soil association or uk registered organic foods standards. waitres label reads uk five soil association. level four i only spotted yesterday i haven't seen it before. coffee... it's not the coffee i normally use because i'm afraid i really like my so called ... expresso. this is a single estate coffee. it says organically grown, limited edition, it's got the soil association logo printed on the front. and then it actually says due to the limited availability of this fine coffee, the source and precise nature may change from time to time. i just would like seriously to know what standards are applied to what, where?
- what do you think of the logo now when you go shopping?
- i'm very weary of it. quite honestly i will now buy local uk produced organic. i will go for the usual ones which i used to buy because i believe organic carrots taste better and i like potatoes better. but i will be extremely sceptical and certainly won't buy products from all around the world that carry the soil association logo.

Source: Radio BBC 4; You and yours

#### Task 4 (Soil Association)

Listen to the text. Use what you heard 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 test will be disqualified.*

<b>STATEMENTS</b> <i>The Soil Association .....</i>	<b>TRUE or FALSE</b>
0. ... employs Mr Brennen as agricultural development director.	<b>T</b>
1. ... is one of 5 British organisations which can label goods as organic.	
2. ... set higher standards than the Legal Minimum Standards.	
3. ... got its standards applied in the EU.	
4. ... founded the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movement.	
5. ... takes part in certification processes worldwide.	
6. ... hasn't got the right to send inspectors to other countries.	
7. ... didn't change its standards because of genetically modified foods.	

#### **Answer key Task 4 (Soil Association)**

1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. F, 5. T, 6. F, 7. F

#### **4. text :**

Interviewer: when you buy something which is labelled as organic you expect it to meet certain criteria. simon brennen, agricultural development director of the soil association and diane mc, independent food consultant. well, let's bring in simon brennen there. what does your label organic mean and how does it compare to the five other organisations that do the same thing in this country?

SB: hello. well, we comply to the legal minimum standards just like the other five organisations. but we also check to make sure that our own standards which we are allowed to set above those legal minimums and to ensure that these environmental unethical considerations are really taken account of ...

I: well hang on. just to clarify. you are saying that the soil association organic label has the same criteria as any other organic label in this country. there is nothing to choose between them.

SB: no. what i'm saying is that we cannot fall below the legal minimum standards. but we set our own standards in some ways higher than those legal minimum.

i: right. and that is a uk standard as opposed to the european.

SB: the legal minimum standards that apply in the uk are applied right away through the eu and every member state has to ensure that their standards are applied in the same way.

I: but the difficulty for people is that obviously we have the soil association standards. but if you are having grapes from south africa or kiwi from fruit from chile, how can you be certain that they are grown to the standards that you are promising.

SB: we have got three ways that we ensure that equivalent standards are used for anything that goes out with our symbol. the first is that we're internationally accredited by the federation... the international federation of organic agriculture movements. and therefore we can recognise any other international certifier that is similarly accredited. the second is that we actually quite often get called in to set up and help establish certification operations worldwide. and there is a whole range of them right across the world. so that we can be sure that their procedures and standards are equivalent to our own. and the third way. if we haven't been involved with establishing the certifier that's in a third country, is that we will audit all of their standards and procedures. and if we actually have got a problem with anything thrown up by our audit, we will end up sending an inspector.

I: you are endorsing a product which people have to have confidence in that you have done your homework properly.

SB: absolutely. and.. and that's why this audit is extensive and that's why we have to constantly review it to make sure that our standards change for example with genetically modified foods, that those standards come up to scratch to our own requirements. I: thank you to simon brennen from the soil association. Source: Radio BBC 4; You and yours

**Task 5 (biodiversity- spider population)**

Listen to the text. Use what you heard 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 test will be disqualified.*

<b>STATEMENTS</b>	<b>TRUE or FALSE</b>
<i>0. Certain flowers and insects are key indicators of biodiversity.</i>	<i>T</i>
1. Taking spiders as indicators of biodiversity can lead to different result.	
2. Only a few species of spiders can live in a habitat because of competition.	
3. Spiders are specialists at what they consume.	
4. Spiders eat 50-100 kilos of food / hectare a day.	
5. The size of spider population depends on the use of pesticides.	
6. The expert is promoting spiders as an alternative to chemicals.	

## Answer key Task 5 (biodiversity- spider population)

1. T, 2. F, 3. F, 4. T, 5. F, 6. F

**5. text:** - Arable flowers like farm and birds and certain insects, ladybirds for example have become key indicators of the richness of our biodiversity. But are they the right indicators? GF from the Scottish Agricultural Collages says if we took spiders as benchmarks of eco opulence we might develop a different picture about the destructiveness of intensive arable farming. So why are there so many different types of spider all living together?

- It would appear that lots of different species can occupy the same habitats and get away with it. The idea of competition doesn't seem to apply. Lots of species can be in the same place at the same time doing the same sort of job. We're talking about hundred and twenty species in farmland in P and what they're doing there is consuming any prey that come along. They'll take anything that's sort of available to them, they're not that specialist in what they feed on.

- So what part spiders actually play, what beneficial role are they playing?

- Well, according to a handout, you don't have to believe handout, but it seems to be true, you can calculate how many insects a spider will eat a day. And you can on that bases work out they'll consume something like fifty to a hundred kilograms of aphid meat per hectare per day. You want to believe that one?

- That's an astonishing statistic.

- Yes, it's amazing what you can do ... calculate, isn't it?

- It's all true, I presume, aren't they?

- Well, if you multiple so it has to be. If you go out early in the morning, you look at the number of these hammock type spiders' webs that you can see, they cover actually the whole of the ground, so any insect that's flying there, is flying into a big trap. And if you take into account the fact that not only you have those ... spiders spinning around that type of webs in the plants' structures you also have got all these walk spiders on the ground, waiting for anything that lands there, then you can imagine what's going on. There's a huge amount of insect life is taking up by spiders everyday.

- So, are we saying, promote spiders, reduce pesticide?

- Up to the point yes, fortunately in some ways most pesticides are not particularly good at controlling spiders anyway. So I think if we're talking about promoting habitat structure that's the most important thing. The most number of species that you'll get in farmland is where you've got a diverse plant structure, so it's , that's the important one, not the pesticide story.

- So are you promoting spiders even in albeit a tiny way, alternative to the use of chemicals?

- No, it just tries to make people aware of what's actually on the farm already without the need to promote anything at all. It's there and the farmers are looking after it quite well.  
Source: Farming Today, Radio BBC 4

### Task 6 (Organisation Plant Life)

Listen to the text. Use what you heard 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 test will be disqualified.*

<b>STATEMENTS</b>	<b>TRUE or FALSE</b>
<i>0. The RSPB have made the issue of plant species well-known.</i>	<i>T</i>
1. Conservationists don't have data on areas richest in plants.	
2. Herbicide poisoning caused the decline of arable birds.	
3. The RSPB has more experience in plant conservation than Plant Life.	
4. European countries are ahead of the UK in plant conservation.	
5. The ecology of European and British plant species is well discovered.	
6. The Ministry of Agriculture has just reformed its policy of arable plants.	

## Answer key Task 6 (Organisation Plant Life)

1. F, 2. F, 3. T, 4. T, 5. F, 6. F

### 6. text

- The RSPB amongst others have really heightened the awareness of the plight of these species and one of the problems that Plant Life unlike English Nature had with trying to assess what the problems are for the plants has been the lack of data, a lack of information about where the best places are and it's only recently that the BSBI that's the Botanical Society for British Isles have actually cleaned and collated existing data for the rarest of our plants and now what we have is a range of hot spots where the best areas are for arable plants in England, Wales and Scotland. And that will help us target conservation measures.
- Are you expecting to see a decline or be able to measure a decline similar to the decline we've seen in arable and also grassland birds?
- I'm sure that the decline is very strongly linked so if you'd just look at the key threats facing the biodiversity action plan plant as such as the cornflowers. One of the key problems relates to the widespread use of fertilisers and herbicides. And the change in agricultural practises led to the distraction of hedge banks and other field hedge habitats are causing all sorts of problems. And we as Plant Life are responsible for coordinating the delivery of the species action plans ..... And yes, we're a little bit behind RSPB but we need to learn the lessons that they've learned and that's why we've invited them to come along and we also encourage Europeans who have really very good our plant conservation experiences and the key thing is for us to be able to identify where is the new money going to come from to actually help to implement some of these plans. Can we share the understanding about the ecologies of these species because some of these are still very little known and finally we've got to pull together a range of ideas to be able to then encourage the likes of the Ministry of Agriculture to actually reform their current policies to make sure that arable plants get a better deal in agriculture.
- XY thanks

Source: Farming Today, Radio BBC4

**Task 7 (Short news: ozone layer/forests)**

Listen to the text. Use what you heard 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 test will be disqualified.*

<b>STATEMENTS</b>		<b>TRUE or FALSE</b>
<i>News item 1 : Ozone layer</i>		
0.	<i>The ozone hole is healing.</i>	<i>I</i>
1.	The United Nations Organisation confirmed the positive findings.	
2.	The ozone hole over Antarctica was discovered a decade ago.	
3.	Due to the Montreal protocol the use of CFCs was banned.	
4.	The Kyoto protocol was more successful than the Montreal one.	
<i>News item 2 : Forests</i>		
5.	Half of the forests are protected worldwide.	
6.	Forests are endangered due to industrial and agricultural use.	
7.	Economic Assessment should include goods and services provided by forests.	
8.	Government ownership of forests should slow down losses.	

## Task 7 (Short news: ozone/forests)

1.T, 2.F, 3.T, 4. F, 5.F, 6.T, 7.T, 8.F

### 7. text –

This is Scientific American 60 seconds earth. I am David Biello. Your minute begins now.

The fragile layer of gas that protects all living things on Earth from the Sun's harsh ultraviolet light is on the mend. In other words, the ozone hole is healing. That's according to the latest assessment by the World Meteorological Organisation and the United Nation's environment program. The ozone hole had been growing for decades over Antarctica. The world recognised the problem and took action more than a quarter century ago. The 1987 Montreal Protocol phased out the use of chloro-flouro-carbons or CFCs responsible. With the ozone-damaging compounds gone the ozone layer's had a chance to recover and the hole is no longer growing. In fact, the agreement to address the ozone hole has actually cut five times as much greenhouse gas emissions as has the Kyoto protocol to address global warming. The protocol also illustrates that actions may require decades to yield results, which drives home the need to address our climate crisis now.

Just 25 countries hold almost all of the world's undisturbed forests. And half of this forest is in Australia, Canada, New-Zealand, Russia and the US. And only 22 % of the forest land worldwide is protected. Those figures are from a new analysis of the journal Conservation Letters. So what could be done to save 13 million + square kilometers of untouched forests? After all, they're home to more than half of the world's plants and animals, and provide necessities like clean air and clean water for us, humans. But they are under serious threats whether from logging, mining and farming. Such land use changes *while* only 3 % of the forests that existed in the past still remains in the temperate parts of the globe. One suggestion for preservation is to make forests a part of international environmental negotiations. Like the United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change has tried to do. The goods and services forests provide should be incorporated into economic assessments as well, not just the value of their board feet of lumber, and the world's governments should avoid further forest losses to slow down climate change and the current rate of extinction. And here's another thought: forests that are owned by communities that actually live in them tend not to be cut down. So local ownership can help forests survive.

Your minute is up. From Scientific American 60 seconds Earth, I am David Biello.

Source: Scientific American, 60 Second's Earth podcast

Time: 2'37"

### Task 8 (Radioactive Waste Council)

Listen to the text. Use what you heard 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 test will be disqualified.*

STATEMENTS	TRUE or FALSE
0. <i>The first part of the consultation about the repository finished in Cumbria. (Example)</i>	F
1. The majority of the UK's higher level radioactive waste is buried in Sellafield.	
2. Several British regions volunteered as possible sites for the nuclear repository.	
3. The West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership was established by 3 councils near Sellafield.	
4. The Partnership carries out underground soil research in Cumbria.	

### According to Tim Knowles

5. The nuclear project run by NIREX many years ago wasn't very successful.	
6. Scandinavian experiences are relied on in consulting the communities.	
7. Traditionally communities are genuinely involved in government-level decision-making in GB.	

## Task 8 (Radioactive Waste Council) Answer key

1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 T, 6 T, 7 F

### Text 8

- C Graham reports now from the far west of Cumbria where the first stage of the consultation process has just drawn to a close.
- It's a glorious sunny day and the Irish sea is washing around my toes. Just in land from here is a sprawling collection of chimneys, towers and buildings that make up the Sellafield nuclear complex. Around 70% of the UK's higher level radioactive waste is already stored here above ground, which is perhaps why the two borough councils local to this site, Allerdale and Copeland, along with Cumbria county council were the only local authorities to put their hands up and volunteer to even just talk to the government about the possibility of hosting a deep repository for higher activity nuclear waste. These three councils set up the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership to research the facts about a possible underground store and to carry out a public consultation to see if communities here would be happy with it. So I am off up the coast to meet Tim Knowles a cabinet member of Cumbria County Council and chairman of the partnership.
- This is Whitehaven *harbour on a sunny day, beautiful, you can see all the leisurecraft, all the yachts, we are in the middle of one of the most beautiful Georgian towns in the country on the edge of the Lake District*. We are the energy coast and we are very proud of that, but we are not going to develop this at any cost. A couple of decades ago the government tried to find a solution to this problem, created an organization called NIREX, which came to this area and effectively said it is government policy that we should develop a facility like this in your area and we are going to do it. Public response was very negative to that and the project was thrown out at the cost of hundreds of millions of pounds.
- So the voluntarist approach that we see today is at a response to that failure.
- Absolutely. The government had to go away, back to the drawing board and they looked at where this sort of thing had been done successfully and the best example was in Scandinavia where of course things like voluntarism and consulting communities genuinely does happen. All we have been trying to do so far is to tell people what the implications are and let them decide for themselves.
- Is a voluntarist approach the best approach to come up with a solution to a problem of real national, so to say, international importance?
- Well, the tradition in this country is to decide, announce, defend. You get a decision by government, they go through the charade of a consultation and provide it the political stakes aren't too high, they plough on and they do whatever they want to do anyway. This much more sophisticated approach, which the Scandinavians use, is the right way. It's genuine consultation. Now whether or not the government can handle that is another matter.

## Listening comprehension C1: Economics and Management (Track 8-13)

### Task 9: (EBay)

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

#### Notes on eBay being fined

eBay has paid the ...*biggest fine* ... so far (0. Example)

Luxury goods giant companies → in ..... with eBay for years (1)

The sum eBay has to pay in damages: ..... (2)

Two strands of the case:

First: ..... of fake goods (3)

But also: LVMH firms want to sell through ..... only (4)

#### eBay appealing against the court's decision

Quite a few ..... pending at the moment (5)

eBay believes: Luxury giants - want to control ..... (6)

- are being ..... (7)

Their responsibility → ..... and allowing people to trade (8)

eBay - set up lots of ..... (9)

- uses programmes to spot ..... (10)

#### LVMH's reaction to the court's decision

It's a ..... decision (11)

Tiffany and Co has ..... eBay (12)

#### The amount of fake and real merchandise

Counterfeiting → 9% of international sales, ..... and ..... included (13)

French luxury goods → part of ..... (14)

## Task 9 (EBay) Answer key

1. Legal battle, 2. 39.6 million Euros, 3. the idea, 4. specialist dealers, 5. court cases, 6. their own outlets, 7. (very) unfair, 8. stepping back, 9. anti-counterfeiting measures, 10, suspicious sales, 11. landmark, 12. (also) sued, 13. internet ... shop sales, 14. French heritage

### Text 9 -

- It's not the first time that eBay has been taken to court for turning a blind eye to vendors' selling fake goods on its site but it's the biggest fine so far. Our Paris correspondent Angelie Chrisafis tells us more about the case.

- Basically luxury goods giants in France and across the world have been in legal battle with eBay for many years now. This is the latest episode. LVMH, which is a luxury goods giant in France, which includes Louis Vuitton and Christian Dior, has taken eBay to court and won 39.6 million Euros in damages because they said that eBay didn't do enough to stop people selling fake things including Louis Vuitton bags and Christian Dior lipsticks online. Now, the court case has two strands to it. First of all, the idea of fake goods and counterfeiting but also within the LVMH group there are certain cosmetic firms and perfume labels, such as Christian Dior and Kenso, which the group said, hang on a minute, whether they are fake or not fake you can't sell these on eBay because we have specialist dealers only that are allowed to sell them.

- And eBay has appealed against the court's decision. How likely is it that it will end up having to pay the fine?

- Well, that's ought to be announced that there are quite a few court cases pending against eBay at the moment. But eBay believes it has a very strong case because it says these issues of fake objects is actually a stalking horse for these giants to control their own outlets and not.. and stop consumers buying and selling online. So it says they are basically being very unfair about the whole thing. eBay says that they are not responsible really for fake goods, they are just responsible for stepping back and allowing people to buy and sell to each other. Now, that's said eBay takes it very very seriously and they have been quite keen to point out that they have set up a lot of anti-counterfeiting measures in the last couple of years. They spent about 20 million USD dollars a year, basically using programmes to spot suspicious sales and working with owners of rights to check out what's going on. Is it possible to stop counterfeit sales online. I think everyone agrees it's not but eBay argues it's doing enough.

- Now, LVMH obviously don't think they are. So how they've reacted to the court's decision?

- Well, LVMH are very happy as this is really a landmark decision, that's the biggest fine that eBay has ever had in Europe. eBay is the most popular website in France. There are

other people standing watching. Tiffany and company in New York has also sued eBay. It says it's not doing enough to stop counterfeit jewellery being sold online.

- Does anyone really know how much fake Louis Vuitton, for example is sold over the internet in comparison to the amount of real merchandise that there is on the high street or wherever it's legitimately sold?

- No, they don't. I mean I think that Louis Vuitton and other LVMH labels are very concerned about counterfeiting in general which is a huge I think I think if I'm not wrong it's about 9 % of international sales, internet and shop sales included. Louis Vuitton and LVMH have always taken counterfeiting very seriously and they haven't hesitated in going to court. So I think for them, they basically are very proud of this ruling because they say that it shows the French court is recognizing that these luxury goods are part of French heritage and must be protected at any cost from fakes.

(Source: Guardian, Time: 3'15")

**Task 10: (Job cuts at Sony)**

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

<b>Notes on job cuts at Sony</b>	
Number of jobs to be cut: .... <i>ten thousand</i> .... (0. Example)	
Number of workers altogether: .....	(1)
Steady .....	for many years (2)
Expensive in Japan: .....	(3)
Sony: doesn't have .....	any more (4)
Sony in Pencoed, UK: workers in the .....	(5)
UK: more .....	place to produce (6)
Job cuts probably in Japan ← High costs due to .....	(7)
Sony's loss in the TV section: .....	(8)
Two largest consumer electronics businesses: .....	and TVs (9)
Sony's decision about its partner, Sony Ericsson: .....	(10)
Sony's announcement about its TVs: .....	(11)
Japan	
Fact about consumer electronics industry: .....	...(12)
High level of disappointment	
In 2000: didn't realise the need for integrating .....	(13)

### **Task 10: (Job cuts at Sony) Answer key**

1. 170 thousand, 2. restructuring, 3. lay off workers, 4. huge resources, 5. TV making business, 6. cost effective, 7. strength of the yen, 8. 2 billion dollars, 9. handsets, 10. to buy out, 11. slashing of the models, 12. facing defeat, 13. software and the hardware

### **Text 10**

- Ten thousand jobs sound like a lot but they have a 170 thousand workers. I am wondering whether you think they are doing enough, whether this plan is radical enough.
- Well, I think you have to realize that they have been steadily restructuring for many years now so all of this low hanging fruit type situation has probably been eliminated. And they are also struggling on the financial front. It's expensive to lay off workers in Japan and it's not particularly cheap any longer in Europe. So this is a company which doesn't have the huge resources it used to have so they have to sort of husband the resources as it tries to restructure.
- So you talked about its UK operation, European operations, in Pencoed for example 400 Sony workers. Some of whom are in the TV making business. Are they vulnerable do you think?
- They could be. I suspect though that the UK ought to be one of the sort of more cost effective places to produce particularly when you consider distribution in this area. I suspect that a lot of these job losses are probably gonna be in manufacturing in Japan where obviously the cost is so much higher because of the strength of the yen.
- Now in the TV unit, that's really losing a lot of money. That lost over 2 billion dollars this year. ... Could you see Sony getting out of TVs altogether?
- That's very difficult. The two largest consumer electronics businesses are handsets and TVs. Now Sony has decided to buy out its partner in handsets which is Sony Ericsson. So they gonna be a hundred per cent in handsets. TV is, it seems unlikely that they make decisions on handsets, they are going to withdraw from TVs. They have announced as yet a slashing of the models.
- They are not the only people losing money, in fact Japan's consumer electronics industry is facing defeat. One analyst said Sharp and Panasonic are also losing money.
- It is. You can see a high level of disappointment on the subject when you go to Japan. They made a string of mistakes round about 2000 when they didn't realize the changes that consumers particularly in the West but also in Asia were taking towards the way they integrated the software and the hardware. The Japanese continued to treat the consumer electronics market very similarly to the way it was in the 1980s and 1990s. The world of Apples and Samsung and LGs are very, very different.

**Task 11: (British-Burmese Connections)**

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

<b>Notes on British – Burmese connections</b>	
Britain: transition to .... <i>value-added innovations</i> : .... (0. Example)	
- Brands	
- Up-market .....	(1)
Europe is in .....	(2)
Asia: Getting richer → Having more .....	(3)
Buying British goods and education	
Sending their children to .....	(4)
<b>It's Britain's time!</b>	
3 necessary things: - .....	(5)
- ..... stimulating skills and export	(6)
- .....	(7)
<b>Diplomatic efforts that open markets</b>	
Britain: plans leading role in getting rid of ..... against Burma	(8)
British-Burmese relationship characterized as: .....	(History!) (9)
Britain: pressurized the .....	(10)
Can it be converted into .....	? (11)
<b>Britain's results on new markets</b>	
Indonesia: The world's 4 <sup>th</sup> .....	(12)
Accounts for .....	(13)

### Task 11: (British-Burmese Connections) Answer key

1. manufactured goods, 2. long-term decline, 3. disposable income, 4. British university, 5. confidence, 6. government policy, 7. open markets, 8. EU sanctions, 9. complicated, 10. regime to change, 11. commercial opportunity, 12. fourth most populous (country), 13. 1/5 of 1 percent

### Text 11

- I think it's Britain's time in many ways because we have made this transition to value-added innovation in what we actually make: so it's brands, it's the top end of manufactured goods that we do and we do well, and all we need is a getting richer market wherever it is in the world. So as Europe goes into long-term decline, America tries to sort itself out, it's Asia's century. And the more Asian economies that keep getting richer the more they have disposable income, the more they can afford to buy the branded products and they not just manufactured goods but also something like our education where we are number 1 or 2 in the world. And a lot of those Burmese as they get richer over the next 10 years wanna send their kids to a British university. It's that sort of thing. It's our time. What we need of course is 3 things: we need confidence, we need a government policy and I don't care whether it's labour, liberal, tory but we need government policy that stimulates and helps grow that side of it with the skills base and export support. And then thirdly of course you need open markets, you do need them to play the game in an open way.

- Yes, and part of getting that to happen, Lord, M-Brown, is a diplomatic effort that opens up those markets, keeps those channels going. Do we have that side of it in place?

- Well, obviously the Prime Minister saying that Britain will take lead in getting rid of EU sanctions is a major step, because actually until this trip Britain was viewed as a bit of a kind of back-liner in terms of the removing of sanctions. I think Britain has a complicated relationship with Burma, I mean it's got a lot of history to it, Britain has led the charge in terms of pressure on the regime to change and it's not clear whether or not that turns into commercial opportunity when the regime does change.

- What's the history? Looking at other areas where there has been a change, there has been a new market created, new middle classes there ready to buy things. How **successful** have we been in being there when we needed to be there?

- Well, we've gotten a toe in it, but rarely a foot. I mean if you take Indonesia, a country which is the world's fourth most populous and

- and where it was

- and where it was, and which also made its transition to a very successful, rapidly growing middle class economy. It accounts for... just 1/5 of 1 per cent of British exports.

Source: BBC Today, Time: 2'40"

**Task 12: (Phasing out nuclear energy in Germany)**

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

**Notes on phasing out nuclear energy in Germany**

Commission by German government has to form ....*recommendations*...(0). on nuclear energy

- panel of .....(1) wrote a study on shutting down all nuclear stations
- no .....(2) or no insurer can cover damages fully
- nuclear energy is cheap, because .....(3) are not being paid for
- connection between insurance and price of energy was missing from the .....(4)
- nuclear catastrophes might be caused by: technical failure  
.....(5).  
terror attack
- final costs of accidents would be: 150-.....- billion euros (6)
- no full coverage, only .....(7)
- usual ..... (8) of a reactor: 40 years, but accidents can happen earlier
- with adequate insuring: household electricity bills could raise .....(9)
- slight ..... (10) of renewables is less expensive
- full title of study: “..... (11) of adequately insuring against nuclear risks”
- hopefully, the findings of the study will have an impact on ..... (12)

### Task 12: (Phasing out nuclear energy in Germany) Answer key

1. insurance experts, 2. utility operator, 3. risks / insurance for catastrophe, 4. cost debate / discussion, 5. human error, 6. 6,360, 7. partially, 8. lifespan, 9. tenfold, 10. price hike, 11. non-feasibility, 12. final recommendations

#### Text

A commission set up by the German government until the end of the month to come up with recommendations concerning the feasibility of parting with nuclear energy. A draft of the commission's final report says all of Germany's 17 remaining nuclear power plants should be closed down by the 2021 latest. Meanwhile a panel of insurance experts presented a study in Berlin on Wednesday said that the shutting down all nuclear stations would make sense inasmuch as no utility operator or no insurer for that matter would ever been able to cover more than a fraction of the damages that would be caused by a major nuclear accident. H... G... has this report:

It's not that many Germans love nuclear energy because they are fascinated by the technology behind it. They are in favour of it because they are constantly being told that it is cheaper than coal, gas and renewables. And it's true, nuclear power IS cheaper but only because operators are not required to fully insure against a possible catastrophe - says the managing director of the German Association of Renewable Energy, Bjorn Crussmann. -The risks of using nuclear energy are not being paid for. And we have an intense debate about the cost of renewable energies in Germany. And if the nuclear companies had to pay for the risks then using nuclear would be completely different, and that link was missing in the discussion in the cost debate in Germany.

A study compiled by insurance experts in Leipzig, looked at what insurance companies or operators would have to be prepared to pay in the event of a catastrophe caused by technical failure, human error or a terror attack on a nuclear power plant. The findings are mind-boggling. According to the scale of the incident, the final costs could be anywhere between 150 and 6,360 billion euros. Marcus Rosenbaum, co-author of the study explains what this boils down to.

“ Our study shows that insurance companies have no way of fully covering the risks of a nuclear catastrophe. They can only do this only partially. This becomes all the more obvious if realistic lifespan of up to 40 years of nuclear power stations serve as meaningful insurance models. Because at least in theory a catastrophe could happen in the early years of a nuclear power station, and no company and no insurer could raise the required amount in such a short timespan without going bust immediately. To put it in another way, adequate insurance would mean that current electricity bills for households would be at least ten times higher, seen against this background, says green energy advocate, Bjorn Crussmann, the slight price hike for more renewables definitely looks like the lesser evil. The authors of the study on the Non-feasibility of Adequately Insuring against Nuclear Risks are hoping that their findings will have an impact on the final recommendations that the government's Ethics Commission is due to announce later this month.

### Task 13 (Gas production -fracking)

Listen to the text. Use what you heard to complete the table with your notes of no more than 2 words each, according to the example (0).

Natural gas production	
<b>In USA and Europe:</b> controversy over ..... <i>shale gas</i> ..... fracking ( <i>Example</i> ) (induced hydraulic fracturing)	
<b>supporters claim:</b>	
- it provides .....	(1)
- and .....	(2)
<b>opponents say:</b>	
- dangerous	
- .....	(3)
<b>In Australia:</b> coal seam gas (stored in coal, can be released by drilling)	
- believed to be a new-found .....	(4)
- but opposition says:.....	(5)
<b>In Queensland,</b> in this region, number of oil wells: .....	(6)
according to spokesman, drilling can revolutionize Australia's .....	(7)
- gas can be the largest source of .....	(8)
- can meet .....	for 250 years. (9)
<b>On the fields:</b>	
Jamie Dougal, local farmer: cattle business is .....	(10)
- grateful for .....	(11)
- gets .....	for the 5 wells p/a (12)

### Task 13 (Gas production -fracking)

1. energy security, 2. raises revenue, 3. contaminates water, 4. source of wealth, 5. damages environment, 6. 10,000, 7. energy supply, 8. export growth, 9. domestic demand, 10. not good, 11. extra cash, 12. 7.5 thousand pounds /annum

### Text 13-

The controversy about gas fracking continues across the United States and Europe. Supporters argue that extracting so called „shale gas” can give countries energy security and raise revenue in the process. Opponents say the „induced hydraulic fracturing” to give the process its full name is dangerous and it contaminates water supplies. Well, as now a similar row is brewing in Australia, and on a bigger scale. Another unconventional source of gas is at stake in this case: coal seam gas, gas which is stored in coal but can be released if you drill down far enough. Once again, proponents are championing gas as the new-found source of wealth for the country to supply energy security. They are talking about being enough energy for centuries of use, but they’ve run into fierce opposition from some local people near the gas wells who fear they’re damaging the environment.

Paul Moss reports now from Queensland:

It does look just a little out of place. On the edge of a field growing sorghum and chickpeas machinery’s chugging away, pumping up methane to extract from the coal seams that lie below the centre of Queensland.

It is seven years since they first started extracting the gas which is trapped in Queensland’s coal. But the industry’s grown to the point where there are now 10,000 wells like this scattered around the Surat basin region. QGC is one of the largest companies operating here, and its spokesman, Paul Latter insists that coal seam gas has the potential to revolutionise Australia’s energy supply, not to mention helping its economy.

-So what I’m looking at this well here is actually going down maybe about a half a kilometer into the earth underneath this.

-Yes, that’s right. It’s estimated that liquified natural gas is the largest source of export growth of Australia in the medium term, about 12, 000 billion dollars of liquified natural gas exports in 2011-2012, enough gas in the coal to supply Australia’s domestic demand for 250 years.

But the gas companies still need to get on to the local farmland to sink their wells. They took me to meet a cattle farmer, Jamie Dougle. He’s one of thousands round here who’s been paid to have the wells on his lands, along with some associated gas industry paraphernalia. Given that Jamie’s cattle business is not doing so well right now, he told me he’s grateful for the extra cash that the company’s thrown his way.

-I get 7.5 or 8 thousand for 5 wells per annum, but also I’ve got a number of pipelines across my property, and they can be quite lucrative as well. Like I pick up you know around another 10 or 15 thousand pounds for those per annum.

### Task 14 (Onion trade)

Listen to the text. Use what you heard to complete the table with your notes of no more than 2 words each, according to the example (0).

#### Notes on Vashi onion market in India

Roads to Mumbai onion market .....*have improved*.... (0. Example)

Vashi market handles 100-150 ..... of onions daily (1)

During unpacking and ..... → ..... of up to 20% (2-3)

About 300 selling agents who act on behalf of ..... (4)

Bidding process: under a towel secret hand clenches denote ..... (5)

Porters carry newly bought onion sacks to ..... (6)

Sanjay Pingle, an agent, charges the seller ..... (7)

Tough business: bad debts from customers → 1/5 of sales

Solution to .....: obvious (8)

India needs the same ..... as China (9)

Chembur, a middle-class neighbourhood

Anburaj Madar runs a big ..... (10)

He thinks ..... destroys the flavour of onions (11)

Part of the onion: to be thrown away due to damage or ..... (12)

Small shop down the road

Indubai Kakdi: ..... the onion with care (13)

### Task 14 (Onion trade) Answer key

1. truckloads, 2. sorting/repacking, 3. wastage rates, 4. middlemen, 5. different prices, 6. dispatch depot, 7. 6.5% commission, 8. onion shortage, 9. facilities, 10. sub-distributor, 11. cold storage, 12. inferior quality, 13. hand-selecting

**Text** – At 8pm Prabhakar Vishad, a 20-year veteran of the onion-express highway from Lasalgaon to Mumbai, climbs into a battered Tata truck with “Blow Horn” painted in big letters on the back. Over the years the roads have improved and power steering has made life easier. By 6am next morning he sets his bloodshot eyes on Vashi market on the outskirts of Mumbai. It handles 100-150 truckloads of onions a day—enough to satisfy India’s commercial capital.

Onions are sometimes unpacked, sorted and repacked, with wastage rates of up to 20%. By 9am the market is a teeming maze of 300-odd selling agents, who mainly act on behalf of middlemen, and several thousand buyers—who are either retailers or sub-distributors. Everyone stands ankle deep in onions of every size. The bidding process is opaque. The selling agents each drape a towel on their arm. To make a bid you stick your hand under the towel and grip their hand, with secret clenches denoting different prices. Average prices today are about \$0.54 per kilo. If the seller likes your tickles you hail a porter. He carries your newly bought sacks on his head to a dispatch depot where another group of couriers takes them into the city.

“I’m crazy, like the guys you see in the movies. I don’t negotiate,” declares Sanjay Pingle. One of the market’s biggest agents, he charges the seller a 6.5% commission. The buyers pay loading charges on top of that and a fee to the market. He says business is tough—bad debts from customers run at a fifth of sales and he has to pay interest rates of 22% on his own debts. The solution to the onion shortage is obvious, he says. “In China they keep things in storage facilities—if India had the same facilities as China has, prices would be lower.”

By the afternoon thousands of cars and trucks are picking up small batches of onions to take them into Mumbai. In Chembur, a middle-class neighbourhood, Anburaj Madar runs a big sub-distributor. He handles 200 sacks a day which he sells to retailers and restaurants. He buys daily from Vashi market and has space to store only about 12 hours’ worth of stock. Rent is dear and he too reckons cold storage destroys the flavour of onions. He marks up his prices by perhaps 20% but says a chunk of what he buys has to be thrown away—it is either damaged or of inferior quality.

For the onions that do make the cut the next stop is a small shop down the road where they are sold for another mark-up of 10% or so. From here Indubai Kakdi is hand-selecting onions with elaborate care. Buck-toothed and ragged, she sells seven kilos a day from a wooden barrow; she makes a 10% margin. She says climate change has made prices more volatile.

Time: 3’29”, Source: Economist