

**OLVASOTT SZÖVEG ÉRTÉSE**  
(környezetvédelemi szaknyelv – közös rész)

**1. News bites on organic production**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A. Multiples under fire</b></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 style="text-align: center;"><b>B. Welsh fast food</b></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 style="text-align: center;"><b>C. Potato chase</b></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>	

### 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
<b>0. Which article talks about a survey?</b>	<b>A</b>
1. Which articles mention dairy products?	
2. Which articles inform us about a new campaign or project?	
3. Which articles talk about companies supporting organic production?	
4. Which articles mention British supermarkets?	
5. 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
<b>Példa: Where does imported organic food come from to British supermarkets?</b>	<b>0. Denmark</b> <b>00. Germany</b>
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 200m<sup>2</sup> 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?	The destruction of the Indonesian rain forests.
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. Sumatra
	6.
	7.
Endangered animals in the forest	Tigers
	8.
	9.
Size of forest lost annually	10.
Number of plant species in a 200m <sup>2</sup> area	11.
Environmental organisations researching the problem	FoE (Friend of the Earth)
	WWF (World Wildlife Fund) Indonesia
	12.
	13.
	14.
	EIA
EIA means	15.

### **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. The problem of how to dispose of it.
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	tons of waste produced in UK in a year
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
<b>0. The three main rivers in Bangladesh flood 175 million ha of land every year.</b>	<b>I</b>
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, a példa (0) szerint.

KÉRDÉSEK	VÁLASZOK
What will be the results of climate change in Bangladesh?	<b>0. sea levels will rise</b>
	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.

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### 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?

<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>A</b>			

### 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.

<b>SZEMPONTOK</b>	<b>JEGYZETEK</b>
Listed direct sources of water pollution	<b>0. factories</b>
	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

<b>0</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>E</b>							

### 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
<b>How much of Australia's territory is a protected area?</b>	<b>0. 5%</b>
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. <b>global warming</b> 1. 2.
Highest (3) and lowest (4) amount of water available per person per year in the world (expressed in m <sup>3</sup> )	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
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
<b>Number of fish that were tested in the survey</b>	<b>0. 700</b>
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
<b>0. Fish meat is an excellent source of vitamin D and healthy proteins.</b>	<b>I</b>
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.

**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.

<b>TERMÉSZETI KINCSEK</b>	<b>NEMZETI PARKOK</b>
<b>0. rivers</b>	<b>D, E</b>
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!

<b>KÉRDÉSEK</b>	<b>VÁLASZOK</b>
<b>Who helped to preserve the environment in Congo?</b>	<b>0. timber companies</b>
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><b>① Colorado Fuel Cell Center Celebrates Its Grand Opening on May 9, 2006</b></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><b>② Tesco turns on charm</b></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><b>③ DuPont Shows Off Alternative Fuel Research</b></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>	

## Feladat

Olvassa el a szöveget, és döntse el, hogy melyik kérdés melyik cikkre 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
<b>0. Which article contains an invitation?</b>	<b>1</b>
1. Which article is about an event?	
2. Which article involves a research institute?	
3. Which article names several alternative energy sources?	
4. Which article is about creating alternative energy from gases?	
5. Which article describes the technology of making a liquid energy source?	
6. Which article mentions the sum to be spent on environmental research?	
7. Which article describes co-operation between various organisations?	
8. Which article compares the production of two kinds of alternative energy source?	
9. 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, 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

<b>SZEMPONTOK</b>	<b>JEGYZETEK</b>
<b>source of wealth of Shetland’s council</b>	<b>0. Oil fund</b>
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.

<b>ÁLLÍTÁSOK</b>	<b>IGAZ vagy HAMIS</b>
<b>(0) Scottish Renewables supports the project.</b>	<b>I</b>
(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.

**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.

<b>SZÁMOK</b>	<b>MIRE VONATKOZNAK</b>
<b>1989</b>	<b>(0.) the year of the Exxon Valdez accident</b>
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.

<b>ÁLLÍTÁSOK</b>	<b>IGAZ vagy HAMIS</b>
<b>0. The recent oil spill took place in North Alaska.</b>	<b>I</b>
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.	