

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 beszédén 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

Technical English

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 (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, domonican 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.*

STATEMENTS	TRUE or FALSE
The Soil Association	
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., 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.*

STATEMENTS	TRUE or FALSE
0. <i>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
0. <i>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>	<i>F</i>
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: Technical English (Tracks 8-13)

Task 9: (Gaming technology)

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

Notes on gaming technology

Definition of game:*Changed by technology*.... (0. Example)

More than simulation

Training our and(1)

Relationship to people and to (2)

We have just started to of games (3)

These will appear in (4)

Controversy around the traditional (5):

Separation between fantasy and reality in (6)

Social responsibility: role of (7)

But no! (8)

Supporting games with (9)

Serious versus commercial games

Commercial games: for their potentials (10)

Guitar Hero game: designed only for (11),

but develops: (*Give 2 examples!*)

..... (12)

..... (13)

How to meet the users' and(14-15)

Task 9: (Gaming technology) Answer key

1. skills, body, 2. the outside world, 3. explore the potential, 4. electronic games, 5. console PC gaming market, 6. violent games, 7. the government, 8. censorship, 9. positive impact, 10. unexploited, 11. entertainment, 12. Any 2 for 12-13): hand-eye coordination, sense of well-being, competitive spirit, 13. See at 12., 14. (real) needs, 15. desires

Text 9:

- One thinks of game as collecting coins, or achieving goals and I am wondering what your personal definition of game is within this context.
- Well, I think the definition of game is actually changing and being changed by technology. Games are more than just about simulations, they are about training skills, training our body, developing relationships with other people, understanding how we relate to the outside world. Because the use of technology per se is only fairly recent in games and it's fairly expensive up until now, we've only just begun to explore the potential of games to be able use games for all the things that we've used them to through history. All of these we will see emerging in electronic games in general.
- But turning that on its head there is a lot of controversies surrounding some of the content of the more traditional console PC gaming market. And so if you argue that people can learn from games, the training types of things, how can you then argue, if you do indeed argue, for the division between fantasy and reality in, say, some of the more violent games?
- Yes, you are absolutely right, so I think social responsibility has to come into this in some way and that's why I think it's really very important for the government to take an active role in the games industry. I don't mean by this censorship but I mean positive encouragement of the development of games which have a positive impact on society rather than negative one.
- Do you feel that serious games then are separate from commercial games?
- I don't. I don't think they should be separate from commercial games because I regard many commercial games as unexploited for their potential for serious purposes. I am going to mention Guitar hero. Guitar hero game is a game for, purely for entertainment, that's why it was developed. But for an old guy like me, I am 59 you know and I can't use the traditional game consoles very well, having a guitar in my hand, certainly gives access to this technology and in playing that game I am developing my hand-eye coordination, I am developing my sense of well-being, I am developing my competitive spirit to play against younger people in this game so the boundaries are very blurred. So what I would like to see is can we use entertainment games for serious purposes, how do we do that, and when we are designing so-called serious games where you want a serious outcome, how can we make those as entertaining as possible and tap into people's real needs and desires.
- That's David Wortley from Serious Games Institute.

Source: Guardian, Time: 2'51"

Task 10: (Serious games)

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 serious games

Interviewee: David Wortley from the*Serious Games Institute*.... (0. Example)

Use of serious games:

- IBM, Microsoft in business
- and industries (1 -2)

Games → Fun

Serious games → Fun + Serious purpose or (3)

Purpose of serious games

- Help people learn
- Create situations which are to create in reality (4)

Serious games are made for

- people of all ages
- young people, e.g. to of diabetes (5)
- older people, e.g. to develop their (6)
- everyday citizens: and how to invest in..... (7)

The game FloodSim

- visualizes that London or (8) are flooded

Simulating what's expensive to do in real world

- Training how to handle a disaster on (9) or an explosion
- Instead of physical exercises you have to use (10)

Application in more situations:

..... → More game-like (11)

Britain's position in the serious games market

- Well-recognized
- Has (12)

Task 10: (Serious games) Answer key

1. US military, 2. healthcare, 3. serious outcome, 4. very difficult, 5. to increase awareness, 6. mental skills, 7. flood defences, 8. some major cities, 9. an oil rig, 10. virtual worlds / virtual reality, 11. social networking activities, 12. (a) good reputation

Text 10 - - David Wortley of the Serious Games Institute. Well, serious gaming is tipped to be the next big genre of gaming, with companies like IBM and Microsoft ready to introduce them to business, and the US military and healthcare industries already using them. Important stuff indeed them. But what Alex wanted to know from David was when games are meant to be fun, what is a serious game.

- Games are about fun and serious games are good fun, too. The point or the only difference is that the game is designed with a serious purpose in mind or a serious outcome.

- What type of purpose?

- Well, games are designed to help people learn, games are designed to put people into situations which are very difficult to create in the real world to be able to develop their skills. Those are just a couple of examples.

- Who do people make them for?

- They are made for people of all ages, it all depends on the type of application and they can be made for young people for example to increase awareness of diabetes and to change behaviour. They can be made for older people, for example, to develop some of their mental skills and they can be used for everyday citizens, games like FloodSim recently where you get a chance to play the part of the Flood czar and see the effect of your decisions. If you screw up, how you invest your money in flood defences.

- Who paid for a game about being a flood czar?

- It was a combination of the government I believe and Norwich Union. It was a game, on-line game and you can see a visualization of what London or some major cities would look like if they're flooded.

- It seems as well though that a lot of the games that you are talking about are simulations. Their uses of technology primarily, gaming technology that would be very expensive to do in the real world. Are there other types of serious games that are out there?

- A lot of the origin of the serious games is to address that need, that's where the economics of it come because if it's very expensive to train people for example to deal with a disaster on an oil rig, or an explosion in the centre of London, you can't physically do many of these exercises so you have to use virtual worlds to do that. As the cost of developing these games come down, then you'll see them being applied to many more situations, included in that I think you'll find things like social networking activities becoming more game-based or more game-like in the way that they work.

- How does Britain fare in the serious games market? I mean, where is it in the international space?

- It is very well recognized internationally, it has a good reputation and more importantly commercially, companies are doing business internationally. (Source: Guardian, Time: 2'50")

Task 11: (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 11: (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 12 (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

In USA and Europe: controversy over*shale gas*..... fracking (*Example*) (induced hydraulic fracturing)

supporters claim:

- it provides (1)
- raises revenues

opponents say:

-(2)
- (3)

In Australia: coal seam gas (stored in coal, can be released by drilling)

- believed to be a new-found(4)
- but opposition says:..... (5)

In Queensland, in this region, number of oil wells:(6)

according to spokesman, drilling can revolutionise (7)

- depth of well..... (8)
-gas can be the largest source of export growth (9)
- can meet for 250 years. (10)

On the fields: farmers are paid to have wells sunk in (11)

Jamie Dougal, local farmer:

gets extra income for wells and(12)

Task 12 (Gas production -fracking) Answer key

1. energy security, 2.dangerous, 3. contaminates water, 4. source of wealth, 5.damaging environment, 6. 10,000, 7. energy supply, 8.½ km, 9. liquefied, 10. domestic demand, 11. on their lands, 12. pipelines

Text 12-

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 13: (4G revolution)

Listen to the text and provide short answers to the questions in no more than 3 words. Write your answers in the table below, according to the example (0).

QUESTIONS		ANSWERS
13.	<i>What has shown big growth? (Example)</i>	<i>.... Smart phones</i>
14.	What kind of broadband is there need for? (Give 1 example!)	
15.	What is Rory Cellan-Jones' job at the BBC?	
16.	According to Cellan-Jones, what is 4G in mobile communication?	
17.	What was the novelty of the 3G service 10 years ago?	
18.	What is 4G supposed to give?	
19.	In which areas could 4G provide a technical solution?	
20.	In which country is 4G operating well?	
21.	When was the 3G auction in the UK?	
22.	When is the 4G auction expected to be?	
23.	Apart from access to the net, what else will 4G give?	
24.	What did the survey show about lots of places?	
25.	What should the rules about 4G make sure?	

Task 13: (4G revolution) Answer key

1. Faster / more flexible, 2. Technology correspondent , 3. (Next) revolution, 4. mobile network, 5. faster connections , 6. in rural areas/, 7. Sweden, 8.2000, 9.End of next year, 10. More capacity, 11.(They) didn't get 3G, 12. Everybody gets it

Text 13-

- Now with the phenomenal growth of smart phones and tablet devices, the need for faster and more flexible broadband is widely accepted. 4G has long been as the answer offering as it does away with increased pressure on the internet and a better service for people who until now have struggled with poor online access. BBC news technology correspondent, Rory Cellan-Jones joins me. Rory, for the less technical savvy of our listeners, what is 4G?

- Well, 4G is the next revolution in mobile communication. You remember 10 years ago we started getting 3G, which was a kind of mobile network, which would really allow you to go on the internet from your phone for the first time. That has taken on very rapidly, particularly in the last few years. The next generation of technology, 4G is supposed to give much faster connections, be much more effective. In general it's supposed to be for everyone, it's supposed to be for the whole industry and it's gradually spreading around the world. But here in the UK there is a lot of focus on whether it might be a solution to people who can't get the fixed line in broadband speed that we require these days. In rural areas in particular. They are hoping that a mobile solution might be the answer.

- When is it likely to become available?

- Well, this is the big worry that the UK is falling behind some places where they already have it up and running. Sweden, for instance, has got 4G up and running. We are dependent on an auction, like the 3G auction we had back in 2000, which raise so much money for the government. We need a 4G auction and that keeps being postponed. It's now due at the end of next year. There is a lot of infighting amongst the various networks about how the rules should be settled. But a lot of people outside are saying, just get on with it, we need this technology in the UK to keep up.

- And apart from faster access to the net, what else will 4G allow us to do?

- Well, it will give more capacity. I think there is a lot of strain on the existing mobile networks, I did a big survey back in the summer and we found that lots of places couldn't get 3G. And I think part of the worry actually will be that people who are missed out now may not even be helped by this new technology. There will be a lot of emphasis on the rules that will be set up for these operators of making sure that everybody gets it.

Source: BBC Radio 4, You and yours, Time: 2'21"

Task 13: (Lifts)

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 the lift business

Four firms →*two thirds*..... of global market 0. (*Example*)

Otis (America), Kone (Finland), ThyssenKrupp (Germany), Schindler
(.....) (1)

High-rise offices use (2)

This year: worldwide demand for lifts: (3)

Maintenance

- \$2,000-5,000 / year cost of keeping lifts (4)
- Profit margin: (5)
- More stable revenue than from (6)
- Lift companies: ½ of profit from (7)
- Newcomers to the market need: network of (8)

The lift industry

- Lifts are becoming more (9)
- Pricy luxury offers: cabins (10) and smarter control panels
- Sideline: (11) and consulting services
- Remote performance monitoring → fewer costly trips
(12)

Task 14: (Lifts) Answer key

1. Switzerland, 2. escalators, 3. rising/ have risen, 4. running (smoothly), 5. 25%-35%, 6. new equipment, 7. services/ maintenance 8. technicians, 9. standardised, 10. double-decker, 11. keycards, 12. to inspect

Text 14

Four firms control two-thirds of the global market: Otis, part of America's United Technologies; Kone of Finland; ThyssenKrupp, a unit of a German conglomerate; and Schindler, based in Ebikon, Switzerland.

People live more vertically than ever before. An estimated 70m the world over—more than the entire population of Britain—move to cities every year. Many live in blocks of flats or work in high-rise offices. Nearly all use escalators (which the big four also make) from time to time. Few can be bothered to take the stairs.

Global demand for new lifts has gone from 300,000 a decade ago to nearly 700,000 this year. China, where two-thirds of new units are installed, accounts for much of the rise. Annual revenues are climbing steadily.

The secret to the industry's whopping margins, however, is maintenance. People hate getting stuck in lifts. So they pay \$2,000-5,000 a year to keep each one running smoothly. Since 11 million machines are already in operation, many needing only a quick look-over and a dollop of grease every few months, this is a nice business. Margins are 25 to 35%, compared with 10% for new equipment. Revenue from maintenance is far more stable than that from installations, which are affected by the ups and downs of the economy.

Otis and its peers make more than half their profits from services, often by securing maintenance contracts at the time of installation. This raises high barriers to entry: a newcomer would need a dense network of technicians to get started.

Much of the upkeep business is centred on Europe, which has around half the world's lifts. The market is moving east, but it will take time. "The service business comes with a big lag," says Henrik Ehrnrooth, Kone's finance chief. Some fret that Chinese lift-owners are either maintaining the machines themselves or not at all.

Schindler's Mr Tinggren says that concentrating on fixing old lifts rather than installing new ones is short-sighted. The industry must find other buttons to push; and up to a point, it has. Lifts are becoming more standardised globally, making it easier to find economies of scale. Manufacturing and R&D are increasingly outsourced to Asia, shaving costs. Sales of pricier offerings such as double-decker cabins or smarter control panels that improve the flow of people in large buildings are buoyant. Sidelines such as keycards and consulting services also pay well. New gizmos allow each lift's performance to be monitored remotely, so repairmen have to make fewer costly trips to inspect them.

Time: 2'44"