

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 feladatlapot, 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 feladatlapot, 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 leírunk. 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 szókincset. Ha párban vagy kis csoportban dolgozunk, meg is vitathatjuk az adott témát, elmondva róla véleményünket, érveket, ellenérveket keresve, vagy megvitatva az adott jelenség előnyeit, hátrányait, vagy valószínűségét.

Sikeres felkészülést kívánnak a Zöld Út Nyelvvizsgaközpont munkatársai!

Listening comprehension C1 level

Agricultural and Environmental sciences

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 5 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 (Protecting the upland)

Listen to the text and 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 Protecting the upland

The way to protect it: to pay farmers and *landowners*.... (0. Example)

View of the for Rural Communities (1)

Interviewee: Stuart Burgess, chairman and rural advocate

It's about remote communities and (2)

What needs to be done?

Context: Uplands - cover of England, home to people (3)

- millions of visitors to uplands' national parks

- source of 70% of UK (4)

Problem: Integrated strategy needed

Suggestion: strong to work across departments, eg. (5)

Department of Food, Farming and (6)

Business Department

..... in the upland communities! (7)

Government's question: (8)

What is available: being rethought (9)

Upland communities as important as (10)

Developing markets for → Great source of (11-12)

Water will be to us (13)

Task 2 (Protecting the upland) Answer key

1. Commission, 2. hill farmers , 3. 17% 2 million, 4. drinking water, 5. leadership, 6. Rural Affairs , 7.Huge potential, 8. What will it cost? , 9.Common Agricultural Policy, 10. Low land communities, 11. carbon, 12. income, 13. (increasingly) more important

Text 2 - The way to protect the upland landscape in England is to pay farmers and landowners to look after it within centres for innovations that help to keep communities there thriving, that's the view of the Commission for Rural Communities. And we are joined now by doctor Stuart Burgess who chairs the commission and he is the government rural advocate. Good morning, doctor Burgess.

- Good morning to you.

- We are talking here about fairly remote communities and about hill farmers. What's the problem and what needs to be done?

- I think we need to put it into context that the upland and upland fringes cover 17% of England and are the home to 2 million people. And 40 million visitors to England's upland national parks visit every year. And that 70% of our UK drinking water is actually sourced there. Now, the problem is that we really need a new integrated strategy to bring the different strengths together. And one of the suggestions of the work that we have done is to providing government some strong leadership to that working across the departments like department of food, farming and rural affairs and the business department and communities that we can really bring things together and make additions. There is huge potential out there in the upland communities.

- You know the government's first question: what will it cost?

- Well, obviously there may in the end be a cost. But what we are really trying to do is to tap into what is available and what can be done, in other words the Common Agricultural Policy is now being re-thought and the funding that goes with it. And we are suggesting that the upland communities are as important as it were, as the low land communities. And it is important to spread the money as it were through that direction. But also, that there are developing markets around carbon, for example 200 million tons of carbon are stored in the peat lands in England's uplands. And there is a great source of income to be gained from there. And reworking to water, water is going to be increasingly more important to all of us.

- Well, we'll see how the government responds to the Commission for Rural Communities' suggestions. Doctor Stuart Burgess, thank you very much indeed.

(Time: 2'11", Source: BBC 4, Today)

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 |
|---|---------------------|
| <i>0. 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 ... espresso. 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.*

| STATEMENTS | TRUE or FALSE |
|--|------------------------------|
| The Soil Association | T |
| 0. ... employs Mr Brennen as agricultural development director. | T |
| 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. .ource: 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.*

| STATEMENTS | TRUE or FALSE |
|--|------------------------------|
| <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.*

| STATEMENTS | TRUE or FALSE |
|---|---------------------|
| <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 destruction 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.*

| STATEMENTS | | TRUE or FALSE |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| <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.

Practice tasks: Agricultural and Environmental sciences (Track 8-13)

Task 9: (Urban Forestry)

Listen to the text and provide short answers to the questions in no more than 2 words. Write your answers in the table below, according to the example (0).

| QUESTIONS | ANSWERS |
|--|----------------|
| 0. <i>What caused the death of 30 million trees?</i> | <i>Disease</i> |
| 1. Which national organization did research on trees? | |
| 2. What was Mr Harris' job? | |
| 3. What could Mr Harris see on the site as a lad? | |
| 4. What did the council do with the ponds? | |
| 5. What kind of tree/plant does Alan mention? (Give one example) | |
| 6. How could the site have been used? | |
| 7. What did the industrialists leave on the site? (Give one example) | |
| 8. What does Mr Alan call the nature reserve? | |

Task 9: (Urban Forestry) Answer Key

1. Urban Forestry Unit
2. ranger
3. sheer sides / rock / clay / barren land
4. filled them in
5. oak / (silver) birch / orchid
6. (as a) rubbish dump
7. scar / pit/ old buildings / workshed
8. (green) oasis / finest thing

Text 9

Announcer: talking of woods. we lost nineteen million trees in the storms at the end of the last decade, and we have lost another thirty million to dutch elm disease. Simon tillitson reports.

ST: the national urban forestry units carried out research to support their argument that trees need be no more expensive to maintain than grassland. The cheapest way to create a wood is to let nature do the planting. Until he retired recently, alan harris was the ranger at sandwell nature reserve, which grew up around dultons pit in dudley.

AH: when I was a lad all the sides were sheer sides, rock and clay, that's all you could see. It was a total barren land around the clay pit.

ST: the clay went off to be made into all kinds of sanitary wear and kiln lining. after the war it was just a deep scar. Then in the fifties the local council used bulldozers to fill in the dangerously deep ponds.

AH: that's why all your sides now from this side not that are inclined and that made a big difference to all of it. It had started to redress itself. But once they pushed it all down everything went mad and it redressed with the jays bringing in and hiding their acorns where the oakwoods come, you've got the silver birch and everything else came. Where the orchids came from I do not know.

ST: he hopes that the same could happen at any number of sites around the uk. He recognizes though that there is a lot of pressure to redevelop barren field sites such as this, which could just as easily have been used as a rubbish dump.

AH: industrialists walked away and left the scar. they even left the old buildings and the old workshed that the men used to keep up the rain. And walked away and left it. Modern nature redressed it and when it became a nature reserve it was the finest thing that ever happened. Now hopefully this green oasis in the middle of the black country will be here for ever more.

Source: You and yours BBC Radio 4

Task 10 (SSSIs)

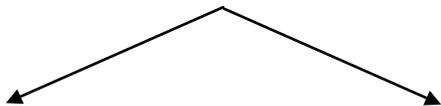
Listen to the text. Use what you heard to complete the table with your notes of no more than 3 words each, according to the example (0).

Notes on the regulation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

Clear: There's good case for the*legislation*..... (0)

Good regulation: - deal fairly with farmers
 - to the environment (1)

Concern: Distinction should be made between



..... acts (2) Acts happening over a period of time because there's

- no advice

- no (3) } to manage the site

Money necessary for appropriate SSSI management:pounds a year (4)

99% of SSSIs: managed by some form of (5)

⇓

Damage caused necessarily

But: will not solve the problem (6)

Real solution: viable both in and terms (7)

Message to government: - Protective measures used in (8)
 - to look after the sites for farmers (9)

Task 10 (SSSIs) Answer key:

1. give (the) protection
2. deliberate(ly) damaging
3. economic rationale
4. extra 20 million
5. farming (activity) / agriculture
6. (attributing) blame / blaming
7. ecological (and) economic
8. last resort cases
9. positive incentive

Text 10

- Joining us this morning is Andrew Clark of the National Farmers Union. How concerned are you Andrew that more legislation would cause problems for farmers?

- Well I think what we want to do in approaching this is to be clear that there is a good case of the legislation that's been proposed to be introduced. We don't just want more regulations, we want to have good regulation which is going to deal fairly with farmers and also give the protection to the environment which English Nature have described to you this morning. What I'm concerned about is we should distinguish between deliberate damaging acts and those acts which happen over a period of time and are purely down to the fact that either there isn't the advice to actually manage the site or the economic rationale to manage the site. They've got to be through targeted, incentive payments and management agreements and even English Nature themselves recognise that there's a need for an extra 20 million pounds per year to actually get SSSIs in sort of management that they would like to see. I have grave reservations about whether regulation is actually going to address the problems in the majority of cases of SSSIs.

- Andrew do you accept that it's very often farmers and land owners who are the cause of damage to these sensitive sites?

- Well in the sense that I should think probably ninety-nine percent of ... sites are actually managed by some form of farming activity. It's not surprising that if you find damage it's probably agriculture that's got something to do with it. But ... I mean attributing blame like that really isn't going to solve the problem and what we have to find is a way of making sure that it is viable both in the ecological terms and the economic terms.

- And Andrew Clark if a protective powers are to be given, what would you from the National Farmers Union what would your message be to government?

- Well I think we'd want to see a running along side protective measures, assurance that they are going to be used in these last resort cases where there is no other course of action that can be taken. And there is a positive incentive to actually look after sites that they are real asset as part of the farm rather than being imposed on farmer.

Task 11 (Crops for biofuel)

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 producing crops for biofuel

Interviewee: drove past big*power stations*.... (0. Example)

Lots of about biofuel (1)

Growing crops for fuel

According to Rob Patchett:

- Always: impact on prices (2)

But: wildlyabout price increases (3)

Ethanol production

1 ton of → 2/3 goes back to (4 - 5)

Ditto with another plant: (6)

Question: do you take the or the net? (7)

It makes a! (8)

As far as the country is concerned

Should have more (9)

By-product could be used for (10)

..... went abroad (11)

What is left: (12)

More biofuels → More cheap resources for the (13)

Task 11 (Crops for biofuel) Answer key

1. discussion
2. slight
3. inaccurate stories
4. wheat
5. food chain
6. oil-seed rape
7. gross figure
8. tremendous difference
9. biofuel plants
10. animal feed
11. animal production
12. cereal production
13. livestock producers

Text 11

- Now, I came here on the M62 past big power stations, you know, especially Drax, which is the greening of ... and there is a lot of discussion about biofuels and the fact that we are growing, the world is growing crops for fuel. Has that impacted on both prices and on your way of farming? I am with farmer Rob Patchett who has a thousand acres.

- There'll always be a slight impact on the prices but I think there are some very very wildly inaccurate stories about how much this has increased prices. What is usually overlooked is the fact that if we took ethanol production for example for every one ton of wheat taken to produce ethanol, two thirds of that ton is then available as a by-product to go back into the food chain via animal feed. Ditto with the oil-seed rape, the meal left from the crush of the oil-seed rape, if bio-diesel is made. So it's a question whether you take the gross figure that's taken by the biofuels or the net figure and it does make a tremendous difference to somebody's figures which had been quoted.

- That's really interesting. So you can you can sort of have your biofuel and eat it or at least the animals can eat it. I didn't realize that.

- Well as far as this country is concerned it would be a wonderful thing to have more biofuel plants because we would then be able to process in the UK and use the biofuel and use the by-product for animal feed. At the moment we have a situation that because of , sadly it was happening in this country is that a lot of the animal production has gone abroad and we are left with the cereal production which is then exporting the cereals abroad for animal feed which used to take place in the UK , if some of that could be diverted into biofuels we would then keep a source of cheap feed in the UK for the livestock producers.

Source: Guardian, Time: 2'00"

Task 12 (Plant pathogens)

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 crop diseases

Location of the research

Rutherford Appleton*Laboratories*(0) in a big European project

Overview of the research

- diseases inand.....(1) examined from space
- with the help of high resolution(2)
- they are looking for (3) and pattern changes
- their aim is to(4) diseases in a crop or field

Method

How can or (5) diseases be spotted from space?

- by looking for (6) spectral changes in infra-red light
small (7) of changes



.....(8)-borne diseases

- striations, (9)



.....(10)-borne infection

- spread by farmers when (11) the land

2nd project

- leaves from trees, examined by infra-red light
- colour changes in bands could mean stresses:..... (12) or too much CO₂,
not enough nitrates in the soil

Task 12 (Plant pathogens) Answer key

1. plants and forests, 2. satellite images, 3. colour, 4. identify, 5. bacterial or fungal, 6. key, 7. patches, 8. air, 9. (tiger) stripes, 10. soil, 11. ploughing, 12. dehydrated

Text 12

Sometimes the best way to look at a problem is to take a step back and get a bit of perspective. And this is certainly the approach taken by Hugh Mortimer from the Rutherford-Appleton laboratories when considering the problem of crop diseases. In fact, they're getting so much perspective that they've left the planet.

WE are involved in a European framework ... it's a big European Union project with many different partners from Spain, France, Germany, Holland.

Our work that we are adding to this project is trying to look at disease in plants and forests from space.

and so we have very high resolution satellite images, one that was built at RAL, which is... RAL cam tops that... which gives you about 2 and a half meter ground resolution per pixel, which is actually fantastic, it's very good, so we can actually start to use these data to understand the colour changes, the pattern changes that we see from an image to an image to see whether we can identify a disease in a crop or field.

Identifying disease to me is something that you need a microscope for, not a satellite, so how are you going to be able to see what normally is a bacterial or fungal infection from space?

So what we're doing is we are looking for key spectral changes, key colour changes and also identification through pattern. So if you get an airborne transmitted infection or disease then what often happens you see the small patches in the colour changes, in the pattern changes. So you'll see a patchy network across a field. And that kind of gives you an identification that something is not quite right, you see discoloration but you also see this patch.

If we see striations, kind of tiger stripes in the crop, then we are pretty confident that there's probably some soil-borne infection. So what'll happen is as the farmer ploughs the field he drags the disease along in a straight line so what often occurs we see these nice changes along in stripes so we can also look for those.

So we got a second project wrapped up in this, and what we're doing is we're looking at not only imagery from space, but we're taking leaves from the trees itself and then subjecting them to tests.

And we're looking at the spectral changes in the infra-red, we get the same kind of colour changes in the mid-infrared, but if we look very high resolution, we can see broad bands associated with stressors, so whether it's dehydrated, whether has too much CO₂, whether there's enough nitrates in the soil. We can actually tell that by essentially the spectral changes that we see in the infra-red.

So what we're working is on a campaign to look at how disease will actually change the stressors and whether we can identify specific stressors associated with these diseases.

Task 13 (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 13 (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 13

– 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

Task 14 (Angora rabbit breeding)

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).

Angora rabbit breeding

Topic of interview: how agriculture supplies *textiles market* (0) (*Example*)

- Current size of British angora- breeding:breeders (1)

On Sally Day's farm:

- the colour of her rabbits (Give 1 example)(2)
- age of rabbit shown (3)
- length of coat(4)

in Britain:

- aim of producing angora rabbits:..... (5)
..... (6)
- method of harvesting wool (7)
- way of processing wool (8)
- spare wool is sold
- type of enterprise : (9)

In China:

- scale of breeding: (10)
- controversial aspect: harvesting wool by.....(11)

The effect of Chinese breeding on the British market:

- The British (12)

Task 14 (Angora rabbit) –answer key

1. small-scale
2. chocolate/whites
3. 6 months
4. 5-6 inches,
5. show at fairs/pets
6. for wool
7. clip
8. spin/felt,
9. cottage industry
10. factory /large
11. pluck/rip
12. can't compete

Text 14

So all this week we are looking at how UK farmers are supplying the textiles market. Britain used to have a thriving industry rearing angora rabbits for their soft and very warm wool. But today it tends to be the preserve of small scale breeders who keep them to breed for pets. Mark Smalley went to meet one breeder, Sally Day who lives near Salisbury in Wiltshire.

-This is my rabbitry. As you can see, I have got about 25, all different colours, got chocolates, got the whites.

- Absolutely beautiful specimen, Sally. Perhaps not so large, but it appears to us large, just because of the length of the staple of the wool..

- She's about 6 months. She's not totally fully grown yet, but she is classed as an adult. Her coat is probably about 5-6 inches long, it could go another 3 or 4 inches, when she gets to 8 or 9 months.

-And you show them at fairs?

-Yes, that's right.

-But primarily it's the wool that you breed them for....

-Yes, it's something different, I think the wool is so warm, so light, and it is very easy to produce, the rabbit is not harmed in the making of any garments. You just clip them off naturally every 3 months. And then you can spin the wool and you can make it into felt or whatever you decide you want to do.

As part of the angora club, we produce spare wool and we send it up to places like Woolwest and then lots of other people get interested and buy our stuff to make into different things.

-Now what you are a part of really is a specialised cottage industry around the UK. But it's the case now that 90% of the world's angora wool comes from almost factory-scale production in China.

- Yes, China are producing enormous amounts to manufacturers of garments. But there has been a lot of controversy at the moment about the way they are actually harvesting the wool, because they pluck it and don't wait till the rabbit is ready to be plucked. And the just rip it out which makes the rabbit sore and it is very unpleasant for them. Whereas we clip ours either with shears or with scissors, and it's much more laid back and quiet and gentle. So yes, we are just a cottage industry, because we couldn't possibly compete with places like China.