

Gyakorló jegyzet
Zöld Út középfok angol írásbeli
általános nyelvvizsgához

Magyar Agrár- és Élettudományi Egyetem
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TIPPEK A FELKÉSZÜLÉSHEZ

Először is oldjuk meg a honlapon található mintafeladatsort, hogy lássuk, hogyan teljesítenénk jelenleg. Ebből kiderül majd, hogy melyek az erős és melyek a fejlesztendő pontjaink.

Aztán térjünk rá a jelen gyakorló jegyzet **olvasás** feladataira. Először (egynyelvű) szótár nélkül oldjuk meg, amit csak tudunk. Ha valami még hiányozna, nézzük meg az egynyelvű szótárból, hogy nyújt-e számunkra segítséget először is a kérdések értelmezésében, aztán a szöveg kulcsszavainak megfejtésében. (Az egynyelvű szótár használatát egyébként is gyakorolni kell, ismerkedjünk meg vele, milyen információk találhatóak benne, és forgassuk is a gyakorlatban.) Ha még mindig hézagos a megértésünk, ekkor használhatunk kétnyelvű szótárt is, a gyakorlásnál, felkészülésnél ez még elfogadható, ha a vizsgán nem is.

Az olvasás feladatoknál nagyon fontos, hogy ne ijedjünk meg attól, ha bizonyos szavakat nem értünk, hiszen megvan az a képességünk, hogy kitaláljuk egy-egy szó jelentését már a szöveggörnyezetből is. Persze, minél több szót ismerünk, annál kevesebb a bizonytalanság az értelmezésben, ezért fontos az aktív szókincsfejlesztés is, de arról se feledkezzünk el, hogy bizonyos szavaknak több jelentésük van, és mindig a kontextusba illően kell megpróbálni értelmezni.

Ha elolvastuk és megoldottuk a feladatokat, a megoldókulcs segítségével magunk is ki tudjuk értékelni. Érdemes a hibákat is elemezni, vajon hol csúszott félre az értelmezés. Jó ötlet továbbá a hasznos, fontos szavakat, kifejezéseket külön is kijegyzetelni, megtanulni, vagy akár le is fordíthatjuk gyakorlásképpen, ha valaki segít majd azt ellenőrizni.

Nagyon jól aktivizálhatjuk a szókincset, ha ezután röviden összefoglaljuk a szöveget szóban vagy írásban, akár különböző hosszúságú szövegekben.

Az **írás** feladatokhoz lehetőleg csak egynyelvű szótárt használjunk. Nem jó stratégia, ha mindenáron a magyar gondolatainkat próbáljuk meg „lefordítani” idegen nyelvre. Igyekezzünk a meglévő tudásunkból, a meglévő nyelvi fordulatokra, elemekre támaszkodni. Tervezzük meg a fő pontokat a megadott irányítási szempontok alapján. Úgy tudjuk a megadott szószámot elérni, ha minden irányítási szempontot kifejtünk, azaz minimum két gondolatot írunk szempontonként. Törekedjünk arra, hogy a minimális szószámot mindenképpen elérjük, mert rövidebb mű esetén pontot veszthetünk. Nem elegendő a megadott szempontot átmásolni vagy átfogalmazni. Igyekezzünk minél változatosabb szókincset és igényesebb nyelvtani szerkezeteket használni, különösen a hosszabb levélnél.

A végén mindenképpen olvassuk át, ellenőrizzük a nyelvhelyességet, stílust, a gondolatok logikus összefűzését. Ne csak számítógépen készítsük el az írást, hanem kézzel is gyakoroljunk, mert a kézírásnak olvashatónak kell lennie, csak úgy tudják majd értékelni a vizsgán.

Az írás ellenőrzéséhez mindenképpen kérjük nyelvtanár vagy az idegen nyelvet biztosan beszélő és író ember segítségét.

Jó felkészülés kívánunk!

Bármilyen kérdéssel forduljon a vizsgaközpont munkatársaihoz!

READING COMPREHENSION

I. GENERAL ENGLISH

I./1 The rise of wellness travel, from rewilding to yoga and pilgrimages

The number of people **concerned (0)** about their health and wellbeing has rocketed since the pandemic began. Just over a fifth (21%) of global travellers are currently travelling for health- and wellness-driven (1) according to the 2022 Travel Trends research. Trends include travel to (2) – with friends, family, partners or children – and a growing focus on sleep wellness. The research notes ‘the rise in apps like Calm and Headspace permeating travel products, providing flyers the ability to plug in and meditate while in flight’ – not to mention the (3) number of sleep retreats aimed at aiding insomniacs.

“Health and wellness technology is moving forward at a very fast (4) and creating exciting new possibilities that we’re exploring, from sleep therapy and guided meditation to dynamic bathing, cryotherapy and infrared saunas,” says Emlyn Brown, vice president of wellbeing at Accor, Europe’s largest hospitality and hotels company, which (5) the Health to Wealth white paper earlier this year.

“Guests now come to us loaded with their own health data,” says Brown of the ubiquity of smartwatches and fitness apps. “We’re (6) ways that we can create bespoke wellness experiences for our guests in spa, nutrition, fitness and sleep.” Accor’s Fairmont Windsor Park hotel, for example, is home to the UK’s first spa multi-person cryotherapy chamber. Hotels Pullman Paris Centre-Bercy and Pullman San Francisco Bay, meanwhile, equip guests with Dreem, a technology wearable that (7) breathing, brain waves, heart rate and sleeping patterns.

Wellness travel is clearly no longer something that’s confined to the (8), but it’s travelled far beyond the hotel, too. “Wellness travel has evolved and expanded to encapsulate all manner of experiences that boost travellers’ mental and (9) health,” says Paul Joseph, founder of Health and Fitness Travel, a specialist tour operator for wellness breaks. “Far from the ‘fly and flop’ wellness holidays of old, we’re able to send customers on a hand-picked retreat that includes a (10) wellness programme – from personalised nutrition and exercise plans to one-on-one coaching and holistic (11) therapies. Following the pandemic and in spite of the cost-of-living crisis, we’ve seen a marked increase in (12).”

It’s what Expedia is calling a ‘no-normal’ era of wellness travel. “We’re seeing a new wave of interest in wellness retreats, and a spike in demand for outdoor destinations (13) beaches and mountains,” says Jon Gieselman, president of Expedia Brands. “Not a new normal, but people branching out to unexpected trends: the ‘no-normal’.”

So, what exactly does ‘wellness’ mean today? (14) the Global Wellness Institute (GWI) — the US-non-profit offshoot of the Global Wellness Summit, which has been driving research and business across the industry since 2007 — the term is varied. It can be associated with fitness holidays and adventure travel focused around improving a sense of wellbeing or life balance, along with the obvious mind and body retreats. And it’s a booming sector. GWI projects a 9.9% average annual growth in the wellness economy between now and 2025, when it will (15) nearly \$7 trillion (£5.5 trillion).

Meanwhile, US-based non-profit the Wellness Tourism Association (WTA) was founded in 2018 with the aim of bringing standards to the growing wellness sector of the tourism industry, and defines wellness travel as simply that which allows the traveller ‘to maintain, enhance or kick-start a healthy lifestyle, and support or increase one’s sense of wellbeing’.

Task

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the help of the given words. You should use each word only once. There are two words which you don't need to use. Write your solutions in the table, according to the example (0).

The words to use:

according to beyond bookings <i>concerned</i> exploring	find growing healing monitors pace	physical reasons reach reconnect released	spa tailored touch
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WORDS TO FILL THE GAPS	MARKING BOX
0. <i>concerned</i>	✓
1.	
2.	
3.	
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SCORE	

I./2. Protecting your ears at movies and concerts

Ever go to the movies or a rock concert and been blasted by the *sound* (0) ? You may not realize it while it's happening, but ongoing exposure to loud sounds at these places can damage your hearing.

Our ears are highly (1) to loud noise. Even very short exposures to high-level sounds – that's anything above 132 decibels – can cause permanent hearing (2) for some people. That's true even if it's just a brief blast; a single gunshot or fireworks explosion can(3) immediate damage to the ear.

Even lower-level sounds – around 85 decibels – can (4) the ear if heard for extended periods of time. Listening to a lawn mower for eight hours a day, for example, can put a person at (5) for hearing loss.

Simply put, as the sound gets louder, safe exposure times get (6) . Currently, about 40 million Americans have hearing problems from loud noise exposure.

How hearing damage happens

Injuries to the ear from loud sound can cause difficulty hearing, decreased tolerance of loud sounds – also known as hyperacusis – and tinnitus, a constant (7) in the ears.

While we commonly think about potential harms from loud (8) in factories, construction sites or other loud workplaces, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that 53% of people ages 20 to 69 who have hearing loss from loud noise report no workplace noise exposure.

That means these people choose loud hobbies or recreational (9) without being aware of the risks. It's not just movies, concerts and sporting events; power tools, motorcycles, off-road vehicles and firearms can all be hazardous to the ear.

Concerts and movies

Concerts regularly (10) 105 decibels, where sound exposure is safe for only about four minutes. Some shows can be even louder. And these levels of sound usually last for long (11) of time – two or three hours. This clearly puts listeners at risk for hearing loss.

Movie theaters can exceed 100 decibels, though usually not for extended periods of time. Generally, most people are safe when going to movies, though many moviegoers may find some louder sounds (12). Extended watching of movies, such as a double feature, can increase a viewer's risk.

Protecting yourself

Using a sound (13) app can estimate how loud the environment is, and then you can decide if you need to protect your hearing.

Here are some other tips to protect your ears:

First, if you can control the volume, turn it down. For headphones, use the 80-90 rule, which means you can listen at 80% of the maximum volume for 90 minutes per day. Turning it down gives you more time; turning it up gives you (14) time.

If you can't control the volume, move farther away from the sound source. Taking breaks from the sound also helps.

So will earplugs or earmuffs. Specialty earplugs are designed to (15) loud music levels without muffling the sound.

Injury from loud sound results in premature aging of the ears. But remember, it's largely preventable. Taking action today can help you protect and preserve your hearing for a lifetime.

Task

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the given words. You should use each word only once. There are two words which you don't need to use. Write your answers in the table, according to the example (0).

Words to use:

activities cause exceed follow increase	injure less loss meter noises	periods reduce ringing risk sensitive	shorter <i>sound</i> uncomfortable
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WORDS TO FILL THE GAPS	MARKING BOX
0. <i>sound</i>	✓
1.	
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SCORE	

I./3. Hay fever and driving: how to stay safe

Hay fever has been reported as a cause of accidents in the UK this year. So, what should you do if you have hay fever (0) symptoms while driving? And what should you do if you are taking medication?

If you are a long-term hay fever (1), then you will already know this. Almost 1 in 2 people experience hay fever at some point in their life. If you are experiencing hay fever for the first time, the most common symptoms reported are: sneezing, itchy or (2) eyes and a running or blocked nose.

But can you drive with hay fever? This depends on whether it affects your driving or not. According to our research, more than 2 in 3 motorists told us that hay fever (3) affected their ability to drive. Almost 1 in 4 of these motorists told us that sneezing and coughing impacted their vision. A further 21% said they (4) concentration while driving and 17% felt dizzy or light headed. Almost 17% of motorists have experienced an accident or near-miss as a result of their hay fever symptoms.

You can drive while taking certain hay fever medications. Usually most medications that you pick up off the shelf or (5) the counter at the pharmacy are safe. But some hay fever medications have a sedative effect. Check the medication label for diphenhydramine and chlorphenamine. These are common ingredients that cause drowsiness. If you are driving, make (6) you choose a non-drowsy medication. If you are not sure, speak to a pharmacist beforehand.

If your reaction to your hay fever medication has (7) you to have a crash, you could be convicted for drug driving. Nearly a third said their insurance costs increased because of an accident. And 1 in 3 had points on their licence, or a fine. If you find your symptoms are too severe while you are driving, you (8) pull over in a safe place until they pass. This could help avoid a dangerous situation.

You should also take measures to keep your hay fever symptoms (9) bay. This includes taking non-drowsy hay fever medication or (10) the pollen count before you drive.

Car expert Louise Thomas gives more insight into hay fever and driving and how you could stay safe: "We're not at the peak time of year where people suffering from hay fever are hit hard with their symptoms, and these are uncomfortable at the best of times. (11) it's clear that this is also impacting them while driving, with consequences (12) an accident or near-miss a common occurrence for many."

Sneezing or coughing behind the wheel can (13) you to swerve or lose control of the car, and this can be unavoidable. But if you feel a sneeze or cough coming, try to slow down and be aware of any traffic or hazards ahead of you. But the other risk is taking certain medications before you drive. Always read the label or speak to a doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure if your (14) medication is considered to be unsafe for driving. They should point you to an alternative.

Unfortunately, hay fever cannot be (15), and it is a real pain for those who suffer. But taking the right measures before driving can keep you safe while on the road.

Task

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the given words. You should use each word only once. There are two words which you don't need to use. Write your answers in the table, according to the example (0).

Words to use:

at avoided cause cause checking	however lacked like negatively over	should suffer sufferer sure symptoms	usual usually watery
---	---	--	----------------------------

WORDS TO FILL THE GAPS	MARKING BOX
0. <i>symptoms</i>	✓
1.	
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SCORE	

I./4. With rentals scarce, a program that houses students with seniors is growing fast

As rental prices rise in many Canadian cities, students are finding it more difficult to secure *affordable* (0) housing. One program is offering an alternative that is not only easier on student wallets, but also provides (1) to older adults.

Canada HomeShare is an intergenerational housing initiative that matches students in need of housing with older adults with extra (2) in their homes. Students pay between \$400 and \$600 in rent per month, while also providing five to seven hours of (3) around the house or companionship. The program operates in Toronto and neighbouring Peel Region, Kingston, Ont., Vancouver, Peterborough, Ont. and, most recently, Edmonton.

Jordana Knelsen is in (4) year at York University and moved from Alberta to Toronto to attend classes in person for the first time this fall. While she said she also explored roommate search programs and even (5) living in a van in a worst-case scenario, Canada HomeShare was her first choice. “I spoke with the social workers and read through the website, and it just seems like a really great setup,” she said.

Following an application and initial interview, Jordana Knelsen (6) an email with a potential match: Shelagh Larkin, who had read about the program in a magazine article a few years ago. “I thought, wouldn’t that be a nice idea, a little bit of income, someone in the house, and it’s just a (7) to help out.”

As students return to campus this fall, Canada HomeShare is planning for about 100 matches in the Toronto area and 10 to 15 in the other (8). “We wanted to study our process before scaling up and out farther,” said Ms. Tanner. That process includes an application, personal (9) check, enhanced criminal background check and an interview with a social worker. Once complete, the matching process begins. To find a match, considerations include location, the requested (10) from the home provider, allergies and common interests. The student and homeowner then meet to assess whether or not they feel it would be a fit. If successful, an agreement is worked out in collaboration with a social worker.

That detailed process was a big factor in Ms. Larkin’s decision to (11) in the program. “They do a lot of the work in terms of checking, making sure that it’s a good fit. Given that this would be my first venture out, it’s a bit of a (12) net in terms of knowing that I can stand behind them and not have to go and do it on my own,” she said.

It also makes (13) for seniors. There are a lot of seniors who live in a larger space. There might be these creative opportunities where they can rent out a room and earn a little bit more income. Downsizing isn’t necessarily an option for many — smaller homes simply aren’t (14).

Meanwhile, for those like Jordana who are already participating in the program, the stress of not knowing where they would live is eased. “Getting set up with Shelagh and meeting her and getting to know her has been really great,” she said. “And my family and friends are super (15) because me and Sheila are a lot alike. I think it’s going to be a really great situation.”

Task

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the given words. You should use each word only once. There are two words which you don't need to use. Write your answers in the table, according to the example (0).

Words to use:

<i>affordable</i>	locations	second	thought
assistance	participate	sense	unhappy
available	received	space	way
considered	reference	support	
excited	safety	tasks	

WORDS TO FILL THE GAPS	MARKING BOX
0. <i>affordable</i>	✓
1.	
2.	
3.	
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SCORE	

I./5. Six American habits

It's Rude NOT to Tip

Not leaving a tip in the United States is widely *viewed* as an impolite gesture, and the reasons behind this social norm are fairly easy to comprehend. Servers in the US do not make enough money to live solely on their (1), so they rely on tips to boost their income. In many countries outside of the US, a service charge is typically included in the bill, making it appear (2) to add an additional tip. Consequently, tipping on top of the included service charge may give the (3) of frivolously dispensing money. Also, servers in other countries make a much better wage than those in the US.

Showing Off the Flag

Apart from the classic identifiers like Hawaiian shirts or pairing socks with (4), one can often spot an American by observing someone proudly donning the American flag. Stripes and stars happen to be our favorite pattern, and no one can say we don't have (5) pride.

While American patriotism is often endearing, it is not something you will find across the globe. Consequently, if you disembark from a plane clad in stars and stripes, be (6) for the curious gazes of onlookers.

Trick-Or-Treating for Halloween

While Halloween's American traditions have started gaining (7) beyond the United States, many people still find them peculiar and out of the ordinary. People also say it is another way for Americans to commercialize every holiday.

Some may argue that other countries feel envious of what the United States has with Halloween, as no other celebration allows you to approach a stranger's door and receive (8) candy. However, when we write out the concept, it actually does seem rather sketchy.

Using Coffee Creamer

While people outside of the United States typically use (9) types of milk in their coffee, within the country, there is a distinct product known as creamer. It's a mystery what it actually is, but we know it is filled with (10) and not good for you.

Unlike certain European or South American countries celebrated for their coffee offerings, the United States isn't particularly renowned for its delectable coffee choices. We often rely on potent flavors to mask the less desirable qualities of over-roasted beans or diluted brews.

Eating Peanut Butter and Jelly

Peanut butter and jelly has to be one of the most classic (11) in the US. Did you know that the delightful fusion of salty and sweet flavors is a uniquely popular combination in the United States? It's a taste sensation cherished by Americans. The reasons why more people aren't embracing this flawless combination remain a mystery to us.

However, some individuals do find it peculiar or (12). Some people don't know if jelly is the same thing as jam and why these two things are eaten for lunch past the age of five, but we don't (13). We are proud of our all-American classic PB&J, and we will never give that up.

Americans Cannot Live without Those Sugary Drinks

Just as our eating habits raise concerns, America's drinking culture follows a similar pattern, lacking in healthiness. While indulging in a soda and ice cream; it's disheartening to (14) that these choices are often abundant in added sugars.

Non-Americans have brought up that there is sugar in pretty much every drink that isn't water, and it boggles their minds. Even if it isn't real sugar, there is (15) sweetener added. There's no denying our past fondness for Vitamin Water, though.

Task

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the given words. You should use each word only once. There are two words which you don't need to use. Write your answers in the table, according to the example (0).

Words to use:

artificial care cheap combinations free	impression national observe paycheck popularity	prepared sandals sugar traditional unconventional	unnecessary various viewed
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WORDS TO FILL THE GAPS	MARKING BOX
0. <i>viewed</i>	✓
1.	
2.	
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SCORE	

II. READING FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION TOPICS

II./1. The Rain Farm

- 0) Northern Queensland, Australia, is known for its beautiful ocean reefs, man-eating crocodiles, and virgin rain forests. This East-Coast area receives Australia's highest amounts of rainfall. The region has also been making headlines as home to the world's first rain farm. Close to Innisfail, Queensland, where the rain forest areas remain untouched and protected by the World Heritage Authority, a group of private investors run a rain farm on 580 acres of mountainous terrain.
- 1) "Simply put, we collect rainwater at our farm and bottle it to sell to customers, mainly in Australia," says Perry Grewar, managing director of Rainfarms Australia Ltd. "However we are very particular about the kind of rainwater we gather. We only collect downpours from tropical showers that come in off the ocean along our East Coast." Moisture-laden clouds travel over thousands of miles of ocean until they collide with Queensland's highest mountain range and unload their bounty over the rain forest. "We don't collect water from rain clouds that come in from the west because the rain might have dust contaminants from traveling over the land," Grewar explains. "We also don't collect rain that results from cyclones, because it might have a high sodium content that would be undesirable".
- 2) To gather the rain, the company has installed more than 5,000 specially designed collectors up the side of a mountain. Made from food-grade plastic, each collector panel is about six feet long. The collectors, which are all connected, are turned upside down when not in use. This keeps foreign material such as leaves, bird droppings and dust impurities from settling in the collection bins and contaminating rainwater. When the right kind of rain comes along, the collectors are turned over, either manually or automatically, to catch rain. Each panel collects two pints of rainwater for each millimetre of rainfall. The water is passed through an initial filter to remove any foreign matter before entering the collection system.
- 3) This water then enters foodgrade polypipe and flows by gravity down to a pre-storage filtration system that removes particles more than 10 microns in size. Water is held in a 660,000-gallon storage system. Next, 5- micron particles are filtered out of the water. Upon entering the bottling factory of Rainfarms Australia, filters remove foreign material sized to 0.2 microns. "This is actually a high level of filtration that removes virus and bacteria contamination," Grewar explains. "It's quite an incredible process. In addition, we use ultraviolet light to ozonise the water to absolutely guarantee that nothing foreign gets through. Consumers get 100-percent natural rainwater".
- 4) "From the time rain falls from the sky in north Queensland, we can collect, bottle, package and place the water in the back of a truck in 20 minutes," Grewar adds. "Then we begin the job of distributing it to our fast-growing list of customers".

Task 1

Read the article and match the subtitles with the correct paragraphs. Write your answers in the table according to the example (0). There is one extra heading you don't need to use.

SUBTITLES	
A.	To produce drinking water is a fast process
B.	The procedure to guarantee good quality water.
C.	The technology to collect the right kind of rain.
D.	Northern Queensland boasts a privately run rain farm.
E.	The health benefits of rain water.
F.	The collected rain is carefully controlled.

PARAGRAPH	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.
SUBTITLES	D.				
MARKING BOX	✓				

Task 2

Read the text again and provide short answers to the questions according to the example (0).

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	MARKING BOX
Who runs the farm?	0. A group of private investors	✓
Why have they chosen Queensland to house the rain farm?	5.	
	6.	
What sort of rainwater do they collect?	7.	
What sort of rainwater is not collected?	8.	
	9.	
Why are the collectors kept upside down when not in use?	10.	
SCORE		

II./2. Protection needed for 'marine Serengetis'

Efforts to conserve threatened marine creatures such as sharks and turtles should concentrate on so-called hotspots of biodiversity, according to a new scientific study.

Researchers from Germany and Canada discovered that certain areas of the ocean seem to teem with many different species and that these locations should be developed as marine reserves.

The scientists' modelling shows that preventing fishing in these "parks" would be the most efficient way of enhancing the survival prospects of those fish and other marine animals now threatened with extinction.

The team, led by Dr Boris Worm from the Institute for Marine Science in Kiel, publishes its findings in the journal Proceedings Of The National Academy Of Sciences (PNAS).

Plundered seas

It is well known that on land, some places are far richer in species than others; a couple of examples are tropical rainforests and savannah watering-holes. Many of these areas have now been turned into protected parks.

But Dr Worm and colleagues have shown this concentration of life to be true also of the oceans. Although scientists have long suspected this to be the case, the new study is said to be one of the first to put some hard data to the idea.

"This is like the watering-holes in the Serengeti, where you have lions and leopards and gazelles and wildebeest and all species congregating at a relatively small spot," Dr Worm said.

"We've looked for these spots in the open ocean," he told BBC News Online.

And they found them. By using records compiled over many years by scientific observers on long-line fishing boats, Dr Worm's team discovered that there are places in the ocean that really are the marine equivalents of the Serengeti, rich in species like tuna, swordfish, shark and billfishes.

Many of these organisms are under threat of extinction - some of the large predatory species have seen their numbers decline by 90% in living memory.

Wasted effort

The hotspots tend to lie in regions where the tropical and temperate oceans meet, and coincide with features like reefs and underwater mounts where there is also a diversity of plankton and smaller fish.

"We see the ocean as a seemingly uniform, monotonous landscape which is just plain water," Dr Worm said.

"We find out more and more that this is not true. The ocean has structure; this structure is imposed by differences in temperature, in salinity, in different hydrographic features."

Dr Worm's team has run computer models showing that locating marine reserves in hotspots would be a highly efficient way of preserving the spectacular predators of the open ocean.

"If you preserve the wrong area, if you close it off from fishing - fishermen go elsewhere and then they may go to an area which has high diversity and where they cause increased harm.

"If you protect the right areas, you do conservation most efficiently."

Task 1

Read the text and use it to decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the table below according to the example (0). Please note that if all your answers are marked as true or as false, your answers will be disqualified.

STATEMENTS	TRUE or FALSE	MAKING BOX
0. A lot of people thought that the fauna of the ocean is the same everywhere.	T	✓
1. Some species of ocean predators are nearly extinct.		
2. The best way to protect the oceans' wildlife if the same protection is given to all the territories.		
3. Computer models help to locate hotspots in the ocean.		
SCORE		

Task 2

Read the text again and provide short answers to the questions according to the example (0).

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	MAKING BOX
What territories are mentioned as areas especially rich in wildlife?	0. Ocean hotspots	✓
	4.	
	5.	
Where can we find areas of high biodiversity in the ocean?	6.	
	7.	
	8.	
	9.	
What do differences in water salinity, temperature and in hydrological features determine?	10.	
SCORE		

II./3. Red alert over rare species

The well-known "Red List" that details which species are threatened with extinction is inaccurate, according to a new assessment. It concludes the list fails to reflect the true threat to species, by not taking full account of the threat posed by people.

The Red List, which is compiled by the World Conservation Union (IUCN), estimates a species' risk of extinction mainly on the basis of its population size, rate of decline and geographic range.

But Alexander Harcourt and Sean Parks at the University of California, Davis, argue that this is not enough. They compare an endangered species to a house that has been left unlocked. The house is vulnerable to burglary, but it only becomes threatened when there is a burglar nearby. In the same way, a small population of animals susceptible to extinction only becomes actively threatened when it is being poached or its habitat is destroyed. Harcourt and Parks advocate modifying the Red List criteria to include local human population density.

Although a large number of people nearby may not in itself be a threat, they argue that hunting, pollution and habitat destruction, for example, are all likely to increase as people encroach on wildlife. What is more, data on human density is readily available. "We have the numbers, why not use them?" says Harcourt.

Low to high

To illustrate their point, the researchers reassessed 200 primate species from the 1996 Red List. They found that 17 species designated as being at relatively low risk by the Red List should now be reassigned as high priority. Two such species are Wied's tufted-ear marmoset (*Callithrix kuhlii*) and the golden lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*) from South America. Contrary to the expectations of many, the researchers also found that two high-profile species, the gorilla and the pygmy chimpanzee, or bonobo, should be downgraded to a lower level of threat.

But Craig Hilton-Taylor, Red List Programme Officer based in Cambridge, England, says that the IUCN has already introduced a specific classification system for threats such as human density. The system runs in parallel to the main Red List classification. Besides, part of the Red List's value is that you can make comparisons with past assessments, he says, and modifying the criteria would make this impossible. "We've been asked by everyone, please don't change the system again," says Hilton-Taylor.

Harcourt maintains that making explicit threats part of the criteria is not only more accurate, it may also help highlight future problems. Matt Walpole, a conservation researcher at the University of Kent at Canterbury, England, agrees: "Where [population] data is lacking, it might be a useful way of flagging up potentially threatened species."

Task 1

Read the text and use it to decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the table below according to the example (0). Please note that if all your answers are marked as true or as false, your answers will be disqualified.

STATEMENTS	TRUE or FALSE	MAKING BOX
0. According to American researchers, the Red List needs to be re-assessed.	T	✓
1. Harcourt and Parks would like to add one more risk factor to the Red List.		
2. Researchers in Cambridge, UK, oppose the changes only because they claim it unnecessary.		
3. As a result of the new classification, all endangered species had to be put into a higher risk category.		
SCORE		

Task 2

Read the text again and complete the table with your short notes (based on the text) with no more than 4 words, according to the example (0).

	NOTES	MAKING BOX
Previous criteria for assessing the risk of a species' extinction	0. its population size	✓
	4.	
	5.	
New criterion to be included	6.	
Advantages of new criterion	more exact	
	7.	
Forms of danger humans can cause to wildlife	8.	
	9.	
	10.	
SCORE		

II./4. What are eco-plastics?

Every year, U.S. landfills handle tens of billions of tons of plastic. And in this case "handle" means "do nothing with" -- plastic just sits there undisturbed for hundreds of years. The microbes that degrade other trash don't want to do anything with plastic, the environmental danger, which is fuel based, requires lots of energy to produce and it clogs up landfills for what might as well be forever.

The danger of plastic-laden landfills has sparked the move from plastic to paper grocery bags, cardboard instead of plastic for prepared foods and products like the exclusive-to-Japan Toyota Raum -- a car whose interior boasts some "eco-plastic" components.

Eco-plastics seem to be the next step in greening our lives. They come in all different forms. Some are simply plastics made all or partially from recycled traditional plastics. Traditional petroleum-based plastics are the kind that sits in landfills for centuries. These "eco-plastics" aren't any more biodegradable than the non-recycled kind, but they have the environmental benefit of keeping a lot of that non-biodegradable stuff out of landfills in the first place.

But when people talk about environmentally friendly plastic, they're more often talking about "bioplastics," a very different group of materials. Bioplastics are made from biological material instead of from fossil fuels, and they're supposed to have very different properties from traditional plastics. There's also a pretty new subgroup of miscellaneous plastics made with synthetic materials that might react differently in landfills from the regular stuff.

Green features of different types of eco-plastics

Recycled traditional plastic is composed of varying percentages of "virgin" (non-recycled), traditional plastic. The eco feature here is that all that virgin plastic is reused to make your lawn furniture instead of being thrown into a landfill. This type is no more biodegradable than the original, though.

Bioplastic is made from plant material and it should degrade relatively quickly in landfills and, in some cases, compost bins. The most common forms are starch-based (often corn starch), like polylactide (PLA) plastic, which is the most common form. You'll find PLA in things like biodegradable food-service trays and disposable cups. Polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA) plastic uses starch also, typically from corn or sugarcane or beetroot, and it shows up in things like cosmetics bottles. Cellulose-based plastics are made of cellulose, the main component in plant tissues. You'll also find bioplastics made from soy protein or lactic acid.

Finally, there are several recent plastics innovations that make up the "*miscellaneous*" category. ECM Biofilms has come up with a way to add microbe-attracting pellets during the manufacturing process for traditional plastics, causing the end product to degrade faster in landfills.

While all of these eco-plastics offer some type of environmental benefit over traditional plastics, the issue ultimately comes down to theory versus practice. In theory, these plastics are biodegradable. But since they're quite new, at least in industrial terms, the long-term research is still lacking.

Task 1

Read the text and complete the table with your short notes (based on the text) with no more than 7 words, according to the example (0).

	NOTES	MAKING BOX
Yearly amount of plastics in US landfills	<i>0. billions of tons</i>	✓
Environmental danger of plastic production	1.	
	2.	
Alternative wrapping materials used instead of plastic	3.	
Disadvantage of recycled plastic	4.	
Characteristics of bioplastic	5.	
	6.	
SCORE		

Task 2

Read the text again and use it to decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the table below according to the example (0). Please note that if all your answers are marked as true or as false, your answers will be disqualified.

STATEMENTS	TRUE or FALSE	MAKING BOX
<i>0. Japan has come up with a car made of eco-plastic elements.</i>	<i>T</i>	✓
7. Corn and sugarcane are typically used for polyactide plastic. (PLA).		
8. Bioplastic is produced by extracting microbes from traditional plastics.		
9. Several new groups of ecoplastics are under development.		
10. The long-term behavior of eco-plastic needs to be monitored.		
SCORE		

II./5. Replant trees you chopped down, council tells builders

A DEVELOPER is to be told to replant a "millennium woodland" after chopping down more than 100 trees without permission.

The city council is to take action after investigating the destruction of the community woodland in Craigmillar.

The authority was called in by residents who watched in horror as builders began hacking down the trees last month. But by the time officials intervened only around ten per cent of the trees remained standing.

The developer has said it believed it had permission to chop down the trees on what it described as "horrible scrubby wasteland".

They had been planted on the council-owned park - which lies directly next to the Aspect housing development - in 2000 as part of a UK-wide initiative.

Thistle Developments, the firm transforming the former Craigmillar Brewery site at Peffermill Road, not only faces having to replant the entire woodland, but also a claim for up to £50,000 in compensation from the council.

The developer today continued to insist it did not believe it had done anything wrong, saying it had struck an agreement with the local authority to create a new "landscaped parkland" next to the new homes.

Some of the homes in the new Aspect development, which will feature more than 230 new homes in three blocks of flats with an average price of around £150,000, are expected to boast views of Arthur's Seat and the Pentland Hills.

A report for councillors states: "No permission has been granted by the council for Aspect to carry out any work on council-owned land within Cairntows Park. Planning permission has been granted to Aspect for work on their own land adjacent to Cairntows Park. They have been instructed to stop work on council-owned land in Cairntows Park and further action is being taken to pursue the question of the restoration of the site."

City environment leader Robert Aldridge added: "Discussions between the developers and the council are due to take place in the near future. It is hoped that an agreement will be reached regarding compensation."

Local Labour councillor Maureen Child added: "It would seem perfectly appropriate for the council to ask for compensation bearing in mind the amount of inconvenience this has caused."

However, Derek Stephen, managing director of Aspect Scotland Limited, a subsidiary of Thistle Developments, said: "If we have to reinstate this area we will do so, but we have been under the clear impression that we had approval to carry out work on this land.

"This was pretty horrible scrubby wasteland and we were going to carry out major landscaping improvements to the area.

"We've still to meet the council but as far as I'm concerned we've done nothing wrong and I don't see why we should have to pay the council compensation."

Task 1

Read the text and decide if the persons or organisations listed argue for or against paying council compensation. Write your answers in the table according to the example (0).

ORGANISATION OR PERSON	FOR COMPENSATION	AGAINST COMPENSATION	MAKING BOX
<i>0. Councillor Maureen Child</i>	X		✓
1. Local people			
2. City council			
3. Thistle Development			
4. Aspect Scotland Limited			
SCORE			

Task 2

Read the text again and provide short answers to the questions according to the example (0), in no more than 4 words.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	MAKING BOX
<i>How many trees did the builders cut down?</i>	<i>0. more than 100</i>	✓
How much of the trees did people save?	5.	
When were the trees planted?	6.	
What did the developers think about the area they cleared?	7.	
What did the developers believe about the permission to cut the trees?	8.	
What did the developers want to do with the cleared area?	9.	
What does the council want the developers do to the area?	10.	
SCORE		

WRITING SKILLS

I./1.

Your English friends discuss Black Friday on the social media. Comment on the topic in 100-120 words.

In your post, describe

- the more and more popular habit in Hungary
- the opposers of this custom
- your personal opinion/experience.

I./2.

One of your Polish friends put up a post about her unpleasant school experiences in connection with too many lessons. Comment on her post in 100-120 words.

In your post,

- agree with your friend about the overload
- mention starting schoolday too early/ outdated curriculum
- explain what you would change in the system.

I./3

Your American friend has asked for some suggestions for interesting series on the social media. Comment on her post in 100-120 words.

- Suggest your latest favourite
- explain what you liked about it give your opinion on streaming platforms

I./4

You live in Bristol with your family. You have been writing a blog since your arrival, and now you are writing an entry about keeping pets, in 100-120 words.

- Write about your pet and its role in the family
- How it changed family life
- Why you would like to have more pets at home or why not

I./5

You live in Manchester with your family. In your school, you have heard some gossips about your best friend. Ask advice on a forum about what to do, in 100-120 words.

- Describe the situation
- Introduce your plan
- Ask the readers' opinion

II./1

You would like to study in Canada, and you want to register for the Canada home share programme with the elderly. In exchange for help, they rent out cheap rooms. Write down in 140-160 words, why you are suitable for the programme. Your name in this role is Kovács Virág/Vendel.

- Explain why you would like to register
 - companionship
 - cheap accommodation
- Describe why you are suitable
 - like seniors, like grandparents
 - name some tasks you would be happy doing

II./2

You would like to work in Denmark this summer again.

Ask for a letter of recommendation from your former employer, George Brown, in 140-160 words. Your name in this role is Varga Bettina/Benedek.

- Describe
 - who you are and why you need this letter
 - what work you did for the organisation last year
- Ask the employer what to include in the letter
 - your personality
 - your work performance

II./3

You have ordered a JBL headphones from Amazon. However, you received earphones of a different make. Write an email in 140-160 words to complain. Your name in this role is Varga Beáta/Benedek.

- Describe the problem
- Express your dissatisfaction
- Ask about the way of returning the unwanted item
- Ask for replacing the item and for compensation

II./4

The Brighton Language School is offering 3 free places for Hungarian students for its 2-weeks intensive course. Apply for this opportunity in 140-160 words. Your name in this role is Németh Ilona/Imre.

- Say where you heard about this opportunity
- Introduce yourself and your studies
- Explain where you'll use this knowledge in the future
- Ask about accommodation

II./5

You stayed at a Dutch school for 3 months as an exchange student. The Dutch organiser, Mr Huizer is asking for your opinion afterwards. Your name in this role is Erdős Mária/Miklós.

Write down your experience in 140-160 words on

- the lessons you attended and what you liked the most
- the host family
- the free time activities they provided for you what your suggestions are for future programs

ANSWER KEYS

READING COMPREHENSION

I. GENERAL ENGLISH

I./1. The rise of wellness travel, from rewilding to yoga and pilgrimages

1. reasons, 2. reconnect, 3. growing, 4. pace, 5. released, 6. exploring, 7. monitors, 8. spa, 9. physical, 10. tailored, 11. healing, 12. bookings, 13. beyond, 14. according to, 15. reach

I./2. Protecting your ears at movies and concerts

1. sensitive, 2. loss, 3. cause, 4. injure, 5. risk, 6. shorter, 7. ringing, 8. noises, 9. activities, 10. exceed, 11. periods, 12. uncomfortable, 13. meter, 14. less, 15. reduce

I./3. Hay fever and driving: how to stay safe

1. sufferer, 2. watery, 3. negatively, 4. lacked, 5. over, 6. sure, 7. caused, 8. should, 9. at, 10. checking, 11. however, 12. like, 13. cause, 14. usual, 15. avoided

I./4. With rentals scarce, a program that houses students with seniors is growing fast

1. support, 2. space, 3. assistance, 4. second, 5. considered, 6. received, 7. way, 8. locations, 9. reference, 10. tasks, 11. participate, 12. safety, 13. sense, 14. available, 15. excited,

I./5. Six American habits

1. paycheck, 2. unnecessary, 3. impression, 4. sandals, 5. national, 6. prepared, 7. popularity, 8. free, 9. various, 10. sugar, 11. combinations, 12. unconventional, 13. care, 14. observe, 15. artificial

II. READING FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION TOPICS

II./1. The rain farm

Task 1

1-F, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A

Task 2

5. Australia's highest amounts of rainfall, 6. the rain forest areas are untouched, 7. downpour from tropical showers from their East Coast, 8. rain from rain clouds that come in from the west, 9. rain from cyclones, 10. This keeps pollution from contaminating rainwater.

II./2. Protection needed for 'marine Serengetis'

Task 1

1. T, 2. F, 3. F

Task 2

4. tropical rainforests, 5. savannah watering holes, 6. where tropical and temperate oceans meet, 7. near reefs, 8. near underwater mounds, 9. where there is a diversity of plankton and smaller fish, 10. (ocean) structure

II./3. Red Alert

Task 1

1. T, 2. F, 3. F

Task 2

4. its rate of decline, 5. its geographic range, 6. local human population density, 7. helps highlight future problems, 8. hunting, 9. pollution, 10. habitat disruption

II./4. What are eco-plastics?

Task 1

1. it is fuels based, 2. it requires a lot of energy, 3. paper / cardboard, 4. it isn't more biodegradable than the original / doesn't degrade, 5. it is made of plant material, 6. it degrades relatively quickly

Task 2

7-F, 8-F, 9-T, 10-T

II./5. Replant trees you chopped down, council tells builders

Task 1

ORGANISATION OR PERSON	FOR COMPENSATION	AGAINST COMPENSATION
1. Local people	X	
2. City council	X	
3. Thistle Development		X
4. Aspect Scotland Limited		X

Task 2

5. 10 %, 6. in 2000, 7. horrible/scrubby woodland, 8. that they have it, 9. landscaped parkland, 10. Reinstate / replant