

ZÖLD ÚT SZAKNYELVI VIZSGA

ANGOL AGRÁR- ÉS KÖRNYEZETTUDOMÁNYI SZAKNYELV

FELADATGYŰJTEMÉNY AZ ÍRÁSBELI VIZSGÁHOZ

ALAPFOK

A feladatgyűjteményben található:

12 db olvasásértés (mezőgazdasági)
12 db olvasásértés (környezetvédelmi)
10 db írásfeladat
6 db fordítás
+ megoldókulcsok

Szerkesztette:
Tóth Ildikó

Szent István Egyetem
Zöld Út Nyelvvizsgaközpont
Gödöllő 2008

ELŐSZÓ

A következő kötetben közreadjuk a Zöld Út Nyelvvizsgaközpont eddigi mezőgazdasági szaknyelvi írásbeli vizsgáin szerepelt anyagokat, gyakorlás céljára. Az olvasott szöveg értése feladatokhoz a kötet végén mellékeljük a megoldásokat, hogy ellenőrizhető legyen a feladat - megoldás sikeressége.

A feladatok:

Az olvasott szövegek mezőgazdasági és környezeti, környezetvédelmi témájúak, a vizsga felépítésének megfelelően. A vizsga során 1 mezőgazdasági és 1 környezetvédelmi témájú szöveget kell elolvasni és megérteni, és az értést ellenőrző feladatokat megoldani. Mindkét szövegre 15-15 pont szerezhető. A feladathoz egynyelvű szótár használható.

Az íráskészség mérése (levélírás) feladatban a levelet a kommunikáció, szerkezet és kohézió, stílus, szókincs és nyelvhelyesség szempontjából értékeljük, 0-3-ig terjedő pontszámmal. Összesen 15 pont szerezhető. A feladathoz egynyelvű szótár használható.

Ekkor a vizsga részét képezte a közvetítés készségét mérő feladat. (angol nyelvű szöveg fordítása magyarra szótár segítségével) az információátadás helyességét és a szaknyelvi stílust értékeltük, 0-3-ig terjedő pontszámmal. A 6 nyerspontszámból felszorzással maximum 10 pont volt szerezhető.

Az egynyelvűvé alakult vizsga időközben úgy változott, hogy a közvetítés helyett táblázatleírás feladat került a vizsgába (ld. mintafeladatok). E feladatban megkezdett mondatokat kell befejezni egy magadott táblázat alapján.

Az egynyelvű vizsgán az utasítások is angolul vannak megadva.

Mindegyik készség esetében a sikeresség minimum feltétele a pontszám 40%-ának elérése, a vizsga együttes sikerességi feltétele az összpontszám 60%-ának elérése.

A szükséges nyelvi szint:

Az alapfokú (B1 szinten levő) vizsgázó a Közös Európai Keretrendszer szerint írásban a következő nyelvi tevékenységeket képes megvalósítani:

	Olvasott szöveg értése
B1	Megfelelő értési szinten képes olvasni olyan világos, tényszerű szövegeket, amelyek olyan témákról szólnak, amelyek a jelölt (<i>szakmai</i>) érdeklődési körébe tartoznak.

	Írott interakció
B1	Ki tud fejezni információt és gondolatokat mind konkrét, mind elvont témákban, ellenőrzi az információt, rákérdez problémákra, vagy elfogadható pontossággal elmagyarázza azokat. Meg tud írni egyszerű, közvetlen fontosságú információt közlő vagy kérő levelet vagy feljegyzést úgy, hogy megérteti a fontosnak érzett gondolatokat.

Jó felkészülést!

A szerkesztő

Gödöllő, 2025. július 17.

OLVASOTT SZÖVEG ÉRTÉSE

MEZŐGAZDASÁG

1. AGRICULTURAL TOURS

Prairie Farmer presents its 1995 Agricultural Tours

**A.
Europe Farm Tour plus Paris
Agricultural Exposition
February 23-March 8**

You will see sights in Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium. A day at the Paris Agricultural Show, the world's largest, will be a special treat. Visits to four farms and a vineyard included. Double occupancy, \$2598 per person; single supplement \$500.

**B.
Russia and Ukraine Agricultural Tour
June 19-July 3**

We've made special plans for this personalized tour. Sightseeing in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiev, three distinctive but different cities. Meetings with Agricultural Ministry, officials, and farmers. See collective and private farms and farming first hand. Cultural performances including famed Moscow Circus. All three meals included each day. Double occupancy, \$2685 per person; single supplement \$350.

**C.
Canadian Rockies and Calgary
Stampede, July 7-19**

By train and motorcoach, a great way to capture some of the world's most spectacular scenery at the most beautiful time of year. Glacier National Park, Banff, Lake Louise, Victoria and the famed Calgary Stampede Rodeo. Double occupancy, \$2150 per person; single supplement \$500.

**D.
European Farm Tour, August 2-15**

Travel through Germany, France, Holland, and England. Farm visits, historical sights, cultural stops. A great tour planned for the most beautiful time of year in Europe. Land price \$2100 per person; single supplement \$485.

**E.
Alaska Cruise and Northwest Vacation** – 14days, from \$2299 per person, double occupancy. Plus \$125 Port tax and \$58 Airport/Airticket Tax. From most major airports. Call for cruise only price!

Itinerary: Fly to Salt Lake City. Travel through Utah, Idaho, see the Grand Tetons, tour Yellowstone Nat'l Park, Montana, Washington and Vancouver. Cruise through Alaska's inside passage for 7 days. Visit Ketchikan, and Juneau, and cruise Glacier Bay. Travel through Seattle, Oregon and Northern California. See Mt. St. Helens, plus much more, fly home from San Francisco. INCLUDES: Airfare, transfers, baggage handling, entertainment and all meals on your 5 star ship: ms NOORDAM.

Your host: Richard Lyng, Former Secretary of Agriculture. Our group will meet him at a special reception where discussions will include updates on GATT and the New World Food Organization, and changes in the world markets for U.S. farm products.

Olvassa el a Prairie Farmer hirdetéseit, és döntse el, hogy a megadott kérdésekre melyik hirdetésben vagy hirdetésekben található a válasz. Írja megoldását a táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint. A példa nélkül összesen 15 (db) jó megoldás van.

KÉRDÉS	A	B	C	D	E
0. <i>On which trip can you travel on a ship?</i>					X
1. On which trips can you meet politicians?					
2. Which adverts give information on the meals?					
3. In which tour will there be a talk on international organizations?					
4. Which tours aim to show natural landscapes?					
5. Which tour includes a visit to a horse and cattle riding event?					
6. In which programmes are cultural events included?					
7. Where can participants visit foreign farms?					
8. Which is the cheapest tour for a married couple?					

2. CATTLE FEEDING: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Első feladat

Olvassa el a „Cattle feeding: frequently asked questions” című szöveghez tartozó kérdéseket és válaszokat, és döntse el, hogy melyik kérdéshez (0-8) melyik válasz (A-J) tartozik. Vigyázat, egy válasz felesleges! Válaszait írja a szöveg alatti táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint!

Kérdések:

0. (Example) *How many times do you feed per day?*

1. What other costs will the feedyard charge?
2. How do you bill -- monthly or bi-monthly?
3. What weight cattle should I feed?
4. How big are the pens?
5. How many cattle are minimum?
6. Will my cattle be mixed with other cattle?
7. Do you offer insurance?
8. How long does it take to finish a pen of cattle?

Válaszok:

A. The amount of time your cattle spend in the feedyard depends on how much they weigh coming in, their rate of gain and mature size potential. Feedyards feed cattle to finish around 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., the weight that packers prefer. A 600 lb. steer that gains 3 lbs. per day will be on feed 167 days to reach 1,100 lbs., while a 750 lb. yearling will be on feed 133 days to reach 1,150 lbs.

B. It varies between feedyards, but most bill monthly.

C. Most feedyards feed cattle twice a day, some three times. An employee called a bunk reader drives the feedyard and checks consumption on every pen. The bunk reader then adjusts the amount of feed given to each pen to ensure no feed is wasted, yet the cattle receive all they can eat. Electronic scales on board the feed truck weigh the feed given to each pen to ensure you're only billed for the feed your cattle are given.

D. Feedyards can handle cattle of all weights, ranging from 200 to 300 lb. calves up to 800 to 900 lb. yearlings. However, because packers prefer animals between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs., the most common weight of cattle placed on feed ranges from 500 to 700 lbs.

E. Feedyards charge for initial processing when the calves arrive at the feedyard, plus medicine when an animal needs individual treatment. Feedyards will also charge for the \$1-per-head beef checkoff.

F. Many feedyards can help you get insurance on your cattle. Check with the feedyard about cost.

G. Pens vary in size, from small pens to those that hold several hundred. However, the normal pen size is 50 to 100 head.

H. Feedyards will be flexible in accommodating a customer. If you don't have enough calves to fill a pen, some feedyards will buy enough calves to accommodate the pen size.

I. Your cattle will be identified usually with an eartag, and not mixed with cattle owned by other customers.

J. Many feedyards mix heifers and steers. However, the feed conversion is usually negatively affected to some degree.

Texas Cattle Feeders Association

<i>0</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>C</i>								

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, és egészítse ki a táblázatot a hiányzó adatokkal, a példa (0) szerint.

SZÁMOK	MIRE VONATKOZNAK?
Example: 2	0. <i>Most feedyards feed cattle 2x a day</i>
	9. normal pen size: to head
900	10.
	11. lbs minimum weight of yearlings
	12. packers prefer this weight (lbs)
	13. most common weight of cattle (lbs) placed on feed ranges
1	14.
	15. number of days to feed a 750 lbs yearling to reach 1,150 lbs

3. LOCAL PARMALAT MAY BE SOLD

The local subsidiary of Italy's dairy giant Parmalat SA will suffer from the parent company's troubles, according to industry insiders.

"The company is facing difficult times. All payments and decisions must be approved at headquarters," an executive close to the issue said last week. "The company is already behind with due payments; it's likely it will go up for sale."

The executive, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Parmalat Hungária Rt's Management will visit the Italian headquarters in a few days for talks that will determine the local strategy.

Managers of the local Parmalat said last week they are not allowed to talk to the press without the authorization of the parent company.

MTI-Econews reported dairy producers last Tuesday who told that Parmalat Rt owes an average one-and-a-half months' payments to milk suppliers.

The parent company, Italy's largest food company, filed for bankruptcy protection last month after it admitted that a \$4.9 billion account it claimed on its books did not exist.

Founder, co-owner and president Calisto Tanzi, who has been arrested, admitted to prosecutors that he siphoned off €500 million from Parmalat to other family-controlled companies.

Ranked sixth among local dairy producers, Parmalat has a 5%–6% Hungarian market share. According to industry insiders, if Parmalat were sold, its processed dairy products line would be the main attraction for buyers, as there is little scope for growth on the milk market.

"The Dairy Products Council has not been officially informed of any problems affecting Parmalat's local operations," Pál István Kiss, chairman of the council, said last Friday.

Dairy companies buy 1.2 billion liters of milk yearly in Hungary for domestically sold milk and dairy products, according to 2003 figures of the council. The market leader, Friesland Hungária Kft, buys nearly 400 million liters and maintains a market share of around 25%. Sole Hungária Rt is second with 300 million liters and a market share of around 18%, while the company until recently named MiZo-Baranyatej Rt (now Új-MiZo Rt) purchases a yearly 200 million liters and maintains a 13% stake of the market.

(Budapest Business Journal, 14th Jan 2004)

Első feladat

A szöveg alapján értékelje a magyar tejpiac jelenlegi helyzetét. Töltse ki a táblázatot a megadott példa (0) szerint.

NAME OF THE COMPANY	MARKET POSITION IN HUNGARY	MARKET SHARE (%)	QUANTITY OF MILK/YEAR, BOUGHT FROM DAIRY FARMERS
(0) ✓ <i>Friesland Hungária Kft</i>	Market leader	(1)	(2)
Sole Hungária Rt.	(3)	(4)	300 million liters
(5)	Third	13 %	(6)
Parmalat Hungária Rt.	(7)	(8)	-

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget és válaszoljon a kérdésekre a megadott példa szerint.

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
0. <i>Why will the management of Parmalat Hungária Rt. visit the Italian headquarters?</i>	To determine the local strategy in Hungary
9. What is the nationality of the company Parmalat SA?	
10. How much money does Parmalat Rt. owe to milk suppliers?	
11. What is the position of Parmalat SA in Italy among food companies?	
12. Who was arrested in connection with the financial problems of Parmalat?	
13. How much money is missing from the accounts of Parmalat SA?	
14. How much milk is bought yearly by dairy companies in Hungary?	
15. What is the name of the Hungarian organization that gave exact data of the Hungarian dairy business?	

4. COST OF GAINING A DEGREE REACHES £33,500

Students starting university this year expect to pay £33,512 for a three-year degree course, a rise of almost £5,000 on last year's projected figure, a survey says today.

Most of the rise is due to the increase in tuition fees of up to £3,000 a year from next month.

The survey by NatWest Student Money Matters found that students expected to graduate in 2009 with £14,779 of debt, an increase of £1,099 on last year's projected figure for 2008.

However, while graduate debt continues to rise, NatWest said there were signs that students were preparing to cut back on some of their social pleasures.

The survey found that undergraduates expected to spend more than they did now on almost every aspect of their life, including eating out, alcohol and buying clothes and on other items such as rent and books.

The only exception was cigarettes, indicating that students may be becoming more health conscious.

Students now spend an average weekly sum of £13.17 on cigarettes, but they expect the amount to drop to £12.56.

The survey also found that the amount students expected to spend over the next three years on day-to-day items was less than the predictions they made last year.

In 2005 they forecast spending £176.72 per week over the next three years. This year they have cut the figure to £158.75, a saving of £17.97 a week.

Mark Worthington, from NatWest, said that undergraduates were "clearly much more informed about the financial realities of university than in previous years".

He said: "Despite the expected cost of university rising by 17 per cent on 2005, students expect that by cutting back on spending they will graduate with only eight per cent more debt."

The survey found more students were doing part-time jobs to pay for their university life. A huge proportion (87 per cent) of this year's intake believed they would have to take a part-time job.

Forty-six per cent of students rely on income from term time work to get by, working an average of 14 hours a week. Students supplement their income by an average of £71.32 a week.

Two thirds of parents pay for their children's university education. Twenty-eight per cent give regular amounts. Twenty-six per cent receive money from their parents when they need it, eight per cent receive a lump sum at the beginning of each term and four per cent receive a one-off amount when they start university.

Despite worries about the higher costs, 79 per cent of this year's intake believed that going to university would help them with their future prospects and 53 per cent wanted to train for a specific career such as medicine or law.

By Richard Savill, 15/08/2006, Electronic Telegraph

Első feladat

Olvassa el a “Cost of gaining a degree reaches £33,500” című szöveget, és a szöveg alapján rövid jegyzeteivel egészítse ki a táblázatot, a példa (0) szerint.

SZÁMOK	MIRE VONATKOZNAK
14	(0.) <i>students' average number of hours' work/week</i>
(1.)	students' current spending /week on cigarettes
(2.)	maximum amount of growth of the tuition fee this year
£33,512	(3.)
17	(4.)
(5.)	proportion of parents financing their children's studies
£14,779	(6.)
£5,000	(7.)
(8.)	% of students expect to take up part-time jobs
(9.)	expected saving on weekly costs
(10.)	% of students getting money from relatives before each semester

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, és a szöveg alapján döntse el, hogy a megadott állítások igazak vagy hamisak. Ha igaz az állítás, **I** betűvel, ha hamis, **H** betűvel jelezze az alábbi táblázatban, a példa (0) szerint!

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
(0.) <i>The survey on student finances was conducted by NatWest.</i>	I
11. The majority of students are optimistic about their future careers.	
12. Students have started to think more realistically about costs of studying.	
13. The only exception where they did not want to cut costs was cigarettes.	
14. Students usually combine money from their parents with part-time earnings.	
15. 79% of students worry about the increasing costs of their university studies.	

5. DANISH FARMERS BUY UP ENGLAND'S RICH ACRES

More than 1,000 years after the last Viking invaders settled on the East Coast, the Danes are back - and buying British farmland because it is a more attractive prospect than their own.

Some 7,500 acres of prime farmland in the East of England have been sold to Danish buyers in the past two years and agents report increasing interest from prospective Danish buyers. Not since Dutch bulb and vegetable growers started buying up land in East Anglia in the 1970s can anyone remember an invasion on such a scale.

Christopher Miles, the director of farm agency in eastern England for the agents Savills, said: "What looked at first like a few pioneers has become, in the past six months, a flood."

The most surprising aspect of the latest Danish invasion is that it is happening at a time when many British farmers are struggling to make a profit and accountants have advised them it would be more rational to get out of growing food crops.

The most obvious reasons are economic. Farm land in Britain generally sells for £2,500 to £3,000 an acre, whereas in Denmark, which is currently enjoying an economic boom, an acre sells for £5,000 to £9,000.

Jesper Helstrup, who farms 12 miles from the port of Esbjerg in Jutland, says that the English land is better than the sand on which he farms. He has just bought the 399-acre Toft Grange Farm, at Newtoft, Lincs, through Savills' Lincoln office.

In Denmark Mr Helstrup farmed 250 acres of his own plus 50 acres of rented land until he sold some to buy in England. He found Lincolnshire appealing because it has a warmer climate, the land yields more, and there are fewer environmental and land ownership regulations. He hopes to grow wheat, oil seed rape and winter barley on his new Lincolnshire farm and is undeterred by the prevailing low commodity prices.

Mr Helstrup has children of two, four and seven, and says he hopes to move full time to England when they are older.

Hans Vestbirk, a farming consultant with Aubourn, the agri-business division of Savills, has family in Denmark. He said many Danish farmers are now looking west, rather than east to Poland or Hungary, for land because it is easier to do business here and because most Danes speak English. He reports that Danish farmers are more positive about farming than their British equivalents.

Mr Vestbirk added: "They feel there is potential over here. We have more good land than they have. They feel they can farm better than us. They feel there is much more of a future for them."

Charles Clover, 11/02/2006, Electronic Telegraph

Első feladat

Olvassa el a 'Danish farmers buy up England's rich acres' című szöveget, és egészítse ki az alábbi táblázatot rövid jegyzeteivel (max. 5 szó) a megadott szempontok alapján, a példa (0) szerint.

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
Size of area bought up by Danish farmers in 2 years	0. <i>7,500 acres</i>
Produce they grow on British lands	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
	5.
Advantages of Britain compared to Denmark	6.
	7.
	8.
	9.
Reasons why Danes buy British lands rather than Polish or Hungarian	10.
	11.

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget és döntse el a szöveg alapján, hogy a megadott állítások igazak vagy hamisak. Ha igaz az állítás, **I** betűvel, ha hamis, **H** betűvel jelezze az alábbi táblázatban, a példa (0) szerint!

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. <i>This article is about Danish farmers buying British agricultural lands.</i>	I
12. Top farm land prices in Denmark can be up to three times as high as in Britain.	
13. At present, British farmers are making good profit on food crops.	
14. Danish farmers believe they can reach success with farming in Britain.	
15. Mr Helstrup has already moved to Britain, in spite of the currently low commodity prices.	

6. WINE PRODUCTION IN GREECE

Covering a total expanse of 140 000 hectares, vines occupy no more than 3 percent of cultivated land in Greece, as opposed to 6,2 percent in Italy and 3,2 percent for the community average.

Greek vineyards also tend to be smaller than their counterparts elsewhere: of 209 000 registered cultivations, 87 percent cover less than 0,5 hectares and 60 percent produce wine for personal consumption. The average cultivated vineyard in Greece is 0.36 hectares, accounts for approximately 2 percent of total vineyards in the EU and between 2,1 and 2,6 percent of total wine production, as well as 1,3-1,4 percent of world wine production.

Greek vineyards could be found in the most unlikely places - on mountain slopes 1000 m above sea level, carved into cliff faces or next to the seaside. Essentially, with the exception of extremely high altitudes, there is no corner of Greece where grapevines are not cultivated.

The combination of a temperate climate, lots of sunshine and low rainfall creates soils of moderate fertility, which produce small crops of excellent quality.

The diversity of the Greek landscape also creates an abundance of areas with their own microclimate and unique ecosystems, favoring the development of numerous local varieties, in addition to 26 foreign, chiefly French varieties which have been planted relatively limited.

Certain local varieties have been grown for more than 2000 years with even their names remaining unchanged. The contemporary variety " Limnio " cultivated on the northern Aegean island of Limnos is non other than the " Limnia " variety mentioned by Aristotle. Other classic Greek varieties whose origins stretch back to ancient times are Xinomavro, Negoska, Asyrtiko, Aedani, etc.

The greatest number of vines in the country is in Peloponnese, but the majority of grapes grown there are destined for eating or making raisins. The biggest vineyards for winemaking are in Attica and Viotia prefectures, forming large wine-growing regions around the major urban centers.

Up to 14 000 hectares of vines have been cut down in the country between 1988 and 1998. According to EU decision, a further 987 hectares have been earmarked for cutting down in Greece while in exchange the country has been granted the right to plant 208 hectares of new vines.

(Cyber Thesis MFA Hellas, 11/01/2001)

Első feladat

A szöveg alapján értékelje a görög szőlő- és borkeresztés helyzetét. Rövid válaszok megadásával tölts ki a táblázatot a megadott példa (0) szerint.

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
0. <i>Size of grapevine growing land in Greece</i>	<i>140 000 ha</i>
1. Number of officially registered growers	
2. Percentage of vineyards comparing to the total cultivated land in Greece	
3. Average size of a Greek vineyard	
4. Rate of Greek vineyards in the EU	
5. Rate of total Greek wine production in the EU	
6. Percentage of growers who produce wine for personal purposes	
7. Location where most grapevine is produced for fresh consumption	
8. Locations where grapevine is produced for making wine	
9. Size of the land where new vineyards can be established – according to the new EU regulations	

Második feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget újra, és a szöveg alapján döntse el, hogy a megadott állítások igazak vagy hamisak. Ha igaz az állítás, **I** betűvel, ha hamis, **H** betűvel jelezze az alábbi táblázatban, a példa (0) szerint!

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ VAGY HAMIS
0. <i>Greece covers 1,3-1,4 % of the world wine production</i>	I
10. Rate of grapevine growing land compared to the total cultivated land in Greece is higher than averagely in the EU	
11. Grapevine is cultivated only at low elevations in Greece.	
12. Grapevine varieties, suitable for making raisins, are cultivated in some locations of Greece.	
13. Well known international varieties haven't been planted in Greece any more.	
14. According to the regulations of the EU Greece can be planted more grapevine than is has to cut down.	
15. Local variety "Limnio" has already been mentioned in the writings of Aristotle.	

7. JUNK FOOD ADVERTS FACE TV BAN

Manufacturers and advertisers will be urged to agree a voluntary code of regulation, according to reports in two Sunday newspapers. The proposal is contained in the government's Public Health White Paper, to be published this week.

Other measures include a new "traffic light" labelling system identifying unhealthy foods.

This White Paper had been expected to back a ban on advertising junk food during children's TV hours (before 21GMT).

The Independent on Sunday said Health Secretary John Reid believed he would have public support for the move, which would ease concerns over the growing level of childhood obesity in Britain. Some large food and drink producers have begun reducing the number of television advertisements shown. The paper cites research showing there had been almost 10,000 fewer junk food adverts aired in the past year, compared with 2003.

The proposed ban would include products high in fat, salt or sugar.

This would not only take in burgers, crisps and soft drinks, but would also target certain breakfast cereals and even fish fingers.

The White Paper favours a "traffic light" labelling scheme for foods, according to The Observer.

Unhealthy foods would receive a red label, while healthy choices such as fruits and vegetables would attract a green label.

Nutritious but high-fat foods, such as cheese, would be given an amber label, the newspaper said.

The system would be voluntary, however supermarket chain Sainsbury's has announced it will introduce its own coloured logos to signify healthier options.

Its system will use red, amber and green symbols to designate high, medium or low levels of salt, fat, added sugar and calories.

Rival chain Tesco is looking into a traffic light system based on dietary targets from the World Health Organisation and the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food and Nutrition Policy.

And more partnership working is set to be encouraged between schools, charities and community groups to encourage children to think about health.

"We would also want to see something done about snack machines at school," Andrew Lansley, Shadow Health Secretary, said.

He also warned the food industry would not find a traffic light labelling system helpful, as it would attach red lights to many staple foods, such as cheese.

"What the industry is working towards is a system of labelling, showing how foods would represent parts of recommended daily amounts of calories, fats, salts and sugar.

"It would be better now for the government to work with industry towards a single solution, implemented by the industry rather than imposed by government."

<http://www.BBCNews.com>

Első feladat

Olvassa el a 'Junk food adverts fact TV ban'szöveget, majd válaszoljon az alábbi kérdésekre néhány szóban a megadott *példa (0)* szerint! Válaszait írja a táblázatba!

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
Where can you read reports about the code of regulation?	0. in 2 Sunday newspapers
Which two Sunday newspapers report about the proposal?	1.
	2.
What time are they planning to reduce the number of adverts?	3.
Which two supermarket chains will introduce a labelling system?	4.
	5.

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, és döntse el, hogy az alábbi állítások igazak vagy hamisak! Ha igaz az állítás, I betűvel, ha hamis, H betűvel jelezze az alábbi táblázatban, a példa (0) szerint!

ÁLLÍTÁS	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. The government's proposal will be published this week.	I
6. A traffic light labelling system advertises healthy food on TV.	
7. Advertisements for junk food cannot be shown on TV.	
8. Most children are getting fatter in Britain.	
9. In 2004 there were much fewer junk food adverts on TV than in 2003.	
10. Some breakfast cereals have a high fat- and sugar content.	
11. Fatty, salty or sugary foods are given a green label.	
12. Cheese would be given a red label because it is high in fat.	
13. Tesco wants to install traffic lights.	
14. You cannot see snack machines at schools.	
15. The labelling system shows how healthy our foods are.	

8. LITTLE-KNOWN FOOD PLANTS, SHRUBS AND TREES WITH GREAT POTENTIAL

WINGED BEAN

This humid tropical climbing bean is important in Southeast Asia and Papua New Guinea, but only recently has begun to be known elsewhere. Every part of the plant is tasty and edible. It is highly disease and pest resistant. Nutritionally, it is possibly the tropical counterpart of the soybean. The dried, pea-like beans contain up to 37 percent protein; the tuberous roots have ten times the protein of a potato. The plant's amazingly successful introduction in Zaire to the Efé Pygmies and neighbouring Bantu tribes in the Ituri Forest by Jean Pierre Hallet proved to be a boon and lifesaver to these people.

GRAIN AMARANTHS

This fast growing, high-protein cereal plant of several varieties and types was in past centuries an important cereal crop in Central and South America. Plants produce large sorghum-like heads. They grow well in poor soils and are tolerant to drought. Some varieties are high in lysine, one of the amino acids that plant protein is usually deficient in. The crop was forced into obscurity by early Spaniards because pagan ceremonies centred around it. Larger grain maize was developed and amaranth and many other South American indigenous crops were relegated to inconspicuous roles.

COCOYAMS

These potato-sized root tubers are native to Central and South America. Some 30 to 40 species are adapted to tropical conditions and have been successfully introduced to other tropical regions, yet receive little attention by researchers. It thrives in dry or swampy areas at various altitudes. The food value is comparable to that of a potato.

QUINUA

A staple of the ancient Incas, and one of the few native grains hardy enough for the high Andes, this food is rich in protein and contains a good amino acid balance. It is virtually unknown outside of the highlands of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru. Under colonial occupation, it was largely supplanted by barley – a less nutritious grain.

WAX GOURD

Grown throughout the Asian tropics, the wax gourd is little known elsewhere. Its melon-like fruit has thick flesh that is white, crisp and juicy. The gourd resists spoilage because of its waxy coating and can be stored for long periods without refrigeration. Young leaves, flower buds and vine tips are boiled and eaten as greens. It has important potential for large areas of Latin America and Africa.

CHAYA

Chaya is a fast-growing shade shrub found in Mexico and Central America. It is a source of nutritious green leaves and shoots and requires little maintenance. The young shoots and tender leaves, cooked and eaten like spinach, are reportedly high in protein, calcium, iron, carotene, thiamine, riboflavin and ascorbic acid. The plant tolerates heavy rainfall and responds with luxuriant growth. Drought is also tolerated, and plants recover well when rain returns.

(Newsweek, February 1998)

Első feladat

Olvassa el a “Little-Known Food Plants, Shrubs and Trees with Great Potential” című szöveget, és egészítse ki a táblázatot a megadott példa (0.) szerint!

LEÍRÁS	NÖVÉNY NEVE
0. <i>A plant introduced to Africa with great success.</i>	<i>Winged bean</i>
1. An edible plant with tuberous roots that grows well in different environments.	
2. A plant that is easy to store and not only its fruit is edible.	
3. A plant which provides an essential amino acid which can be found mainly in animal proteins.	
4. A plant which tolerates extreme conditions at high altitudes.	
5. A plant which has high tolerance to soils.	
6. A woody plant. Mainly its green parts are eaten.	

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, és döntse el, hogy az alábbi állítások igazak vagy hamisak! Ha igaz az állítás, I betűvel, ha hamis, H betűvel jelezze az alábbi táblázatban, a példa (0) szerint!

ÁLLÍTÁS	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. Every part of Winged bean is edible.	I
7. Cocoyams grow well in different areas.	
8. Plant proteins are rich in lysine.	
9. Wax gourd is highly resistant to diseases and pests.	
10. Chaya requires little care to grow well.	
11. The most important feature of Winged bean is its high protein content.	
12. The green leaves of Winged bean are not edible.	
13. Wax gourd contains a high amount of oil.	
14. Early Spaniards in South America knew Quinoa.	
15. Quinoa is well-known in Asia.	

9. ORGANIC MILK 'HIGHER IN VITAMINS'

Drinking organic milk has more health benefits than drinking non-organic, a study has suggested.

The research was presented to the Soil Association's Annual Conference in Newcastle.

It showed organic milk has higher levels of vitamin E, omega 3 essential fatty acids and antioxidants, which help beat infections.

But nutritionists said people who drank non-organic milk would be getting these nutrients from other sources.

The research was carried out by a team from the Danish Institute of Agricultural Research, which is part of the University of Newcastle's Quality Low Input Food (QLIF) Congress.

Milk was tested from cows that were farmed organically and conventionally.

The study found organically farmed cows produced milk which was, on average, 50% higher in Vitamin E than conventionally produced milk.

Organic milk was also 75% higher in beta carotene, which is converted into Vitamin A in the body. It was also two to three times higher in the antioxidants.

Higher levels of omega 3 essential fatty acids were also found in organic milk.

The study concluded that drinking a pint of organic milk a day would provide 17.5% of the required daily intake of Vitamin E for women, and 14% of that for men.

Jill Eisberg, chief executive of The Dairy Council called the research “an interesting new development for the dairy industry”. But she added: “For any cow, if the feed is modified this will come through in the milk produced - this is not unique to milk produced by organically farmed cows.”

Dr Anne Nugent, of the British Nutrition Foundation, said: "It is important to note that there were no differences highlighted between the two milks for some of the major nutrients that milk provides, such as calcium and vitamin B12.

“It is important to encourage people to continue to consume milk and milk products - whether they choose organic or regular milk will be a matter of personal preference and choice.”

She added: “The main dietary sources of vitamin E are fat spreads; for beta carotene it is fruit and vegetables, and for omega 3 fats cereals and fish.”

(BBC Home page, 7 January, 2005)

Első feladat

Olvassa el az 'Organic milk higher in vitamins' című szöveget! A szöveg alapján jegyzetelje ki a tudományos kutatás körülményeit és eredményeit. Töltse ki a táblázatot maximum 4-5 szavas jegyzetekkel, a példa (0) szerint.

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
<i>Place of the scientific conference where the study about organic milk was presented</i>	0. <i>Newcastle</i>
name of the scientific conference where the study was presented	1.
name of the organization where the experiment was done	2.
nutrients that were found in higher quantities in organic milk compared to non-organic milk	3.
	4.
	5.
	6.
natural sources of omega 3 fatty acids	7.
	8.
nutrients that didn't show any significant differences in organic and in non-organic milk	9.
	10.

Második feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget újra, és a szöveg alapján döntse el, hogy a megadott állítások igazak (I) vagy hamisak (H). Válaszát jelölje be a táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint.

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. Vitamin E can be found only in milk and milk products.	<i>H</i>
11. The main sources of beta-carotene (besides milk) are fruits and vegetables.	
12. The experiment was conducted with cows which were kept only under organic conditions.	
13. According to the representative of BNF the consumption of any type of milk – whether organic or non-organic – is important.	
14. Organic milk is 75 % higher in vitamin A than non-organic milk.	
15. Men and women need different amounts of vitamin E.	

10. WHAT IS BLUETONGUE DISEASE AND WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR BRITAIN'S FARMING INDUSTRY?

Example: A. What is bluetongue?

0. Bluetongue is a disease which affects ruminants, such as sheep, cattle, goats, deer and camels. Humans cannot be infected.

1. The disease is prevalent in Europe, where it has killed 1.8m animals in less than a decade.

2. Bluetongue originated in Africa, but as temperatures across the world have been rising, it has spread up into Europe.

3. The disease is carried by midges. Foot and mouth is passed from animal to animal, but the spread of Bluetongue is caused by bites from insects carrying the disease.

4. Scientists speculate that both global warming and the recent floods mean conditions have been ripe for an outbreak of bluetongue on our shores. Higher temperatures mean more midges can survive, and heavy rainfall in recent months has provided a breeding ground for the insects.

In an interview with the Independent in August, Professor Peter Mertens from the Institute for Animal Health said "we have all the elements for an outbreak... It's a serious worry. The risk has never been higher, we are very nervous about it".

5. Infected cattle suffer swelling to the tongue and face, giving the tongue a bluish appearance, where the disease gets its name from. Animals become lame and suffer from a high fever. Eventually they start to bleed internally, and die.

6. Infected animals are culled. There is no known cure or vaccine for the disease, which has already had confirmed outbreaks this year in Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Holland and just 100 miles away over the British Channel in France.

7. It is a testing time for Britain's farming community who are still reeling from the latest foot and mouth outbreaks.

Foot and mouth passes from animal to animal, but because bluetongue is carried by insects, the outbreaks tend to be smaller. However, exclusion zones, as implemented in the foot and mouth crisis, will need to be much larger.

Some scientists predict 150km exclusion zones will be necessary, in comparison to the 10km zones set up to contain foot and mouth.

There is also a chance that cattle will be subjected to dusk and dawn curfews - the time when midges are most likely to bite.

Channel 4 News

Első feladat

Olvassa el a „What is bluetongue disease and what does it mean for Britain's farming industry?” című szöveg bekezdéseit, és párosítsa őket össze az alábbi kérdésekkel. Vigyázzon, egy kérdés fölösleges. Válaszait írja az alábbi táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint.

Példa: A. What is bluetongue?

B. What happens to infected cattle?

C. Where did it start?

D. What does this mean for Britain's farmers?

E. What are the symptoms of bluetongue?

F. Which areas are affected?

G. How do bluetongue and foot-and-mouth symptoms differ?

H. How is it transmitted?

I. Why is Britain in danger of an outbreak?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A							

Második feladat

Olvassa fel újra a szöveget, és egészítse ki jegyzeteivel az alábbi táblázatot, maximum 5 szóval, a példa (0) szerint!

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
Origin of the virus carrier	0. <i>Africa</i>
Symptoms of bluetongue	8.
	9.
	10.
Prevention measures	11.
	12.
	13.
Group of animals affected	14.
Carrier of virus	15.

11. PRINCE LENDS SUPPORT TO THE HIGHLANDS

The Prince of Wales is helping Scottish farmers by launching an initiative to get Highland beef, mutton and a range of other products on to supermarket shelves. The project, called the North Highland Initiative (NHI), aims to bring together farmers, crofters, tourism and local businesses and promote them to a wider audience. This will include selling local products to retailers under the brand Mey Selections named after the Castle of Mey, the late Queen Mother's highland residence.

Sainsbury's yesterday said it would be the first retailer in Britain to sell Mey Selections - from mid-September at 24 stores. Waitrose and Fortnum & Mason are also negotiating to sell the products.

The Prince's business excursion north of the border follows an extensive 15-month research project headed by Lord MacLennan of Rogart, the former Liberal Democrat MP for the area. Lord MacLennan said the project was not the same as Duchy Originals, the organic brand the Prince launched in 1992. Last year Duchy Originals made a £1m profit, which has gone to charities.

"The Prince of Wales is not taking a stake in any of this, other than in a supporting capacity," said Lord MacLennan. "He is just helping put farmers in touch with business and a wider audience."

As part of the initiative, the Prince has donated one of his own watercolour paintings of the castle which is being used as the Mey Selections logo. Danny Miller, a local farmer and chairman of North Highland Products, the company which set up Mey Selections, said the Prince's support had been "very valuable" and "not intrusive".

"Farmers up here are very excited. The Prince's involvement has been wonderful because he has given us the confidence and cohesiveness to take forward ideas a lot of us have been thinking about for some time." Mr Miller said a lot of farmers had wanted to create a strong brand and promote Highland products at a premium.

Prince Charles has been anxious to raise his Scottish profile since occupying the Queen Mother's favourite residence, which she bought in 1952. Before she died, the Queen Mother set up the Castle of Mey Trust which now owns the estate. Since her death, Prince Charles has rented the castle for a few weeks over August.

The Prince said he decided to help the project after reading an Arkleton Institute report documenting the decline of income and family farming in the north east.

Justin James, Sainsbury's meat buyer, said he was impressed with the quality of Highland beef and lamb.

"We couldn't sell it simply because the Prince of Wales backed it, though that makes a point of difference. But we think the product will work very well commercially," he said.

By Selina Mills (Filed: 29/08/2005) Money.Telegraph

Első feladat

Olvassa el a “Prince lends support to the Highlands” című szöveget, és a megadott szempontok alapján egészítse ki a táblázatot rövid jegyzetekkel, (legfeljebb 6-7 szóval) a példa (0) szerint.

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
Name of famous person to help Scottish products	0. <i>Prince Charles (Prince of Wales)</i>
Examples of products he wants to promote	1.
	2.
People or sectors participating in the project	3.
	4.
	5.
	6.
Supermarkets thinking about selling these products	7.
	8.
	9.
Prince Charles' reasons for supporting Scottish agricultural products	10.
	11.

Második feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget újra, és a szöveg alapján döntse el, hogy a megadott állítások igazak (I) vagy hamisak (H). Válaszát jelölje be a táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint.

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. <i>Prince Charles owns a castle in Scotland.</i>	<i>H</i>
12. The Highland farmers are thankful for the Prince's support.	
13. The Prince sold one of his paintings to the project.	
14. According to Sainsbury's meat buyer these products will automatically be successful due to the royal support.	
15. The Prince of Wales had another project previously to support an organic brand.	

12. SPRING LAMB PRODUCTION

Introduction

Sheep are ideal for a small-scale or part-time farming operation due to their nutritional versatility and adaptability. Sheep can be fed a very high concentrate diet (similar to swine), a forage diet, or any combination.

Spring lambing uses the ewe's natural breeding cycle (breeding October through December and lambing March to May), which improves breeding efficiency and potential pasture utilization. Compared to most other livestock enterprises, spring lamb production has lower investment costs and labor requirements, and quicker returns on investment. Spring lambing programs also have lower housing, feeding, and labor costs compared to more intensive lambing enterprises.

Although prices for late summer and early fall marketed lambs are generally lower, producers may be able to increase prices received by direct marketing lambs to consumers. Spring lambs are marketed in a period of low demand and high supply, so prices received are the lowest of all sheep enterprises.

Marketing

Marketing opportunities are plentiful for lamb in the northeastern United States. Lambs can be marketed at any age and often vary in weight from 20 to 160 pounds depending on the time of year and market conditions. Although the vast majority of ewes lamb in the spring, lambs can be born from September through May.

Most lambs marketed in Pennsylvania are spring lambs. These lambs are usually sold at around 110 pounds and are marketed through local auctions, slaughterhouses, brokers, and individuals. In recent years, direct markets, niche markets, and cooperatives have become popular for selling lambs. Wool is sold through local and national markets, brokers, and wool cooperatives. About 3,500 sheep producers in Pennsylvania annually maintain 63,000 ewes and produce about 84,000 lambs worth an estimated \$11.3 million.

Getting Started

Before starting to raise sheep and lambs, you should consider your situation relative to land, labor, capital, markets, and potential costs. Then you can decide on the size of your intended flock that best matches your marketing plan. The smallest production unit to consider for spring lambing is a flock of up to 30 to 35 ewes serviced by one ram.

Breeding ewes usually cost \$100 to \$200 per head and a good ram will probably cost at least \$300. Ewes are generally bred in October through December and produce one to three lambs annually (gestation period of five months).

Lambs are ready for market four to six months after birth, so it is possible to receive a return on your initial investment rather quickly.

If you have little or no previous experience with sheep, starting with only a few bred ewes and going through a lambing season would be invaluable. It may help you decide whether you want to be in the sheep business, while you develop husbandry skills, investigate markets, and test profitability.

agalternatives.aers.psu.edu

Első feladat

Olvassa el a “Spring lamb production” című szöveget, és a szöveg alapján válaszoljon röviden a kérdésekre, a példa (0) szerint.

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
Why are sheep perfect for part-time farmers or smallholders?	0. <i>because sheep can be fed different diets</i>
What are the advantages of spring lamb production over other livestock enterprises?	1.
	2.
	3.
How can lower prices for spring lamb be compensated?	4.
What weight are lambs marketed at in the U.S. ?	5.
How many sheep breeders are there in Pennsylvania?	6.
What is the overall value of sheep production in the state of Pennsylvania?	7.
Which document determines your decision on the size of your flock?	8.
How many ewes can be serviced by one ram?	9.

Második feladat

Olvassa el a újra a szöveget, és a szöveg alapján döntse el, hogy a megadott állítások igazak (I) vagy hamisak (H). Válaszait írja a táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint.

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. <i>The feeding of sheep is partly similar to that of swine.</i>	I
10. The minimal cost of a small herd is \$3,000.	
11. The breeder cannot expect a return on his/her investment into spring lambing sooner than in 5-7 months.	
12. Spring lamb operation is worth trying on a small scale first and then moving on to a larger scale.	
13. To be a successful sheep breeder, you should concentrate only on the professional side of sheep husbandry.	
14. There are direct and indirect channels to market spring lamb.	
15. Spring lamb production is as costly as the intensive forms of sheep breeding.	

KÖRNYEZETVÉDELEM

1. NEWS BITES ON ORGANIC PRODUCTION

<p>A. Multiples under fire</p> <p>Supermarkets are coming under increasing criticism for not buying British organic food. A survey carried out by the Organic Targets Campaign, of which the Soil Association is a member, found that many supermarkets continue to sell imported organic food even though UK supplies were readily available. According to the survey, the worst offender is Tesco, which sources 80% of its organic produce from overseas. With organic milk is currently in over-supply, Tesco still sources its own-label organic butter from Denmark, and cheese from Germany. Best performers are Waitrose who currently source 85% of its organic produce from the UK. Marks and Spencer also do well, with 60% coming from UK sources.</p> <p>„Supermarkets must do much more to ensure that the organic produce comes from the UK,” said Catherine Fookes, co-ordinator of the Organic Targets Campaign and member of the DEFRA organic action plan group. „They should commit themselves to ensuring that 70% comes from UK sources by 2010. This would ensure that our environment, our economy and our hard-pressed farmers all benefit.”</p>	<p>B. Welsh fast food</p> <p>Calon Wen, Wales’ biggest independent Organic milk cooperative, have launched a new initiative to encourage youngsters to drink more organic milk.</p> <p>„Milk is one of the best things kids can drink, it’s the original fast food – except that it’s also healthy, nutritious and is practically a well-balanced meal in itself” said Calon Wen chairman Dai Miles.</p> <p>„Unfortunately most kids don’t see it that way. The multi-million pound advertising campaigns by the soft drink companies have convinced children that a ‘cool’ drink is a fizzy, sugary one in a bright coloured can.”</p> <p>To win kids back to milk the Calon Wen mascot dragon heads a new campaign, ‘healthy body healthy planet’, which explains the benefits of organic farming, and of organic milk in particular.</p>
<p>C. Potato chase</p> <p>Organic consumers can now follow the way of the pack of potatoes they have bought right back to the farm on which they were produced.</p> <p>The new initiative, launched by Greenvale AP plc in partnership with Sainsbury’s supermarkets, allows consumers to log on to a website. Using a unique five-digit number found on every pack of potatoes, the consumers can get information about the farm which grew the potatoes, including the reasons why the producer went organic, their farm rotation, and the benefits to biodiversity on their farming units.</p>	

Organic Farming, Autumn Issue, 2002.

Első feladat

Olvassa el a „News bites on organic agriculture” című szöveget és válaszoljon az alábbi kérdésekre a példa (0) szerint. Válaszait írja a táblázatba./ Egy-egy kérdésre több jó válasz is lehetséges, mivel összesen 10 jó válasz van!/

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
<i>Példa: Which article talks about a survey?</i>	A
Which articles mention dairy products?	
Which articles inform us about a new campaign or project?	
Which articles talk about companies supporting organic production?	
Which articles mention British supermarkets?	
Which article gives details about environmentally friendly agricultural methods?	

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a cikkeket, majd válaszoljon röviden a kérdésekre a példa (0) szerint.

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
<i>Példa: Where does imported organic food come from to British supermarkets?</i>	<i>0. Denmark</i> <i>00. Germany</i>
Why is milk better than soft drinks?	11. 12. 13.
Where can buyers of British organic potatoes find data about the farm and the grower?	14.
What is the target for local organic produce in British supermarkets by the end of 2010?	15.

2. THE WORLD'S MOST EXPENSIVE PAPER

The most plant-rich forests in the world – at Tesso Nilo, on the island of Sumatra – is being destroyed to produce wood pulp for paper. According to a report from FoE, some of this is bought by UK-based paper firms. Other reports show that the rate of tropical forest destruction in Indonesia now equals the speed of forest loss in Brazil.

Indonesia's lowland rainforests have long been recognised as some of the most biologically diverse, and it's also well known that logging is out of control in many parts of the country. But, increasingly, research shows the scale of the crisis.

A World Bank study says that lowland forests on the island of Sulawesi has already been destroyed and estimates that, unless logging practices change, there will be no more commercially viable lowland forest left on Sumatra by 2005, and none in Kalimantan, on Borneo, by 2010.

According to a report by the World Resources Institute (WRI), Global Forest Watch and forest Watch Indonesia, deforestation rates doubled in Indonesia in the late 1990s. A forest area of two million hectares, an area the size of Wales, is being lost every year, compared to one million hectares annually in the 1980s. The WRI says that much of the timber is being removed illegally as a result of a chronic imbalance between legal wood supply and demand.

Part of this unsustainable demand comes from a huge expansion of Indonesia's pulp and paper industries over the past decade. A big player is Asia Pacific Holdings Ltd (APRIL), which is involved in logging the Tesso Nilo forest.

Tesso Nilo is one of Sumatra's single largest remaining lowland rainforests. It is home to tigers, elephants and tapirs, and to a huge range of plants. A recent survey for WWF Indonesia found 218 higher plant species in just one 200m² plot. This is much more than recorded anywhere else, including Brazil.

FoE investigations have revealed that Nine UK-based paper merchants bought paper from APRIL at the start of 2002. Three of these have now stopped, after seeing an FoE report on APRIL's activities.

Meanwhile, hope comes from the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), which has been working with regional businesses and the Indonesian government to find solutions to illegal logging. EIA investigator Faith Doherty told *BBC Wildlife* that the Indonesian Minister of Forestry has been taking action against illegal shipments of timber. "There is definitely some movement from within the Indonesian Government that gives grounds for optimism," says Doherty.

Kenny Taylor, BBC Wildlife, April 2002

Első feladat

Olvassa el a 'The World's most expensive paper' c. szöveget, és a szöveg alapján röviden (max. 6-7 szóval) válaszoljon a feltett kérdésekre. Válaszát írja a táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint.

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
0. What is the main topic of the article?	<i>The destruction of the Indonesian rain forests.</i>
1. What does the destruction of these forests cause?	
2. Why are trees cut down?	
3. Mainly which company logs these forests?	
4. Who are the foreign buyers of this paper?	
5. Why is still some hope?	

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, és a szempontok alapján röviden (max. 6-7 szóval) egészítse ki a táblázatot, a példa (0) szerint.

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
Indonesian islands endangered by deforestation	0. <i>Sumatra</i>
	6.
	7.
Endangered animals in the forest	Tigers
	8.
	9.
Size of forest lost annually	10.
Number of plant species in a 200m ² area	11.
Environmental organisations researching the problem	FoE (Friend of the Earth)
	WWF (World Wildlife Fund) Indonesia
	12.
	13.
	14.
	EIA
EIA means	15.
Name of EIA investigator	16.

3. RECYCLING: NOT JUST A LOAD OF RUBBISH

The UK has some of the worst recycling rates in the Western world. So what are we doing wrong – and how can we improve?

The UK is in danger of reaching waste crisis point. We produce more than 30 million tonnes of household waste each year, and disposing of it is a huge problem. In theory, three quarters of household waste could be recycled or composted – but in practice, almost 80 per cent is sent to landfill.

UK recycling figures are pitiful – England recycles only 11 per cent of its household rubbish (and figures for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are even worse). Yet Switzerland, Austria and Germany recycle around half their waste, and parts of the US and Canada top 70 per cent.

Central government, local councils and individuals need to work together to reduce the amount of rubbish we produce and improve our recycling rates – and we have a long way to go.

The two alternatives to recycling are both harmful to the environment. Incineration creates polluting emissions and toxic ash, which then has to be buried in landfills. But landfill space is running out very fast, and there are grave concerns about the effects of these sites on human health and the environment.

Landfilled rubbish produces methane, a greenhouse gas, which can build up and cause explosion. Chemicals and bacteria can also leak into the soil and the water table.

The government has started to tackle these problems in recent years. Landfill Tax was introduced in 1996, levied on the amount of rubbish sent to landfills. More recently, the European Union Landfill Directive set targets for the rubbish sent to landfill. Countries that fail to meet those targets face hefty fines – amounting to as much as £500,000 a day in the UK.

The Waste Strategy, published in 2000, set out plans to reduce and recycle waste in England and Wales. (Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own similar strategies.) The strategy set targets of 25 per cent of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005, rising to 30 per cent by 2010 and 33 per cent by 2015.

“Which?” Magazine, July 2002

Első feladat

Olvassa el a “Recycling: not just a load of rubbish” című szöveget, és a szöveg alapján válaszoljon röviden a kérdésekre. Válaszait írja az alábbi táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint!

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
What is the biggest problem about household waste?	0. <i>The problem of how to dispose of it.</i>
Who should be responsible for reducing the amount of waste in the UK?	1.
	2.
	3.
What harm does incineration cause?	4.
	5.
What are the dangers of the landfill sites?	6.
	7.
	8.

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a “Recycling: not just a load of rubbish” című szöveget, és írja be a táblázatba a hiányzó információkat a példa (0) szerint!

ADATOK	MIRE VONATKOZNAK
0. 30 million	<i>tons of waste produced in UK in a year</i>
9. $\frac{3}{4}$	
10. 11%	
11. $\frac{1}{2}$	
12. 1996	
13. 2000	
14.	Recycling target by 2005 for household waste in England and Wales
15. 33%	

4. RISING RIVERS SET TO WRECK BANGLADESH

Arguments over the causes of global warming will bring little help to the people of Bangladesh. Flooding in the country is set to increase by up to 40 per cent this century as global temperatures rise, the latest climate models suggest. Each year, roughly a fifth of Bangladesh is flooded, and climate change is forecast to increase the problem as sea levels rise, monsoons become wetter and more intense cyclones lead to higher tidal surges.

To make things worse, heavier rainfall by global warming will swamp Bangladesh's riverbanks, a previously unforeseen effect, flooding between 20 and 40 per cent more land than today, says Monirul Qader Mirza, a Bangladeshi water resources expert now with the Research Group at the University of Toronto.

Bangladesh is flood-prone because it lies in the delta of three great rivers, the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna, which together drain 175 million hectares. People can grow crops on land regularly fertilised by the rivers. But extreme floods cause hardship and loss of life: in 1988 and 1998 over two-thirds of the country was under water at some point.

His team collected data on the relationship between current rainfall and the resulting discharge of water by the three rivers. They then fed this data into a software program developed by the Danish Hydraulic Institute, which simulates how factors such as sediment and water quality affect the flow of water within river basins. Researchers at the Surface Water Modelling Centre in Dhaka helped calibrate the model to Bangladesh's geography.

Mirza's team then ran the program for four climate change scenarios, known as global circulation models. In each, the peak mean discharge for all three rivers increased as global temperatures rose by 2, 4 or 6 °C. If temperatures rose by just 2 °C, two of the models showed that the mean flow of the Meghna and Brahmaputra rivers would increase by 20 per cent.

The land available to grow rice, vegetables, lentil, onion and mustard crops will be significantly reduced, placing an intolerable pressure on farmers. Policy planners should begin working on adaptation measures now, Mirza says.

Journal reference: *Climatic Change* (vol 57, p 287) , 12 April 03, Exclusive from New Scientist [Print Edition](#)

Stephen Leahy

Első feladat

Olvassa el a “Rising rivers set to wreck Bangladesh” c. szöveget , és az alapján döntse el, hogy a megadott állítások igazak (I) vagy hamisak (H). Válaszát jelölje be a táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint.

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. The three main rivers in Bangladesh flood 175 million ha of land every year.	<i>I</i>
1. Global warming and climate change will cause heavier tidal activity.	
2. A water resources expert warns that land available will be slightly reduced.	
3. As a result of global warming flooding is set to increase by up to 20 per cent in Bangladesh.	
4. The Dhaka Research Centre modelled the likely behaviour of the three main rivers in case of a temperature rise.	

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget és válaszoljon röviden a feltett kérdésekre

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
What will be the results of climate change in Bangladesh?	0. <i>sea levels will rise</i>
	5.
	6.
Which are the main rivers in Bangladesh?	7.
	8.
	9.
How much of Bangladesh gets under water each year?	10.
Who developed the computer program used for modelling the Bangladeshi rivers in global warming?	11.
Who does Mr. Mirza work for?	12.
When did heavy floods cause damage, hardship and loss of life in Bangladesh?	13.
	14.
What are global circulation models simulated by the research team?	15.

5. ASK-AN-EARTH-SCIENTIST

WATER POLLUTION

0.

There are many causes for water pollution but these sources include effluent outfalls from factories, refineries, waste treatment plants etc. that emit fluids of varying quality directly into urban water supplies. In the United States and other countries, these practices are regulated, although this doesn't mean that pollutants can't be found in these waters.

1.

These include contaminants that enter the water supply from soils/groundwater systems and from the atmosphere via rain water. Soils and groundwaters contain the residue of human agricultural practices (fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) and improperly disposed of industrial wastes. Atmospheric contaminants are also derived from human practices (such as gaseous emissions from automobiles, factories and even bakeries).

2.

They are varied. They include poisonous drinking water, poisonous food animals (due to these organisms having bioaccumulated toxins from the environment over their life spans), unbalanced river and lake ecosystems that can no longer support full biological diversity, deforestation from acid rain, and many other effects. These effects are, of course, specific to the various contaminants.

3.

Science provides many practical solutions to minimizing the present level at which pollutants are introduced into the environment and for remediating (cleaning up) past problems. All of these solutions come with some cost (both societal and monetary). In our everyday lives, a great deal can be done to minimize pollution if we take care to recycle materials whose production creates pollution and if we act responsibly with household chemicals and their disposal. Additionally, there are choices we make each day to protect the environment. Heavily packaged foods, for instance, contain boxes, cartons, bottles etc. made with polluting dyes, many of which are released from groundwater at municipal land fills. Whether we choose to drive to the corner store rather than walk or ride a bicycle will determine how much we personally contribute to acid and hydrocarbon emissions to the atmosphere (and ultimately to global fresh water supplies). In the end, there are many choices on the personal and societal level that we must make that affect the amount of pollution our town or country will be forced to live with.

*Dr. Ken Rubin, Assistant Professor, Department of Geology and Geophysics
University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822*

www.soest.hawaii.edu

Első feladat

Olvassa el a „Water pollution” című szöveget, és párosítsa a válaszokhoz (0-3) a kérdéseket (A-E). Vigyázat, egy kérdés fölösleges. Megoldásait írja a kérdések alatti táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint!

- A. What are the direct sources of water pollution?
- B. What are the ways we can take to decrease the problem?
- C. What are the indirect sources of water pollution?
- D. What are the costs of fighting against pollution?
- E. What are the effects of water pollution?

0	1	2	3
A			

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, és egészítse ki az alábbi táblázatban található jegyzeteket a megadott szempontok alapján, maximum 4-5 szóval, a példa (0) szerint.

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
Listed direct sources of water pollution	0. <i>factories</i>
	4.
	5.
Listed indirect sources	from soils through groundwater systems
	6.
These contaminants are results of	7.
Listed effects of water pollution	8.
	9.
	10.
	11.
Listed possible individual solutions	Recycling certain materials
	12.
	13.
	14.
	15.

6. HOW CAN YOU HELP SAVE THREATENED SPECIES?

CONSERVE HABITATS IN RESERVES

One of the most important ways to ensure that threatened plants and animals survive is to permanently protect their habitats in national parks, nature reserves or wilderness areas. National parks enable people to enjoy the beauty and diversity of species without harming them. About five percent of Australia's land and some areas of ocean are national parks and other nature conservation reserves.

0. These groups exist in each state to support the establishment and maintenance of national parks, and arrange visits to them (e.g. camping).

1. Some national parks have special guided tours and walks. Talk to the rangers to find out whether any threatened species live there and how they are being protected. Offer to help the rangers in their conservation or maintenance work.

2. : follow fire regulations; leave your pets at home; do not pick flowers or remove bush rocks; leave birds' eggs in their nests; and put your rubbish in a bin or better still, take it home.

Conserve habitats on farms

Farms cover a large part of Australia and these can provide havens for all sorts of wildlife. In some areas, farms are vital to the conservation of threatened species. There are ways to manage farmland to protect native plants and animals, and minimise land degradation. These also contribute to more sustainable agriculture.

For example, farmers can:

3..... Fence off areas from stock to allow native plants to grow back, or retain a swamp that might be drained.

4. They help stop erosion (especially on slopes and along waterways) and attract native birds which eat farm pests. Shelter belts of trees reduce lambing losses, increase the weight of beef cattle and reduce wind damage to some crops. A woodlot also adds value to a property, providing fuel, shade and fence posts.

5. For example, plant decoy crops, set up electric fencing and change the timing of plantings.

6..... Make an island with earth or logs. These measures will provide habitat for all sorts of animals such as insects and frogs, and they will also attract native birds.

7..... Animals use dead standing and fallen trees for nesting as well as sheltering from predators.

Első feladat

Olvassa el a “How can you help save threatened species” című szöveget, és párosítsa össze a hiányzó első mondatokat (A-I) a megfelelő bekezdésekkel (0-7). A válaszokat írja a mondatok alatti táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint. Vigyázat, egy mondat felesleges!

- A. Leave dead trees standing
- B. Plant local native trees and shrubs
- C. Visit a nearby national park or nature reserve
- D. Find alternatives to poisoning or shooting when controlling nuisance native animals
- E. Join a community national parks organisation
- F. Use cleared areas more efficiently rather than clearing more land
- G. When you visit a national park, observe the wildlife codes
- H. Fence off an area at the edge of dams or creeks to allow native plants to grow
- I. Provide areas exclusively for wildlife

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E							

Második feladat

Olvassa el a újra a szöveget, és válaszoljon röviden a feltett kérdésekre. A válaszokat írja a táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint.

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
How much of Australia's territory is a protected area?	0. 5%
What services are there in national parks for the public?	8.
	9.
	10.
What wildlife do islands attract?	11.
	12.
	13.
What use can dead standing trees provide?	14.
	15.

7. GLOBAL WATER CRISIS SPIRALS

World water reserves are drying up fast and booming populations, pollution and global warming will combine to cut the average person's water supply by a third in the next 20 years, a United Nations report said on Wednesday.

The report, published ahead of the Third World Water Forum due to take place in Kyoto, Japan, from March 16 to 23, criticised political leaders for failing to take action and in some cases, disputing the very existence of a water crisis.

"Water supplies are falling while the demand is dramatically growing at an unsustainable rate," said Koichiro Matsuura, director general of the UN's cultural agency UNESCO, home to the World Water Assessment Programme which compiled the report.

The report also ranked 122 countries on the quality of their water provision. Belgium was at the bottom of the list, below developing countries like India and Rwanda.

Water supplies per capita have fallen dramatically since 1970 and are set to continue declining, the report found.

"Over the next 20 years, the average supply of water worldwide per person is expected to drop by a third," Matsuura said in a statement.

More than two million people die each year from diseases related to contaminated drinking water and poor sanitation, the report said, but evidence of the problem was being ignored.

By 2050, water scarcity will affect between two and seven billion people out of a projected total of nine billion, depending in part on what measures political leaders take to tackle the crisis, the report said.

The report compared 122 countries for the quality of their water and their ability and willingness to improve it.

Belgium got the lowest score, below less developed countries including India, Sudan and Rwanda, which also ranked among the world's 10 worst water providers.

The report said Belgium's low quantity and quality of groundwater was combined with heavy industrial pollution and the poor treatment of wastewater. Top of the quality ranking was Finland, followed by Canada, New Zealand, Britain and Japan.

The survey showed the vast differences in global water availability, which ranged from a low of 10 cubic metres per person per year in Kuwait to a high of 812,121 cubic metres per person per year in French Guiana.

It also highlighted regional inequalities, pointing out that Asian rivers are the most polluted in the world.

The poor remained the worst affected, with half the population in developing countries exposed to water sources polluted by sewage or industrial waste.

(Reuters, Thursday 20 November 2003)

Első feladat

Olvassa el az “Global water crisis spirals” című szöveget és a megadott szempontok alapján jegyzetelési technikával töltse ki a táblázatot, a példa (0) szerint.

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
The 3 causes that will reduce the average person's water supply in the world	0. <i>global warming</i> 1. 2.
Highest (3) and lowest (4) amount of water available per person per year in the world (expressed in m ³)	3. 4.
European countries where best (5) and worst (6) quality water was found	5. 6.
Two causes of diseases that lead to the death of more than 2 million people each year	7. 8.

Második feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget újra, és az alapján döntse el, hogy a megadott állítások igazak (I) vagy hamisak (H). Válaszát jelölje be a táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint.

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. Mr. Koichiro Matsuura is the director general of the United Nation's cultural agency.	<i>I</i>
9. The report about global water crisis was prepared by WWAP.	
10. Politicians were criticized by the participants of Third World Water Forum.	
11. The average person's water supply is going to decrease by 1/3 in the next 30 years.	
12. The quality of the groundwater in Japan is critical	
13. 50 % of the population in developing countries doesn't have good quality water for their everyday life.	
14. Political leaders can not influence the global water crisis at all with their decisions.	
15. The ground water in Belgium is heavily polluted by industrial activities.	

8. FISHY EXPLANATION

If consumers are confused, they have every right to be. In the last decade following the BSE health scare, many increased their consumption of fish and drastically cut down on beef. The move was reinforced by medical advice that eating fish twice a week provides healthy protein, a good supply of vitamin D and, in the case of oily fish like salmon, a rich supply of omega-3 fatty acids that help prevent high blood pressure, heart disease and strokes. But now, after the most comprehensive study of its kind, American scientists have advised consumers that farmed salmon contains high concentrations of 14 pollutants which could cause cancer.

The scientists looked at 700 salmon from eight regions of the world and found Scottish farmed salmon - along with Faroe Island salmon - the most polluted. The contamination by carcinogenic chemicals (dangerous dioxins and PCBs) was so concentrated that they recommended Scottish farmed salmon should only be eaten once every two months. A higher frequency ran the risk of increasing cancer by at least one case in 100,000. Predictably, other scientists on both sides of the Atlantic have disagreed, suggesting that the levels of dangerous dioxins and PCBs were within the safety levels set by the World Health Organisation, the European commission and the US Food and Drug administration.

The rise of farmed salmon has been phenomenal. Production in Scotland has risen from 600 tonnes in 1980 to 150,000 today. Scotland's has become the third largest salmon farming industry in the world, with over 325 farms. The fish has moved from being one of the most expensive to one of the cheapest on the fish counter, selling at £1.40 per lb, one fifth of the cost of wild salmon. It has helped generate more than 6,500 jobs in remote areas in desperate need of work.

But too many salmon farmers have fallen into the same trap as earlier factory farmers: concentrating on quantity at the expense of quality. Over-industrialised production produced a fish that required dyes to achieve the pink flesh of its wild neighbour. As the oceans become fished out, fish farming is bound to grow. The authors of the report sensibly suggest feeds should contain less fish and more plant-based material. The carcinogenic chemicals are believed to come from wild fish, caught on the bottom of the polluted North Atlantic, and then ground into fishmeal for the salmon. Current world safety limits also need to be reviewed. The advice from the US Environmental Protection Agency is much stricter than other agencies.

(The Guardian, January 10, 2004)

Első feladat

A szöveg alapján értékelje az elvégzett vizsgálat menetét és annak eredményeit. Rövid válaszok megadásával tölts ki a táblázatot a példa (0) szerint.

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
Number of fish that were tested in the survey	0. 700
Name of fish species that was examined	1.
Nationality of scientists who made the survey	2.
Number of pollutants that were accumulated in high concentration in the examined fish	3.
Place where most polluted animals were detected	4.
Names of carcinogenic chemicals that were found in high concentration in the body of most polluted fish	5. 6.
As a conclusion of the survey, suggested frequency of consumption of most polluted fish meat	7.

Második feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget újra, és az alapján döntse el, hogy a megadott állítások igazak (I) vagy hamisak (H). Válaszát jelölje be a táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint.

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. Fish meat is an excellent source of vitamin D and healthy proteins.	I
8. According to the opinion of doctors eating fish twice a month is good for people's health.	
9. Due to BSE disease the quantity of consumed beef meat has been significantly decreased.	
10. Omega-3 fatty acids can cause high level of blood cholesterol, high blood pressure and strokes.	
11. Operation of artificial salmon farms have pressed the price of salmon meat on the market.	
12. Harmful pollutants are originally accumulated in the body of wild fish that are used for feeding farmed salmon.	
13. WHO and European Commission agreed with the scientists regarding extremely high level of carcinogenic chemicals in the examined fish meat.	
14. Salmon farmers focus not only on the quantity but also on the quality of their products.	
15. Founding and operating salmon farms helped in decreasing the level of unemployment in some regions of Scotland.	

9. SANCTUARIES

After the Earth Summits in Rio and in Johannesburg experts met to discuss if and how Rio changed the world. Let's survey how some of the national parks have done in preserving their ecosystems and their respective biodiversities.

A. *Kruger National Park*

A vast stretch of bush and savanna, South Africa's Kruger National Park contains one of the world's largest concentrations of mammals. With its origins going back to 1898 when two game reserves were established, the 7,523-square-mile park shelters 147 mammal species, including cheetahs, white rhinos, and wildebeests, as well as more than 500 bird species. Kruger may soon become part of an innovative, tri-country reserve called the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park with border-sharing portions in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

B. *Tubbataha Reef*

National Marine Park

This 1988 triumph of conservation over unsustainable fishing practices lies in remote Pacific waters. Tubbataha spans two atolls in the Philippines and covers 128 square miles of rich marine biodiversity. Some 450 fish species thrive there. With all forms of fishing now illegal, the park offers many marine stocks a place where they regain their numbers.

C. *Prespa Park*

Prespa may foster peace in the Balkans just like transboundary parks are attempting to do that in Africa. In 2000, the governments of Albania, Greece, and Macedonia signed an agreement to create Prespa and protect its wetlands, vital breeding ground for more than 160 bird species. Sheltering two of Europe's oldest lakes, Prespa and Mikri Prespa, the park will protect breeding habitat for great white pelicans and the world's largest breeding colony of rare Dalmatian pelicans.

D. *Bahuaja-Sonene National Park*

Deep in Amazonian Peru, some 2.7 million acres of forest have been put off-limits to logging. Bahuaja-Sonene is part of the vast Tambopata-Candamo reserve set aside in 1990 to protect the watersheds of three rivers. Two years ago much of the reserve was elevated to national park status, freeing it from hunting and trapping. Within this green world exist more than 200 mammal species, 900 bird species, and 1,200 butterfly species.

E. *Nahanni National Park Reserve*

Split by the roaring South Nahanni River, the roadless Nahanni Park in the Northwest Territories covers 1,840 square miles of Canada's wild and untouched landscape. Its marvels include the Nahanni River Gorge, Canada's "Grand Canyon", and the 302-foot Virginia Falls, nearly twice the height of Niagara Falls. Set up in 1976, Nahanni was chosen two years later by UNESCO as one of the first World Heritage sites.

F. *Royal Chitwan National Park*

In the foothills of Nepal's Himalaya, where the country's south-central lowlands border India, Royal Chitwan protects more than 50 species of mammals, many of which, including Bengal tigers, have increased in number since the park's founding in 1973. Annual visitors have risen from 1,000 to more than 100,000 today.

National Geographic September 2002.

Első feladat

Olvassa el a “Sanctuaries” című szöveget, és párosítsa össze a természeti kincseket és a nemzeti parkokat, ahol védettek. Válaszait írja az alábbi táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint! A példán kívül összesen 8 jó megoldás van.

TERMÉSZETI KINCSEK	NEMZETI PARKOK
0. rivers	<i>D, E</i>
1. forest	
2. wetlands	
3. mammals	
4. birds	

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, majd válaszoljon a kérdésekre néhány szóval! Válaszait írja az alábbi táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint!

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
<i>Who helped to preserve the environment in Congo?</i>	0. <i>timber companies</i>
Why is Tubbataha Reef an excellent breeding place for fish?	9.
When was Nahanni National Park Reserve chosen as a World Heritage Site?	10.
What is the result of protection in Royal Chitwan National Park?	11.
Which attractions are unique in Nahanni National Park Reserve?	12.
	13.
How big is the area of Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park?	14.
How many tourists visited Royal Chitwan National Park in 2002?	15.

10. SHORT NEWS ON ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

<p>① Colorado Fuel Cell Center Celebrates Its Grand Opening on May 9, 2206</p> <p>WHAT: New Research Center to Boost Colorado Fuel Cell Industry Attend the Grand Opening and learn from fuel cell experts and researchers about their projects in portable and transportation applications, working with renewable fuels, and efficiency projects.</p> <p>WHO: The Governor's Office of Energy Management and Conservation (OEMC) along with its partners, the Gas Technology Institute, the Colorado School of Mines, and the U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory.</p> <p>WHY: Fuel cells combine hydrogen and oxygen to create electricity; the only byproduct is water vapor. It is a clean, efficient energy technology. With the rising costs of fuel and the uncertainty of its foreign sources, fuel cell technologies may have a vital role in our energy independence.</p> <p>WHERE: The CFCC is located at 1310 Maple Street, in Golden, Colorado, on the Colorado School of Mines Campus.</p>	<p>② Tesco turns on charm</p> <p>THE chief executive of Tesco, Sir Terry Leahy, will this week announce plans to transform the supermarket chain into a "better neighbour".</p> <p>The scheme will be set out in a speech to the Work Foundation, a business think tank, on Wednesday.</p> <p>Tesco's proposals are said to focus on three core areas: the environment, health and local communities.</p> <p>The plan will include numerous small initiatives, such as improving lorry suspensions to make delivery trucks quieter and more energy efficient, through to more ambitious projects that include getting 2m people active before the 2012 London Olympics.</p> <p>Leahy first revealed that Tesco was working on a "community plan" last month when he announced a 17% leap in profits, to a record £2.2 billion.</p> <p>Tesco also said it was proposing a £100m environmental fund to research and develop the use of wind, solar and geothermal power in Tesco stores and distribution centres.</p>
<p>③ DuPont Shows Off Alternative Fuel Research</p> <p>(AP) WILMINGTON, Del. DuPont officials got a chance to show off the company's research into alternative fuels today to a Bush administration official visiting Delaware to promote the president's energy proposals.</p> <p>Karen Harbert, from the US Department of Energy, began her visit with a stop at DuPont's Experimental Station, where researchers are working on turning corn plants into ethanol.</p> <p>DuPont is leading a consortium of three members that received a four-year, 19 million dollar grant from the energy department for research leading to "biorefinery" technology capable of producing cellulosic ethanol.</p> <p>Unlike traditional ethanol, which is made from corn kernels, cellulosic ethanol is made from the whole corn plant: cob, stalk and silk.</p> <p>DuPont officials have a good understanding of the combination of enzymes and microorganisms needed to break down the cellulose in the corn plant and convert it into sugars that can be fermented and distilled into ethanol. But they'll need to figure out how to make the technology commercially feasible.</p>	

<http://www.alternativesource.org/news>

Olvassa el a szöveget, és döntse el, hogy melyik kérdés melyik cikke vagy cikkekre vonatkozik. A cikk vagy cikkek számát írja a táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint. A példán kívül összesen 15 jó válasz van.

KÉRDÉSEK	A CIKK(EK) SORSZÁMA
<i>Which article contains an invitation?</i>	<i>1</i>
Which article is about an event?	
Which article involves a research institute?	
Which article names several alternative energy sources?	
Which article is about creating alternative energy from gases?	
Which article describes the technology of making a liquid energy source?	
Which article mentions the sum to be spent on environmental research?	
Which article describes co-operation between various organisations?	
Which article compares the production of two kinds of alternative energy source?	
Which article mentions a problem or problems to be solved?	

11. SHETLAND ISLANDERS SET FOR £25M WIND FARM WINDFALL

AMBITIOUS plans were announced yesterday to build the world's largest community wind farm on Shetland, capable of generating enough power to supply a quarter of Scotland's homes.

The islands council, which has already made a fortune from its oil fund established 20 years ago, is now poised to make a massive windfall from renewable energy. The £600-million development of 200 turbines is to be built across a 90sq-km site on the north of the Shetland mainland, near the village of Vidlin, in a groundbreaking partnership between Viking Energy, the company established to represent Shetland Islands Council's (SIC) interests in wind farms, and energy giant Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE).

The agreement, paving the way for the massive development, was formally signed at Busta House in Brae.

The development of the giant wind farm is expected to generate up to £25-million-a-year income for the islanders.

Councillor Drew Ratter, Viking Energy chairman, said the development would place the islands at the forefront of renewable energy development in Britain. The winds on Shetland are expected to keep the turbines turning at full power 50 per cent of the time - compared with the average load factor on the mainland of between 30 and 35 per cent.

Councillor Ratter said: "Shetland has the best natural energy resources in the world and it is important that these are developed in a way that leaves a significant financial and environmental legacy in the community."

But he stressed two major obstacles lay ahead before the development could begin - gaining planning permission and getting the go ahead for a subsea cable linking Shetland to the Scottish mainland.

The agreement was signed on behalf of SSE by the company's chairman Sir Robert Smith. He said: "This is the biggest community energy project anywhere in the world and the effect of this will be that we can actually provide the energy for 25 per cent of Scottish homes and reduce carbon emissions by 5 per cent."

A spokesman for Viking Energy said: "The next step is a significant public consultation exercise, beginning in February."

Jason Ormiston, acting chief executive of green energy trade body, Scottish Renewables, said: "Shetland is one of the windiest places in the world and this project would give a big boost to Scotland's bid to be the renewable powerhouse of Europe and help diversify the Shetland economy."

FRANK URQUHART, The Scotsman, 20th Jan 2007

Első feladat

Olvassa el a “Shetland islanders set for £25m wind farm windfall” című szöveget, és a szöveg alapján rövid jegyzeteivel egészítse ki a táblázatot, a példa (0) szerint.

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
source of wealth of Shetland's council	0. <i>Oil fund</i>
location of the site in Shetland	1.
size of the area of the windfarm	2.
number of turbines	3.
cost of development	4.
estimated annual income	5.
average load factor of the planned windfarm	6.
big energy company involved in the project	7.
missing permissions	8.
	9.

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget, és a szöveg alapján döntse el, hogy a megadott állítások igazak (I) vagy hamisak (H). Válaszait írja a táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint.

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
(0) Scottish Renewables supports the project.	<i>I</i>
(10) Shetlanders think that the best natural energy resources in the world are located in their island.	
(11) Before the building stage, the plan will be discussed with the general public.	
(12) 25% of Scotland's total energy needs will be covered by the new wind farm.	
(13) Building the new wind farm would have several advantages for Shetland.	
(14) The windfarm in Shetland will be in private property.	
(15) Shetland is especially suitable for a wind farm because it is the windiest place in the world.	

12. ALASKA HIT BY 'MASSIVE' OIL SPILL

An oil spill discovered at Prudhoe Bay field is the largest ever on Alaska's North Slope region, US officials say.

They estimate that up to 267,000 gallons (one million litres) of crude oil leaked from a corroded transit pipeline at the state's northern tip.

The spill was detected on 2 March and plugged. Local environmentalists have described it as "a catastrophe".

In 1989, the Exxon Valdez shipping disaster spilled 11m gallons (42m litres) of oil onto the Alaskan coast.

'Painful reminder'

"I can confirm it's the largest spill of crude oil on the North Slope that we have record of," Linda Giguere, from Alaska's state department of environmental conservation, was quoted as saying by the Associated Press news agency.

The estimate is based on a survey conducted several days ago at the site where the leak was discovered, officials say.

The spill covers about two acres (one hectare) of the snow-covered tundra in the sparsely populated region on Alaska's north coast, some 1,040km (650 miles) north of the state's biggest city, Anchorage. The source of the spill was a hole caused by internal corrosion in the pipeline, officials say. It remains unclear when the leak started.

Environmentalists from Alaska Wilderness League said the spill was "a catastrophe for the environment".

They said it was "a painful reminder of the reality of unchecked oil and gas development across Alaska's North Slope".

They also urged lawmakers to shelve a Republican-led project to allow drilling for oil in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).

Supporters of drilling in Alaska say it offers an alternative source of energy to the Middle East and so would improve national security.

Opponents warn oil exploration would harm a pristine wilderness and endanger a key habitat for migratory birds, polar bears, caribou and other animals.

1989 disaster

Alaska's worst-ever oil spill happened on 24 March 1989.

The Exxon Valdez tanker ran aground in Prince William Sound, near Anchorage, contaminating around 1,300 miles (2,080km) of coastline.

Its captain, Joseph Hazelwood, admitted drinking vodka before boarding the vessel, but was subsequently acquitted of operating a ship while intoxicated.

The spill killed an estimated 250,000 seabirds, 2,800 sea otters, 300 seals, 250 bald eagles, up to 22 Orca or killer whales, and an unknown number of salmon and herring.

In 2004, a federal judge in Alaska ordered Exxon to pay \$6.75bn (£3.9bn) in damages and interest in relation to the spill.

10 March, 2006, BBC News Online

Első feladat

Olvassa el a “Alaska hit by 'massive' oil spill” című szöveget, és a szöveg alapján rövid jegyzeteivel egészítse ki a táblázatot, a példa (0) szerint.

SZÁMOK	MIRE VONATKOZNAK
1989	(0.) <i>the year of the Exxon Valdez accident</i>
1,000,000	(1.)
42,000,000	(2.)
(3.)	distance of the spill from Anchorage
two	(4.)
(5.)	the exact date of the Exxon Valdez accident
(6.)	the length of coastline contaminated by the spill from Exxon Valdez
(7.)	the number of whales killed in the Exxon Valdez accident
(8.)	the fine Exxon Valdez has to pay

Második feladat

Olvassa el a újra a szöveget, és a szöveg alapján döntse el, hogy a megadott állítások igazak (I) vagy hamisak (H). Válaszait írja a táblázatba, a példa (0) szerint.

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. <i>The recent oil spill took place in North Alaska.</i>	I
9. The spill involved refined oil.	
10. The scene of the 2007 oil spill is right next to Anchorage.	
11. The Alaska Wilderness League was shocked by the incident.	
12. The spill was caused by a corroded pipeline.	
13. Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is an environmentalist organisation.	
13. Oil drilling in Alaska divides public opinion.	
15. The spill from the Exxon Valdez tanker caused a huge damage to the local wildlife.	

ÍRÁSKÉSZSÉG MÉRÉSE

1.

Egyetemi tanulmányai végén szeretne gyakornokként néhány hónapot eltölteni egy agrokemikáliákat forgalmazó brit cégnél. Írjon érdeklődő levelet a cégnek 100-120 szó terjedelemben a megadott irányítási szempontok alapján, a hivatalos levélforma betartásával. Az Ön neve és címe ebben a szerepben: Szabó Andrea / András, 1196 Budapest, Ady Endre út 105. A cég címe: Dow Chemicals, Steanard Street, Mirfield, West Yorkshire WF 15 8 QB.

In your letter

ask about:

- vacancies for trainees
- the application process

describe:

- your present position at university
- your professional interest in agrochemicals
- the reasons for choosing this company

2.

Írjon egy érdeklődő levelet az alábbi hirdetésre, a levélírás szabályainak megfelelően, 100-120 szó terjedelemben. A levélben érdeklődjön a reklámozott fagylaltról a megadott irányítási szempontok alapján, és kedvező feltételek esetén helyezze kilátásba, hogy nagyobb tételben rendelne élelmiszerüzletei számára.

Top House Farm

Dairy Ice Cream

High quality, Italian style ice cream produced in various flavours using 100% natural ingredients. Also, delicious fruit ices for a refreshing alternative.

**Andrew Westgate, Muddiford,
Barnstaple, Devon, EX31 4EY**

In your letter, you should write about

- the advertisement
- your food shop

ask about

- the price of the ice cream
- delivery date

promise an order, if terms are good.

Your name and address in this role:

Szabó Beáta / Benedek, Hungarian Delicatessen
35 High Road, Wood Green, London, W8 3HY

3.

Ön egy növényvédő szerekkel foglalkozó cég vezérigazgatójának személyi asszisztense, aki egy konferenciát szervez. Írjon 100-120 szavas érdeklődő levelet a megadott irányítási szempontok alapján. Az Ön neve és címe ebben a szerepben: Mark / Maria Gordon, Wilkins Agrochemicals, 38 Green Park Road, Bristol, BR16 2S1; és a címzett: Hotel Flora, 32 North Street, Bath, BA2 5XN.

In your letter,

- ask about
 - accommodation for 100 participants
 - conference room and equipment
 - drinks and meals
- tell them the date
- ask about the price

4.

Ön a Szent István Egyetemen dolgozik. Hívja meg angol kollégáját, aki hamarosan Magyarországra jön egy konferencia miatt, hogy tartson előadást szakterülete aktuális kérdéseiről a magyar hallgatók részére. (Az előadás címe: Topical issues in horticulture.) Írjon 120-140 szó terjedelmű meghívólevelet az alábbi irányítási szempontok alapján.

Az Ön neve és címe ebben a szerepben: Dr. Mécs László / Lívia, SZIE, Kertészeti Tanszék, 2103, Gödöllő, Páter K. u. 1. Az angol kolléga Susan Cartwright professzorasszony, akinek a címe: Institute of Horticulture, University of Manchester, 51 Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL.

In your letter,

- write about
 - the date of the lecture
 - the fee you can pay for the lecture
 - the students' language knowledge
- ask about
 - the equipment she needs

5.

Önnek egy szárított biogyümölcsökkel foglalkozó cége van, amely eddig főleg Ausztriába szállított, de most szeretné kiterjeszteni külföldi kapcsolataikat. Írjon 120-140 szóban bemutatkozó levelet a Holland Kereskedelmi Kamarának a megadott szempontok alapján, amelyet egészítsen ki saját gondolataival is.

A cím: Dutch Chamber of Commerce, Rivierstraat 166, Amsterdam, AM6 7NQ.
Az Ön neve és címe ebben a szerepben: Gárdonyi Gábor/Gabriella, Biofruit Kft, 8900 Sopron, Győri út 36.

In your letter, you should:

- describe
 - the profile of your company
 - the experience of the company
 - your products (dried fruits, organic nuts)
- ask
 - for contacts with possible partners

6.

Vállalata Nemzetközi Élelmiszeripari Vásáron (International Food Fair) szeretne résztvenni. Írjon érdeklődő levelet a megadott irányítási szempontok alapján, 100-120 szó terjedelemben, a hivatalos levélforma betartásával.

In your letter, you should ask about

- the participation fee
- the cost of exhibition space
- deadline for application
- accommodation
- eating facilities

7.

Olvassa el Bob Miller ajánlatát a Wines and Wine folyóiratban. Önt az 1994-95-ös évfolyamok, valamint az összes Guide érdekelné. Szeretné, ha Bob Miller elküldené Önnek ezeket a példányokat, ezért írjon levelet neki 100-120 szó terjedelemben, a megadott irányítási szempontok alapján, a levél formai követelményeinek betartásával.

“Are you interested?”

I have the following older issues of Wines & Vines which I no longer need.
I have tried the libraries locally but none seem interested. Are you interested in having these or do you know anyone who might be interested?

Available: Wines & Vines
3/78 – 9/90 133 issues, 3/6/7/11/12 (months) `91 5 issues,
1/92 - 12/94 20 issues, 2/4/6 `95 3 issues,
Annual Buyers Guides for `80, ``82-`85, `87, `88, `90-`92.

Address: Bob Miller
195 Castillon Way
San Jose, Calif., 95119
(408) 225-4084 (home)
E-mail: millerr@earthlink.net

Wines & Vines, March 2000.

In your letter, you should include:

- formal greeting
- introduction
- your request
- your address
- thanking, signing off

8.

Írjon levelet egy nyomdaipari cégnek a levélírás szabályainak megfelelően, a megadott irányítási szempontok alapján, 100-120 szó terjedelemben. A levélben érdeklődjön az Ön terméke (gyümölcsle) számára szükséges címkék elkészítési lehetőségéről. A szempontok sorrendje nem kötött.

In your letter, you should write about

- the advertisement
- your product

ask about

- the price of the label for 5,000 pieces
- pictures on the label
- delivery date

9.

Ön angliai útja során, 2007. július 5-én egy különleges mechanikus gyomirtó kisgépet vásárolt biogazdasága számára. Körülbelül négy hónapig jól működött, de azóta használat közben gyakran lejön a kereke. A termék garanciális, így visszaküldi azt a boltnak, és a blokkot mellékeli. Írjon hozzá kísérő levelet 120-140 szó terjedelemben. (A bolt neve: Green Ways, címe: 5 Station Road, Stanwell, UK.)

A levelet az alábbi irányítási szempontok alapján fogalmazza meg. (Az Ön neve ebben a szerepben: Kovács Mária/Márton, bio-gazdálkodó, címe: 6640 Nagyrét, Fő utca 12.)

In your letter you should

- tell the shop about
 - what you bought and when
 - the guarantee
- write about
 - the problem you had with the machine
 - what you are sending back
 - what you would like them to do

10.

Ön egy szakmai kirándulás keretében egy gazdából álló csoportot kísért a Royal Agricultural Show-ra, Angliába. Sajnos, a kiállításon rossz tapasztalatokat szereztek, ezért panaszlevelet kell írnia a vásár szervezőjének 100-120 szó terjedelemben, melyben az alább felsorolt szempontokkal kapcsolatban kíván panaszt tenni. Az Ön szerepe ebben a szituációban: Horváth Beáta/ Béla, MAGOSZ, 1051 Budapest, Nádor u. 32. A vásár szervezője Dorothy Glower, 67 Glasgow Rd, Ingleston, IH2 6K8.

In your letter you should

- complain about
 - the changed programme
 - lack of signs and directions
 - no group discount
 - no information package
- write about
 - the action you want them to take

KÖZVETÍTÉS KÉSZSÉGE
(régebben közvetítésként volt a vizsga része. Most használható olvasásként,
tanfordításra, az olvasott szöveg megbeszélésére.

1. CROP PROTECTION CHEMICAL SAFETY

Crop protection chemicals are necessary to ensure the production of food from our nation's farms and ranches. They prevent unwanted weeds, insects, rodents, fungus and diseases. These chemicals must be handled with care to reduce potential worker exposure.

- Always read packaging labels. All crop protection chemicals include information on the proper use of the chemical; its proper handling, safe storage and first aid information.
- Wear the personal protective equipment required by the label. These can include: chemical-resistant gloves, coveralls, boots, hat and apron, gas masks, and chemical protection goggles and face masks.
- Keep crop protection chemicals in storage areas that can be locked to keep bystanders and children out. Be sure to label the storage area as containing pesticides.
- Launder chemical-soiled clothing separately from other laundry and triple rinse.

Information supplied by the National Safety Council's Agricultural

2. TOP 10 HORSE BUYING MISTAKES

Buying a horse for the first time is an exciting experience. However, avoid the top mistakes that new horse buyers make.

- 1) Buying an untrained horse.
- 2) Turning down older horses, although they makes a great first time beginner horse.
- 3) Buying a young horse for their children to 'grow up with', when it might be unsafe.
- 4) Buying at auctions, as horses can be drugged to make them look calm or healthy.
- 5) Impulse buying. Try the horse out, ask lots of questions. Be sure you've chosen the horse most suitable for you.
- 6) Not asking for a trial period.
- 7) Buying a horse to breed, when they do not have outstanding qualities to pass on.
- 8) Buying "too good a horse". Rather buy a horse to match your skill and fitness level.
- 9) Buying a horse of a particular color, if the mind and training aren't suitable.
- 10) Not considering the time, expense and responsibility of horse care.

From [Katherine Blocksdorf](#), *Your Guide to [Horses](#)*.

3. FARMING JOBS

Job Details: BEE KEEPER, FARMER, TREE CUTTER, GARDENER, GROOM, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER,

Company Details: ROYAL FREE FARMING COMPANY UK

Salary: £30 per hour

Area: SOUTH EAST, LONDON, UK

JOB DESCRIPTION: *This company will be very happy to employ oversea workers and who are studious, energetic, able, hardworking and honest..If you wish to work in our company, we are happy to welcome you. Regards, David Hills.*

E-mail: r.royalfree.uk@worldemail.com

Job Details: gardener / landscaper

Company Details: melanie jackson garden design

Salary: £70 per day

Area: Bath and surrounding areas

JOB DESCRIPTION: *We are looking for an experienced gardener to work part time in winter-full time in summer. You will be working as a pair and will be expected to do the heavier jobs (ie hedge cutting , stump removing, lifting etc..) as well as tending to herbaceous borders and lawns. We look after private gardens and also carry out planting for companies' design projects. Good plant knowledge is essential.*

Contact: Melanie Jackson, 07977 560545

4. EASY STEPS TO CULTIVATE YOUR LAWN WITHOUT CHEMICALS

Chemical fertilizers and pesticides are not necessary and there are natural lawn care steps you can take to reduce your weeds and pest problems!

1. **TOLERATE SOME WEEDS** And allow beneficial plants to exist such as clover in your lawn for its nitrogen-fixing quality.
2. **HAND DIGGING WEEDS** is the best method of weed control. More than 80% of all weeds are annuals. Hand remove annual weeds before they seed, and remember to remove the roots of perennials.
3. **RESEED BARE SPOTS** before weeds fill them in. Most important is to plant a mixture rather than a single variety.
4. **TEST YOUR SOIL.** Such a test will give your soil's pH, organic matter content and nutrients needed to balance it.
5. **FERTILIZE NATURALLY.** If your soil test results show the need, add organic fertilizers. Natural fertilizers are more desirable because of their long-term benefits, and are needed less frequently.

The "Chemical-Free Lawn" Project, created by Melaine Briand and Joanne Taylor. Produced by the Ecology Action Center, Nova Scotia Department of Health, CESED Nova Scotia, and Edmonds Environmental Services.

5. TOP 10 MISTAKES TO AVOID IN HOME LANDSCAPE DESIGN

There are some problems that you should avoid to have a successful garden design.

- 1) Not [having a plan](#)
- 2) [Having a lawn just because "everyone else does it"](#)
- 3) [Not enough autumn color in your home landscape design](#)
- 4) [Forgetting winter in your home landscape design](#)
- 5) [Failure to](#) install an automatic irrigation system
- 6) [Planting on a hillside prone to erosion](#), without a retaining wall
- 7) [Not working with what given conditions you have](#)
- 8) [Not incorporating deer-resistant plants in your home landscape design](#)
- 9) [You never get anything done in the yard because tools are never](#) there - a garden without a storage shed.
- 10) [Forgetting functionality in home landscape design](#)

All in all, a home landscape design should be safe, convenient and usable.

www.about.com, [David Beaulieu](#), Your Guide to [Landscaping](#)

6. SCHOLARSHIPS & AWARDS

Numerous scholarships and awards are provided at the School of Horticulture in Ontario by the generous donations of corporations, community organizations and individuals. Awards and scholarships are determined by individual criteria.

Leonard Riley Memorial Award

Awarded to the student who achieves the highest total marks in the first year practical training program.

Frank Schier Award

Awarded to the second year student who achieves the highest total combined marks in Soils I and Soils II.

Master Gardeners Of Niagara Award

Awarded to the second year student who achieves the highest mark in the Fruit and Vegetable Culture Course.

Ontario Parks Association Student Award Of Recognition

Awarded to the graduating student who has shown a commitment to the protection of our parks and the environment and has demonstrated their dedication to horticulture by their respect for green space and our natural heritage.

<http://www.niagaraparks.com/horticulture/scholarships.php>

MEGOLDÁSOK

OLVASOTT SZÖVEG ÉRTÉSE: MEZŐGAZDASÁG

1. AGRICULTURAL TOURS

KÉRDÉS	A	B	C	D	E
0. <i>On which trip can you travel on a ship?</i>					X
1. On which trips can you meet politicians?		X			X
2. Which adverts give information on the meals included?		X			X
3. In which tour will there be a talk on international organizations?					X
4. Which tours aim to show natural landscapes?			X		X
5. Which tour includes a visit to a horse and cattle riding event?			X		
6. In which programmes are cultural events included?		X		X	X
7. Where can participants visit foreign farms?	X	X		X	
8. Which is the cheapest tour for a married couple?				X	

2. CATTLE FEEDING: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Első feladat

0C, 1E, 2B, 3D, 4G, 5H, 6I, 7F, 8A (J fölösleges!)

Második feladat

SZÁMOK	MIRE VONATKOZNAK
Example: 2	0. <i>Most feedyards feed cattle 2x a day</i>
50-100	9. normal pen size: 500 to 100 head
900	10. lbs maximum weight of yearlings
200	11. lbs minimum weight of yearlings
1,100-1,200	12. packers prefer this weight (lbs)
500-700	13. most common weight of cattle (lbs) placed on feed ranges
1	14. \$, beef checkoff per head
133	15. days to feed a 750 lbs yearling to reach 1,150 lbs

3. LOCAL PARMALAT MAY BE SOLD

Első feladat

NAME OF THE COMPANY	MARKET POSITION IN HUNGARY	MARKET SHARE (%)	QUANTITY OF MILK/YEAR, BOUGHT FROM DAIRY FARMERS
(0) ✓ <i>Friesland Hungária Kft</i>	Market leader	(1) 25 %	(2) 400 million liters
Sole Hungária Rt.	(3) Second	(4) 18 %	300 million liters
(5) Új MiZo Rt.	Third	13 %	(6) 200 million liters
Parmalat Hungária Rt.	(7) sixth	(8) 5-6 %	-

Második feladat

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
0. Why will the management of Parmalat Hungária Rt. visit the Italian headquarters?	<i>To determine the local strategy in Hungary</i>
9. What is the nationality of the company Parmalat SA?	Italian
10. How much money does Parmalat Rt. owe to milk suppliers?	One-and-a-half months' payment
11. What is the position of Parmalat SA in Italy among food companies?	It is the largest
12. Who was arrested in connection with the financial problems of Parmalat?	Calisto Tanzi
13. How much money is missing from the accounts of Parmalat SA?	\$ 4,9 billion
14. How much milk is bought yearly by dairy companies in Hungary?	1,2 billion liters
15. What is the name of the Hungarian organization that gave exact data of the Hungarian dairy business?	Dairy Products Council

4. COST OF GAINING A DEGREE REACHES £33,500

Első feladat

SZÁMOK	MIRE VONATKOZNAK
14	(0.) <i>students' average number of hours' work/week</i>
(1.) £13.17	students' current spending /week on cigarettes
(2.) £3,000	maximum amount of growth of the tuition fee this year
£33,512	(3.) cost of a 3-year degree course
17	(4.) expected percent growth of university costs in 2005
(5.) 2/3	proportion of parents financing their children's studies
£14,779	(6.) expected debt on graduation in 2009
£5,000	(7.) rise of total cost of gaining a degree this year
(8.) 87	% of students expect to take up part-time jobs
(9.) £17.97	expected saving on weekly costs
(10.) 8	% of students getting money from relatives before each semester

Második feladat

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
(0.) The survey on student finances was conducted by NatWest.	I
11. The majority of students are optimistic about their future careers.	I
12. Students have started to think more realistically about costs of studying.	I
13. The only exception where they did not want to cut costs was cigarettes.	H
14. Students usually combine money from their parents with part-time earnings.	I
15. 79% of students worry about the increasing costs of their university studies.	H

5. DANISH FARMERS BUY UP ENGLAND'S RICH ACRES

Első feladat

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
Size of area bought up by Danish farmers in 2 years	0. 7,500 acres
Produce they grow on British lands	1. bulbs
	2. vegetables
	3. wheat
	4. oil seed rape
	5. winter barley
Advantages of Britain compared to Denmark	6. cheaper land
	7. warmer climate
	8. higher yields
	9. fewer regulations
Reasons why Danes buy British lands rather than Polish or Hungarian	10. easier to do business here
	11. Danes speak English

Második feladat

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. This article is about Danish farmers buying British agricultural lands.	I
12. Top farm land prices in Denmark can be up to three times as high as in Britain.	I
13. At present, British farmers are making good profit on food crops.	H
14. Danish farmers believe they can reach success with farming in Britain.	I
15. Mr Helstrup has already moved to Britain, in spite of the currently low commodity prices.	H

6. WINE PRODUCTION IN GREECE

Első feladat

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
0. Size of grapevine growing land in Greece	140 000 ha
1. Number of officially registered growers	209 000
2. Percentage of vineyards comparing to the total cultivated land in Greece	3 %
3. Average size of a Greek vineyard	0,36 ha
4. Rate of Greek vineyards in the EU	2 %
5. Rate of total Greek wine production in the EU	2,1-2,6 %
6. Percentage of growers who produce wine for personal purposes	60 %
7. Location where most grapevine is produced for fresh consumption	Peloponnese
8. Locations where grapevine is produced for making wine	Attica and Viotia
9. Size of the land where new vineyards can be established – according to the new EU regulations	208 ha

Második feladat

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. Greece covers 1,3-1,4 % of the world wine production	I
10. Rate of grapevine growing land compared to the total cultivated land in Greece is higher than averagely in the EU	H
11. Grapevine is cultivated only at low elevations in Greece.	H
12. Grapevine varieties, suitable for making raisins, are cultivated in some locations of Greece.	I
13. Well known international varieties haven't been planted in Greece any more.	H
14. According to the regulations of the EU Greece can be planted more grapevine than is has to cut down.	H
15. Local variety "Limnio" has already been mentioned in the writings of Aristotle.	I

7. JUNK FOOD ADVERTS FACE TV BAN

Első feladat

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
Where can you read reports about the code of regulation?	0. <i>in 2 Sunday newspapers</i>
Which two Sunday newspapers report about the proposal?	1. The Independent 2. The Observer
When are they planning to reduce the number of adverts?	3. before 2100 GMT
Which two supermarket chains will introduce a labelling system?	4. Tesco 5. Sainsbury

Második feladat

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. The government's proposal will be published this week.	I
6. A traffic light labelling system advertises healthy food on TV.	H
7. Advertisements for junk food cannot be shown on TV.	H
8. Most children are getting fatter in Britain.	I
9. In 2004 there were much fewer junk food adverts on TV than in 2003.	I
10. Some breakfast cereals have a high fat- and sugar content.	I
11. Fatty, salty or sugary foods are given a green label.	H
12. Cheese would be given a red label because it is high in fat.	H
13. Tesco wants to install traffic lights.	H
14. You cannot see snack machines at schools.	I
15. The labelling system shows how healthy our foods are.	I

8. LITTLE KNOWN FOOD PLANTS

Első feladat

LEÍRÁS	NÖVÉNY NEVE
0. A plant introduced to Africa with great success.	Winged bean
1. An edible plant with tuberous roots that grows well in different environments.	Cocoyams
2. A plant that is easy to store and not only its fruit is edible.	Wax gourd
3. A plant which provides an essential amino acid which can be found mainly in animal proteins.	Grain amaranth
4. A plant which tolerates extreme conditions at high altitudes.	Quina
5. A plant which has high tolerance to soils.	Grain amaranth
6. A woody plant. Mainly its green parts are eaten.	Chaya

Második feladat

ÁLLÍTÁS	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. Every part of Winged bean is edible.	I
7. Cocoyams grow well in different areas.	I
8. Plant proteins are rich in lysine.	I
9. Wax gourd is highly resistant to diseases and pests.	H
10. Chaya requires little care to grow well.	I
11. The most important feature of Winged bean is its high protein content.	I
12. The green leaves of Winged bean are not edible.	H
13. Wax gourd contains high amount of oil.	H
14. Early Spaniards in South America knew Quinoa.	I
15. Quinoa is well-known in Asia.	H

9. ORGANIC MILK

Első feladat

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
Place of the scientific conference where the study about organic milk was presented	0. <i>Newcastle</i>
Name of the scientific conference where the study was presented	1. Soil Association's Annual Conference
Name of the organization where the experiment was done	2. Danish Institute of Agricultural research / QLIF
nutrients that were found in higher quantities in organic milk compared to non-organic milk	3. vitamin E 4. beta-carotene 5. omega 3 essential fatty acids 6. antioxidants
Natural sources of omega 3 fatty acids	7. cereals 8. fish
nutrients that didn't show any significant difference in organic and in non-organic milk	9. calcium 10. vitamin B12

Második feladat

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. Vitamin E can be found only in milk and milk products.	<i>H</i>
11. The main sources of beta-carotene (besides milk) are fruits and vegetables.	I
12. The experiment was conducted with cows which were kept only under organic conditions.	H
13. According to the representative of BNF the consumption of any type of milk – whether organic or non-organic – is important.	I
14. Organic milk is 75 % higher in vitamin A than non-organic milk.	H
15. Men and women need different amounts of vitamin E.	I

10. WHAT IS BLUETONGUE DISEASE AND WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR BRITAIN'S FARMING INDUSTRY?

Első feladat

Példa: A. What is bluetongue?

- B.** What happens to infected cattle?
- C.** Where did it start?
- D.** What does this mean for Britain's farmers?
- E.** What are the symptoms of bluetongue?
- F.** Which areas are affected?
- G.** How are bluetongue and foot-and-mouth symptoms differ?
- H.** How is it transmitted?
- I.** Why is Britain in danger of an outbreak?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	F	C	H	I	E	B	D

Második feladat

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
Origin of the virus carrier	0. <i>Africa</i>
Symptoms of bluetongue	8. swelling of tongue and face (blue)
	9. animals become lame
	10. fever
Prevention measures	11. culling of infected animals
	12. exclusion zones
	13. dusk and dawn curfew
Group of animals affected	14. ruminants
Carrier of virus	15. midges / (insects)

11. PRINCE LENDS SUPPORT TO THE HIGHLANDS

Első feladat

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
Name of famous person to help Scottish products	0. <i>Prince Charles (Prince of Wales)</i>
Examples of products he wants to promote	1. Highland beef
	2. mutton
People or sectors participating in the project	3. farmers
	4. crofters
	5. tourism
	6. local businesses
Supermarkets thinking about selling these products	7. Sainsbury
	8. Waitrose
	9. Fortnum and Mason
Prince Charles' reasons for supporting Scottish agricultural products	10. decline of incomes in the north east
	11. he wants to raise his Scottish profile

Második feladat

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. Prince Charles owns a castle in Scotland.	H
12. The Highland farmers are thankful for his support.	I
13. The prince sold one of his paintings to the project.	H
14. According to Sainsbury's meat buyer these products will automatically be successful due to the royal support.	H
15. The Prince of Wales had another project previously to support an organic brand.	I

12. SPRING LAMB PRODUCTION

Első feladat

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
Why are sheep perfect for part-time farmers or smallholders?	0. <i>because sheep can be fed different diets</i>
What are the advantages of spring lamb production over other livestock enterprises?	1. lower investment cost
	2. lower labour costs
	3. quicker return on investment
How can lower prices for spring lamb be compensated?	4. by direct marketing to customers
What weight are lambs marketed at in the US ?	5. 20-160 pounds
How many sheep breeders are there in Pennsylvania?	6. 3,500
What is the overall value of sheep production in the state of Pennsylvania?	7. \$11.3million
Which document determines your decision on the size of your flock?	8. marketing plan
How many ewes can be serviced by one ram?	9. 30-35

Második feladat

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. The feeding of sheep is partly similar to that of swine.	I
10. The minimal cost of a small herd is \$3,000.	H
11. The breeder cannot expect a return on his/her investment into spring lambing sooner than in 5-7 months.	H
12. Spring lamb operation is worth trying on a small scale first and then move on to a larger scale.	I
13. To be a successful sheep breeder, you should concentrate only on the professional side of sheep husbandry.	H
14. There are direct and indirect channels to market spring lamb.	I
15. Spring lamb production is as costly as the intensive forms of sheep breeding.	H

OLVASOTT SZÖVEG ÉRTÉSE: KÖRNYEZETVÉDELEM

1. NEWS BITES ON ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Első feladat

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
Példa: Which article talks about a survey?	A
Which article mentions dairy products?	A, B
Which article informs us about a new campaign or project?	B, C
Which article talks about companies supporting organic production?	A, B,C
Which article mentions British supermarkets?	A, C
Which article gives details about environmentally friendly agricultural methods?	C

Második feladat

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
Példa: Where does imported organic food come from to British supermarkets?	0. <i>Denmark</i> 00. <i>Germany</i>
Why is milk better than soft drinks?	11. healthy 12. nutritious 13. a meal in itself
Where can buyers of British organic potatoes find data about the farm and the grower?	14. website
What is the target for local organic produce in British supermarkets by the end of 2010?	15. 70%

2. THE WORLD'S MOST EXPENSIVE PAPER

Első feladat

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
0. What is the main topic of the article?	<i>The destruction of the Indonesian rain forests.</i>
1. What does the destruction of these forest cause?	The wildlife and plant species will disappear
2. Why are trees cut down?	Paper production / to make wood pulp for paper production
3. Mainly which company logs these forests?	APRIL (Asia Pacific Holdings Ltd)
4. Who are the foreign buyers of this paper?	Nine UK-based paper merchants
5. Why is still some hope?	The Indonesian government is taking action against illegal logging / shipping

Második feladat

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
Indonesian islands endangered by deforestation	0. <i>Sumatra</i>
	6. Sulawesi
	7. Borneo
Endangered animals in the forest	Tigers
	8. elephants
	9. tapirs
Size of forest lost annually	10. two million hectares
Number of plant species in a 200m ² area	11. 218
Environmental organisations researching the problem	FoE (Friend of the Earth)
	WWF Indonesia
	12. World Resources Institute
	13. Global Forest Watch
	14. Forest Watch Indonesia
	EIA
EIA means	15. Environmental Investigation Agency

3. RECYCLING: NOT JUST A LOAD OF RUBBISH

Első feladat

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
What is the biggest problem about household waste?	0. <i>The problem of how to dispose of it.</i>
Who should be responsible for reducing the amount of waste in the UK?	1. central government
	2. local councils
	3. individuals
What harm does incineration cause?	4. Produces polluting emission
	5. and toxic ash
What are the dangers of the landfill sites?	6. It can produce methane (explosion)
	7. chemicals can leak into soil and water table
	8. bacteria can leak into soil and water table

Második feladat

ADATOK	MIRE VONATKOZNAK
0. 30 million	<i>tons of waste produced in UK in a year</i>
14. $\frac{3}{4}$	Of household waste could be recycled or composted
10. 11%	England recycles only this much of household rubbish
11. $\frac{1}{2}$	Switzerland, Austria and Germany recycles this much of their waste
12. 1996	Introduction of Landfill Tax in UK
13. 2000	The publishing of the Waste strategy in England and Wales
14. 25%	Recycling target by 2005 for household waste in England and Wales
15. 33%	Recycling target by 2015 for household waste in England and Wales

4. RISING RIVERS

Első feladat

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. The three main rivers in Bangladesh flood 175 million ha of land every year.	I
1. Global warming and climate change will cause heavier tidal activity.	I
2. A water resources expert warns that land available will be slightly reduced.	H
3. As a result of global warming flooding is set to increase by up to 20 per cent in Bangladesh.	H
4. The Dhaka Research Centre modelled the likely behaviour of the three main rivers in case of a temperature rise.	I

Második feladat

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
What will be the results of climate change in Bangladesh?	0. sea levels will rise /flooding
	5. monsoons become wetter
	6. more intense cyclones lead to higher tides /one item or both/
Which are the main rivers in Bangladesh?	7. Ganges
	8. Brahmaputra
	9. Meghna
How big part of Bangladesh gets under water each year?	10. a fifth
Who developed the computer program used for modelling the Bangladesh rivers in global warming?	11. the Danish Hydraulic Institute
Who does Mr. Mirza work for?	12. a Research Group at the University of Toronto
When did heavy floods cause damage, hardship and loss of life in Bangladesh?	13. in 1988
	14. in 1998
What are global circulation models simulated by the research team?	15. climate change scenarios

5. WATER POLLUTION

Első feladat

0	1	2	3
A	C	E	B

Második feladat

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
Listed direct sources of water pollution	0 <i>factories</i>
	4. refineries
	5. waste treatment plants
Listed indirect sources	from soils through groundwater systems
	6. (from the atmosphere) through rainwater
These contaminants are the result of	7. human practices
Listed effects of water pollution	8. poisonous drinking water
	9. poisonous food animals
	10. unbalanced lake and river ecosystems
	11. deforestation from acid rain
Listed possible individual solutions	recycling certain materials
	12. taking care of household chemicals
	13. taking care of the disposal of chemicals
	14. avoiding heavily packaged foods
	15. walking or cycling (rather than driving)

6. HOW CAN YOU HELP SAVE THREATENED SPECIES?

CONSERVE HABITATS IN RESERVES

Első feladat

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E	C	G	I	B	D	H	A

Második feladat

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
How much of Australia's territory is a protected area?	0. 5%
What services are there in national parks for the public?	8. Guided tours
	9. Walks
	10. camping
What wildlife do islands attract?	11. insects
	12. frogs
	13. birds
What use can dead standing trees provide?	14. nesting
	15. sheltering from predators

7. GLOBAL WATER CRISIS SPIRALS

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
The 3 causes that will reduce the average person's water supply in the world	0. <i>global warming</i> 1. booming populations 2. pollution
Highest (3) and lowest (4) amount of water availability per person per year in the world (expressed in m ³)	3. 812,121 m ³ 4. 10 m ³
European countries where best (5) and worst (6) quality water was found	5. Finland 6. Belgium
Two reasons of diseases that lead to the death of more than 2 million people each year	7. contaminated drinking water 8. poor sanitation

Második feladat

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. Mr. Koichiro Matsuura is the director general of the United Nation's cultural agency.	I
9. The report about global water crisis was prepared by WWAP.	I
10. Politicians were criticized by the participants of Third World Water Forum.	I
11. The average person's water supply is going to decrease by 1/3 in the next 30 years.	H
12. The quality of the groundwater in Japan is critical.	H
13. 50 % of the population in developing countries doesn't have good quality water for their everyday life.	I
14. Political leaders can not influence the global water crisis at all with their decisions.	H
15. The ground water in Belgium is heavily polluted by industrial activities.	I

8. FISHY EXPLANATION

Első feladat

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
<i>Number of fish that were tested in the survey</i>	0. 700
Name of fish species that was examined	1. Salmon
Nationality of scientists who made the survey	2. American
Number of pollutants that were accumulated in high concentration in the examined fish	3. 14
Place where most polluted animals were detected	4. Scotland
Names of carcinogenic chemicals that were found in high concentration in the body of most polluted fish	5. dangerous dioxins 6. PCBs
As a conclusion of the survey, suggested frequency of consumption of most polluted fish meat	7. Once in every two months

Második feladat

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. Fish meat is an excellent source of vitamin D and healthy proteins	I
8. According to the opinion of doctors eating fish twice a month is good for people's health.	H
9. Due to BSE disease the quantity of consumed beef meat has been significantly decreased.	I
10. Omega-3 fatty acids can cause high level of blood cholesterol, high blood pressure and strokes.	H
11. Operation of artificial salmon farms have pressed the price of salmon meat on the market.	I
12. Harmful pollutants are originally accumulated in the body of wild fish that are used for feeding farmed salmon.	I
13. WHO and European Commission agreed with the scientists regarding extremely high level of carcinogenic chemicals in the examined fish meat.	H
14. Salmon farmers focus not only on the quantity but also on the quality of their products.	H
15. Founding and operating salmon farms helped in decreasing the level of unemployment in some regions of Scotland.	I

9. SANCTUARIES

Első feladat

TERMÉSZETI KINCSEK	NEMZETI PARKOK
0. rivers	D, E
1. forest	D
2. wetlands	C
3. mammals	A, D, F
4. birds	A, C, D

Második feladat

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
Who helped to preserve the environment in Congo?	0. <i>timber companies</i>
Why is Tubbataha Reef an excellent breeding place for fish?	9. fishing is illegal, fish is undisturbed
When was Nahanni National Park Reserve chosen as a World Heritage Site?	10. in 1978
What is the result of protection in Royal Chitwan National Park?	11. number of mammals / animals has increased
Which attractions are unique in Nahanni National Park Reserve?	12. Nahanni River Gorge
	13. Virginia Falls
How big is the area of Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park?	14. 128m ²
How many tourists visited Royal Chitwan National Park in 2002?	15. 100,000

10. SHORT NEWS ON ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

KÉRDÉSEK	A CIKK(EK) SORSZÁMA
Which article contains an invitation?	1
Which article is about an event?	1,2,3
Which article involves a research institute?	1,3
Which article names several alternative energy sources?	2
Which article is about creating alternative energy from gases?	1
Which article describes the technology of making a liquid energy source?	3
Which article mentions the sum to be spent on environmental research?	2,3
Which article describes co-operation between various organisations?	1,3
Which article compares the production of two kinds of alternative energy source?	3
Which article mentions a problem or problems to be solved?	2,3

11. SHETLAND ISLANDERS SET FOR £25M WIND FARM WINDFALL

SZEMPONTOK	JEGYZETEK
source of wealth of Shetland's council	0. <i>Oil fund</i>
location of the site in Shetland	1. in the north, / near Vidlin
size of the area of the windfarm	2. 90 square km
number of turbines	3. 200 turbines
cost of development	4. £600 million
estimated annual income	5. £25 million
average load factor of the planned windfarm	6. 50%
big energy company involved in the project	7. SSE (Scottish and Southern Energy)
missing permissions	8. planning permission
	9. permission for subsea cable

Második feladat

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
(0) Scottish Renewables supports the project.	I
(10) Shetlanders think that the best natural energy resources in the world are located in their island.	I
(11) Before the building stage, the plan will be discussed with the general public.	I
(12) 25% of Scotland's total energy needs will be covered by the new wind farm.	H
(13) Building the new wind farm would have several advantages for Shetland.	I
(14) The windfarm in Shetland will be in private property.	H
(15) Shetland is especially suitable for a wind farm because it is the windiest place in the world.	H

12. ALASKA HIT BY 'MASSIVE' OIL SPILL

Első feladat

SZÁMOK	MIRE VONATKOZNAK
1989	(0.) <i>the year of the Exxon Valdez accident</i>
1,000,000	(1.) litres of crude oil was spilled in N Alaska
42,000,000	(2.) l of oil was spilled by the Exxon Valdez in 1989
(3.) 650 miles/1,040 km	distance of the spill from Anchorage
two	(4.) acres: size of spill
(5.) 24/3/1989	the exact date of the Exxon Valdez accident
(6.) 1,300 miles / 2,080 km	the length of coastline contaminated by the spill from Exxon Valdez
(7.) 22	the number of whales killed in the Exxon Valdez accident
(8.) \$6.75bn / £3.9bn	the fine Exxon Valdez has to pay

Második feladat

ÁLLÍTÁSOK	IGAZ vagy HAMIS
0. The recent oil spill took place in North Alaska.	I
9. The spill involved refined oil.	H
10. The scene of the 2007 oil spill is right next to Anchorage.	H
11. The Alaska Wilderness League was shocked by the incident.	I
12. The spill was caused by a corroded pipeline.	I
13. Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is an environmentalist organisation.	H
14. Oil drilling in Alaska divides public opinion.	I
15. The spill from the Exxon Valdez tanker caused a huge damage to the local wildlife.	I