

**Gyakorló jegyzet**  
**Zöld Út felsőfok 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 találhatók 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 gyakorlasképpen, 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 meglevő tudásunkból, a meglevő 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 veszhetünk. 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

## READING I.

### Task

Read the text about wellbeing and do the task after the text.

### I./1. Lessons from a Groundbreaking New Report on Well-Being

When the pandemic began, well-being suddenly became central to our conversation about work. As a Chief Well-being Officer, I was glad to see the increasing acknowledgment and awareness that we're in the midst of what can only be called a well-being crisis. But now, in the wake of the pandemic, how do we move ....**forward (0)** to do something about it? That's the ..... **(1)** of a groundbreaking new report by Deloitte called "The Workforce Well-being Imperative: Paving the way for human sustainability." The top-level takeaway is that we need to dramatically broaden our ..... **(2)** of well-being. This needs to happen at the collective and organizational level, but there are also things we can do in our ..... **(3)** lives to help drive this culture shift.

The report notes that in responding to the challenges of pandemic, most organizations have given significant attention and resources to employee well-being. But, as study authors put it, "Although the intent is good, little ..... **(4)** can be made if the root causes of poor workforce well-being are not addressed." And those root causes are what we call the "work determinants of well-being."

Public health institutions, including the World Health Organization (WHO) talk about the "social determinants of health," which the WHO ..... **(5)** as "the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes. Included in those factors is work. The reason why we've expanded that idea into the work determinants of well-being is because work has a huge ..... **(6)** on every aspect of our physical and mental well-being. The study breaks down the work determinants of well-being into three categories: leadership behaviors at all levels; how our jobs are designed, by both ourselves and our organizations; and our ways of work, or how we get our work done. To understand how these factors impact our well-being, Deloitte surveyed over 1,200 U.S. employees ..... **(7)** a range of industries, regions, and socio-economic levels.

#### **The well-being crisis is systemic**

The first lesson is that well-being is a systemic problem, and one that is going to require systemic solutions. We didn't get here overnight, so there's not going to be an easy fix. As the study makes ..... **(8)**, we're definitely in a state of crisis. Among the eye-opening statistics cited is that ..... **(9)** 80 percent of executives say well-being is a top priority, nearly 90 percent of workers think their work life is actually getting worse. And 57 percent of employees are considering ..... **(10)** their job for one that better supports their well-being. Addressing that means that at the organizational level we need to move from a legacy mindset that well-being is the responsibility of the individual to the more forward-thinking notion of well-being as a ..... **(11)** responsibility.

#### **We all have a role to play**

The second lesson is just as ..... **(12)**. Just because the well-being crisis is systemic doesn't mean there's nothing each of us can do in our individual lives. We're all part of a ..... **(13)**, and we're connected to micro-systems in our own lives. We all have a sphere of influence regardless of our role in an organization. If we're all moving in the same direction, then we'll be able to harness that collective power for change on a collective scale.

#### **The goal is human sustainability**

As the report ..... **(14)**, "the ball is clearly in the court of employers to address the changing dynamics of work and move towards a model that supports human sustainability." That's a ..... **(15)** undertaking, but we can only start with what we can control. And we all have a role to play in creating the world of work we want to live in.

**Task**

Fill in the gaps with no more than 1 word each. Write your solutions in the table, according to the example (0).

WORDS TO FILL THE GAPS	MARKING BOX
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## Task

Read the text about food forests and do the task after the text.

### I./2. Food forests

More than half of all people on Earth live in cities, and that ..... *share* (0) could reach 70% by 2050. But ..... (1) public parks, there aren't many models for nature conservation that focus on caring for nature in urban areas.

One new idea that's gaining attention is the concept of food forests – essentially, edible parks. These projects, ..... (2) sited on vacant lots, grow large and small trees, vines, shrubs and plants that produce fruits, nuts and other edible products.

Unlike community gardens or urban farms, food forests are designed to mimic ecosystems found in nature, with many vertical layers. They ..... (3) and cool the area, protecting soil from erosion and providing habitat for insects, animals, birds and bees. By rainwater harvesting, they ..... (4) to conserving water supplies. Many community gardens and urban farms have limited membership, but most food forests are open to the community from sunup to sundown.

As scholars who focus on conservation, social justice and sustainable food systems, we see food forests as an exciting new way to protect nature ..... (5) displacing people. Food forests don't just conserve biodiversity – they ..... (6) promote community well-being and offer deep insights about fostering urban nature.

Many scientists and world leaders agree that to slow climate change and reduce losses of wild species, it's critical to ..... (7) a large share of Earth's lands and waters for nature. Under the U.N. Convention on Biological Diversity, 188 nations have agreed on a target of conserving at least 30% of land and sea areas globally by 2030 – an agenda known popularly as 30x30.

But there's fierce ..... (8) over how to achieve that goal. In many cases, creating protected areas has displaced Indigenous peoples from their homelands. What's more, protected areas are disproportionately located in countries with high levels of economic inequality.

In contrast, food forests ..... (9) civic engagement. At Beacon Food Forest in Seattle, volunteers worked with professional landscape architects and organized public meetings to seek community input on the project's design and development. The city of Atlanta's Urban Agriculture Team partners with neighborhood residents, volunteers, community groups and nonprofit partners to manage the Urban Food Forest at Browns Mill.

Boston is ..... (10) for its parks and green spaces, including some designed by renowned landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted. But it also has a history of drastic inequities in access to green spaces.

Encouragingly, Boston has been at the forefront of the national expansion of food forests. The unique ..... (11) here places ownership of these parcels in a community trust. Neighborhood stewards manage the sites' routine care and maintenance.

Neighborhood volunteers choose what to grow, ..... (12) events and share harvested crops with food banks, nonprofit and faith-based meal programs and neighbors. Local collective action is central to repurposing open spaces, including lawns, yards and vacant lots, into food forests that are ..... (13) together into a citywide network. The coalition, a community land trust that partners with the city government, holds Boston food forests as permanently protected lands. From our experience ..... (14) Boston's approach close up, we believe its model of community-driven food forests is promising.

Building a food forest brings ..... (15) neighbors, neighborhood associations, community-based organizations and city agencies. It represents a grassroots response to the interconnected crises of climate change, environmental degradation and social and racial inequity, namely, the unequal access to green spaces and cooler areas. We believe food forests show how to build a just and sustainable future, one person, seedling and neighborhood at a time.

April 4, 2023

**Task**

Fill in the gaps with no more than 2 words each. Write your solutions in the table, according to the example (0).

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## Task

Read the text about railway developments and do the task after the text.

### I./3. On track for reduced noise pollution and increased railway safety

With more people getting on track for sustainable high-speed rail, reducing noise pollution and sophisticated traffic management will boost ..... **adoption (0)** of advanced technologies.

Europe's rail renaissance means an increased adoption of high-speed rail transportation which promises to reduce road traffic and to curb harmful emissions. Cars are major culprits in air pollution, ..... **(1)** 14.5% of Europe's total carbon emissions. Around half the flights in Europe are short haul journeys of less than 1 500km which ..... **(2)** many more emissions than the equivalent journey by rail.

The European Green Deal features plans to double high-speed rail by 2030 and triple it by 2050. At the moment, 75% of freight is moved by road, so ..... **(3)** of goods by rail is set to double by 2050.

Making trains more competitive with road and air travel means market reform and improvements to the passenger ..... **(4)** as well as infrastructural upgrades. Prioritising sustainable rail transport promises significant benefits, but unfortunately, it comes with unseen ..... **(5)** of its own and not just for passengers.

One of the lesser-known hazards of rail transport is the kind of noise pollution nobody can ..... **(6)**. Inaudible, low frequency ground vibrations emanate from the rolling stock on the railway as it passes. As well as affecting the structural integrity of nearby infrastructure, these vibrations can have a detrimental effect on people's health, ..... **(7)** headaches, fatigue and even irritability in people experiencing them.

'Right now, it is possible ..... **(8)** vibrations by putting rubber pads under the tracks,' said Giovanni Capellari, co-founder of Phononic Vibes. 'That system is okay for new railways because you can put them in ..... **(9)** construction.' His company specialises in noise and vibration technology. For an existing railway line, rubber pads are very expensive because you have to remove the tracks to install them, according to Capellari.

The BioMetaRail project is researching and developing special submerged barriers that can be ..... **(10)** alongside the track to absorb the vibrations. The barrier walls rely on their shape for their noise reduction performance, rather than the properties of the material.

It is the shape of the barriers, rather than the material they are made of, gives them specific resonant ..... **(11)**. They interact with the low frequency sound waves of a passing train to trap and insulate against them.

It is a design for a two-by-three metre concrete ..... **(12)** that resembles a large window with square panes. This shape 'works for very low frequencies, which is very good for railway trains.' Additionally, the "window panes" could be divided into even smaller sizes to trap a wider range of frequencies.

The research team is also ..... **(13)** the ideal material, thickness, sizes and shapes of the barriers for their vibration damping effects.

Ultimately, these panels will be lining the ground alongside the track in residential areas, allowing rail networks to significantly boost their train traffic without adversely affecting the people and buildings ..... **(14)**.

In 2021, it was proposed to increase speed limits on Trans-European Transport Network trains to 160km/h or more by 2040. Increasing rail traffic also makes it vital that network operators are able to monitor the entire length of their railroads and infrastructure in real time. Acoustic monitoring can help ..... **(15)** both these goals. The technology is currently being trialled by national rail networks in the UK, Germany and Spain, and it will soon be deployed in another three countries.

The European Union is committed to growing its rail transportation as part of the European Green Deal which aims to make Europe the first carbon-neutral continent by 2050. As more people opt for rail over cars, technology that makes trains safer and quieter will increasingly be important.

25 August 2022



**Task**

Fill in the gaps with no more than 2 words each. Write your solutions in the table, according to the example (0).

WORDS TO FILL THE GAPS	MARKING BOX
0. <i>adoption</i>	✓
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## Task

Read the text about underemployed young Australians and do the task after the text.

### I./4. Why it's important young, unemployed Australians get a good job instead of just 'any' job

We often hear young people need to get a job – *any job* – but what if the problem isn't whether they're working or not, but the kind of job they ..... **end up (0)** in? New research in the Australian Journal of Social Issues shows many young people who are in roles where they're not working to their full ..... **(1)** and are also in low-quality jobs. Drawing on more than a decade of data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey, my research ..... **(2)** young workers between the ages of 20 and 34 who were underemployed in one of three ways:

- they wanted more hours (time-related underemployment)
- they were underpaid for the work they did (wage-related underemployment)
- they weren't using their skills in their ..... **(3)** job (skills-related underemployment).

#### Job quality matters

Research shows poor jobs are ..... **(4)** worse mental health, psychological distress and low job satisfaction. In my research, I focused on three ..... **(5)** of job quality – how demanding and complex the work is, how much control a worker has over their work and how secure they feel in their job. Underemployment affects all three. When young people are underemployed, they also report having less control ..... **(6)** their work and feeling less secure. They found these jobs were also less demanding and complex. They were boring. This ..... **(7)** both men and women.

#### Low wages and job security

Overall, young people earning less than they ..... **(8)** be paid also felt less secure in their jobs. But underpaid young women also reported significantly lower job control. So, they faced a double ..... **(9)**. Gender also mattered when it came to working fewer hours than they wanted. While young women who were underemployed reported lower job security, men who wanted more hours didn't feel any less secure than men with sufficient hours. This suggests that for young women, working fewer hours isn't just about lost ..... **(10)** – it's tied to a deeper sense of job insecurity. These patterns applied ..... **(11)** or not someone was in a casual job. Young people in permanent roles could still be underemployed or in bad jobs. In other words, underemployment and poor job quality aren't just a feature of casual or gig work.

#### It can be harder for women

While similar proportions of young men and women experienced underemployment related to time and skills, young women were more ..... **(12)** to experience wage-related underemployment. For example, casual, lower-paid work often occurred in feminised sectors such as care and hospitality. These jobs are more likely to be overlooked and undervalued, even when they require significant skill. These gendered patterns reflect the kinds of jobs young women are often funnelled into. For young women, this can compound existing disadvantages over the course of their lives, ..... **(13)** when they're in roles that are consistently undervalued.

#### Youth unemployment is only part of the problem

Politicians have long pushed the idea that young people should be “earning or learning”, to avoid the scourge of unemployment. But this thinking focuses too narrowly on youth unemployment and ignores a(n) ..... **(14)** question: are these jobs any good? My research challenges that idea. Underemployment is often hidden in plain sight. Someone might be working full-time, but still be underemployed. This is true if they're underpaid, working ..... **(15)** their qualification level, or not getting the hours they want.

To fix this, we need to pay greater attention to underemployment and to the quality of the jobs young people are doing. Too often, economists and policymakers are focused on the youth (un)employment rate, but that only tells half the story.

Brendan Churchill, University of Melbourne

July 16, 2025

**Task**

Fill in the gaps with no more than 2 words each. Write your solutions in the table, according to the example (0).

WORDS TO FILL THE GAPS	MARKING BOX
0. <i>end up</i>	✓
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## Task

Read the text about drone deliveries in healthcare and do the task after the text.

### I./5. How a drone delivering medicine might just save lives

Drones can ..... **deliver** (0) pizza, and maybe one day your online shopping. So why not use them to deliver urgent medicines or other emergency health-care supplies? Trials in Australia and internationally have *shown* the enormous potential for drones to work with existing health services to deliver medicine, medical equipment, pathology samples, or provide surveillance in medical ..... (1). Some emergency services are already using drones to deliver health care. Earlier this year, NSW Fire and Rescue used a drone to deliver essential medicine to someone stranded by floodwater while they were ..... (2) by phone. Follow the journey from launch to pick-up in the video below.

#### **Drones have enormous potential**

Drones are appealing because they can ..... (3) transport medical supplies, especially without traffic delays. They can quickly access places other forms of transport cannot, including ..... (4) or difficult-to-reach areas, such as cliffs. And when drones cannot land, they can use a parachute to safely drop their delivery. This means drones can deliver essential items, such as antivenom or defibrillators, before first responders reach the scene. Drones can also support medical efforts by providing birds-eye-view ..... (5) and scans of sites before humans are sent in. This means it's safer for ambulance crews, as they have a better idea of what to expect when they arrive in-person.

#### **Drones help find missing persons**

An Australian trial this year involved NSW Ambulance using drones for ..... (6) and rescue in remote and hard-to-reach locations. Specially trained paramedics ..... (7) the drones during the two-month trial. Drones had high-intensity search lights and used thermal imaging to help find ..... (8) persons. Video and audio capabilities allowed paramedics to communicate with the person once they were found, and to monitor them and the situation. Trials like this can also collect ..... (9) about how well the drones work for different teams and circumstances. The more data we have about how drones can support first responders and medical staff, the better we can design services that include them.

#### **Drones send samples to the lab**

Darling Downs Health in Queensland has also been trialling drones. These transport pathology samples and pharmaceuticals ..... (10) small rural hospitals and the larger regional hospital in Kingaroy. This means blood samples can be flown to the laboratory as soon as they are ..... (11), instead of waiting for a courier. Patients can therefore be diagnosed and begin treatment earlier.

#### **But there are limitations**

Despite drones' potential to supplement existing health and emergency services, there are ..... (12). Their battery life and weight affects flight time. For instance, the NSW Ambulance trial reported the range of drones is 7 kilometres from base. So, it may be necessary to transport the drone closer to the area of need before it's launched. This may reduce drones' usefulness for rural and remote areas. There are also weight limits to what they can ..... (13). Some drones may be limited to flying during the day. They may not be able to fly in poor weather conditions, reducing their ..... (14) during natural disasters. Temperature and humidity can spoil pathology samples and some medications, which restricts what drones can be used for. Existing legislation may also limit where drones can operate.

#### **Is this the future?**

Many promising trials show drones can effectively help support health and emergency services. .... (15), many of these trials have yet to release their final evaluations. So we still need evidence of whether drones improve health outcomes and are cost-effective. This would be essential if we were to routinely use drones to support health care and emergency services beyond these trials. The health-care sector would also benefit by learning from companies in other sectors that use drones. This would give the health sector insights into how and when to use drones safely, and how to scale up operations cost-effectively.

July 16, 2025

**Task**

Fill in the gaps with no more than 1 word each. Write your solutions in the table, according to the example (0).

WORDS TO FILL THE GAPS	MARKING BOX
0. <i>deliver</i>	✓
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## READING II.

### Task

Read the article about business school MBA-s and do the tasks after the text.

### II./1. Rethinking the MBA: Character as the educational foundation for future business leaders

Programs to help students discover their vocation or calling are gaining prominence in higher education. According to a 2019 Bates/Gallup poll, 80% of college graduates want a sense of purpose from their work. In addition, a 2023 survey found that 50% of Generation Z and millennial employees in the U.K. and U.S. have resigned from a job because the values of the company did not align with their own.

These sentiments are also found in today's business school students, as Gen Z is demanding that course content reflect the changes in society.

#### What are business schools creating?

Historically, studies have shown that business school applicants have scored higher than their peers on the "dark traits" such as narcissism. These traits can manifest themselves in a tendency toward unscrupulous acts. Over the course of their degree program, other studies have found that business school environments can amplify those preexisting tendencies. And these tendencies stick after graduation. One study examined 9,900 U.S. publicly listed firms and separated the sample by those run by managers who went to business school and those whose managers did not. While they found no discernible difference in sales or profits between the two samples, they found that labor wages were cut 6% over five years at companies run by managers who went to business school, while managers with no business degree shared profits with their workers. The study concludes that this is the result "of practices and values acquired in business education." But there are signs that this may be changing.

#### Questioning value

Today, many are questioning the value of the MBA.

Facing this reality, business educators are beginning to reexamine how to nurture business leaders who view business not only as a means to making money but also as a vehicle in service to society. Proponents such as Harry Lewis, former dean of Harvard College; Harold Shapiro, former president of Princeton University; and Anthony Kronman, former dean of the Yale Law School, describe this effort as a return to the original focus of a college education.

#### Not ethics, but character formation

Business schools have often included ethics courses in their curriculum, often with limited success. What some schools are experimenting now with is character formation.

As part of this experimentation is the development of a coherent moral culture that lies within the course curriculum but also within the cocurricular programming, cultural events, seminars and independent studies that shape students' worldviews; the selection, socialization, training and reward systems for students, staff and faculty; and other aspects that shape students' formation.

Stanford's Bill Damon, one of the leading scholars on helping students develop a sense of purpose in life, describes a revised role for faculty in this effort, one of creating the fertile conditions for students to find meaning and purpose on their own.

It would mark a return to the original focus of early business schools, which, as Rakesh Khurana, a professor of sociology at Harvard, calls out in his book "From Higher Aims to Hired Hands: The Social Transformation of American Business Schools and the Unfulfilled Promise of Management as a Profession," was to train managers in the same vocational way we train doctors "to seek the higher aims of commerce in service to society."

#### Reshaping business education

The good news is that there are emerging exemplars that are seeking to create this kind of curriculum through centers such as Bates College's Center for Purposeful Work and courses such as Stanford University's Designing Your Life and the University of Michigan's Management as a Calling.

These are but a few examples of a growing movement. So, the building blocks are there to draw from. The student demand is waiting to be met. All that is needed is for more business schools to respond.

July 15, 2025

**Task 1**

Complete the table with your notes of no more than 7-8 words, according to the example (0).

	NOTES	MARKING BOX
Dates of relevant surveys about Gen Z values	0. 2019, 2023	✓
Examples of – negative characteristics – negative behaviour In some future business school graduates	1.	
	2.	
What do business school graduates tend to do as managers later on in their work?	3.	
What ethical considerations do business schools try to bring back into business studies? Give 2 examples.	4.	
	5.	
An example for such a new type of course	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	MARKING BOX
0. A sense of purpose is important for the Gen Z generation.	T	✓
7. According to Gen Z, education should mirror the new tendencies in the world.		
8. Famous previous leaders of outstanding universities support the movement of character formation within business studies.		
9. Bill Damon is calling for giving students ready-made answers about the sense of purpose in life.		
10. Rakesh Khurana praises business schools in his book.		
SCORE		

## **Task**

Read the article about lab-grown meat and do the tasks after the text.

### **II./2. Cultivating gourmet meat in the lab**

**By replicating the structure of meat, a collaboration in Japan is striving to reproduce wagyu beef synthetically.**

Wagyu, a style of Japanese beef renowned for marbled texture and delectable, melt-in-the-mouth flavour, is produced from carefully raised cattle that roam in open paddocks. A team of researchers in Japan has now set its sights on replicating this meat in the lab using stem cells and three-dimensional (3D) printing, and they are teaming up with two companies to commercialize the technology. This unique research seeks to reproduce wagyu's complex structure.

#### **Addressing the impending protein crisis**

Meat is increasingly becoming a luxury the world can't afford. A growing global population, and a rising demand for meat in developing countries, have caused a five-fold increase in consumption over the last five decades. The demand shows no signs of abating, and is expected to lead to a protein crisis in around 2050. A collaboration between Osaka University, Shimadzu Corporation and SIGMAXYZ Inc. has set itself the ambitious goal of artificially producing wagyu using stem cells and 3D printing technology.

"To secure more meat for the world's population, more forests will have to be cleared to create pastures for livestock," explains Michiya Matsusaki, a professor at the Graduate School of Engineering at Osaka University. "Artificially producing meat by culturing cells is an attractive way to eliminate this need for deforestation and reduce the burden on the environment." He also notes the method would also help reduce greenhouse gases since cattle are the greatest agricultural source of methane.

Matsusaki's team has been investigating how stem cells taken from wagyu cattle can be cultured, and assembled using a 3D printer to make a meat alternative of muscle, fat, and blood vessels whose arrangement closely resembles that of conventional steaks. In 2021, they succeeded in making a cylinder that was 5 millimetres in diameter and 10 millimetres long made up of muscles, adipose tissues and blood capillaries.

#### **Recreating the structure of wagyu**

While other groups have produced artificial meat in the laboratory before, what sets this achievement apart is the internal structure that mimics the marbled structure of wagyu. The researchers achieved this by producing the three types of tissue from two kinds of stem cells (bovine satellite cells and adipose-derived stem cells) and then using a 3D printer to lay the tissues down in an arrangement replicating real wagyu. This process made it possible to reconstruct the complex structure of meat in a customizable way.

"There are many ways to produce cultured meat, but most methods involve producing a lot of muscle cells, mincing them, and then grilling them into hamburgers," says Matsusaki. "We chose to make wagyu beef because it is delicious, and because we think it is important to prove that it is possible to produce high-quality meat."

A big question about artificial meats is how they'll taste compared with the natural product. But the team is confident that they will be able to get close to the taste and texture of wagyu using their method.

#### **Other advantages and applications of the technology**

Another advantage is that meat derived from stem cells is very hygienic, being produced in a clean, medical-grade environment where there are low levels of bacteria and other microorganisms. "For example, pork is usually not supposed to be eaten unless it is cooked, but it will be possible to eat artificially produced pork raw, in the same way that we eat raw fish sashimi in Japan," says Matsusaki. It may also put certain meats back on the menu for vegetarians.

The team anticipates that the 3D printing of various cell types produced from stem cells could have broader application than just making artificial meat. "While we're now focusing on making meat, I think the technology could have other spinoff applications," says Tomita.



**Task 1**

Answer the questions in no more than 7 words, according to the example (0).

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	MARKING BOX
Which beef do they try to recreate?	0. <i>Wagyu beef</i>	✓
Where are the animals raised?	1.	
What technology is used with the stem cells?	2.	
Which negative scenario do the researchers try to remedy by this project?	3.	
What environmental benefits would the successful experiment bring about?	4.	
	5.	
What is the most important question about synthetic meat?	6.	
<b>SCORE</b>		

**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	MARKING BOX
0. <i>The researchers use stem cells as their starting point for Wagyu beef recreation.</i>	<b>T</b>	✓
7. Lab grown meat is not quite ready for mass production.		
8. Meat consumption is on the rise worldwide.		
9. Two kinds of tissue are made from the stem cells used.		
10. Vegetarians will start eating artificial meat.		
<b>SCORE</b>		

## **Task**

Read the article about fighting droughts and do the tasks after the text.

### **II./3. What southern Africa and other countries can learn from others about adapting to drought**

Rainfall in South Africa is highly variable with total amount of precipitation very different between years and across the country. But recently it has become more variable: droughts and floods are more frequent than before. The region's urban authorities, industries, farmers and other citizens will have to adapt to these conditions.

The experience of other countries may offer useful lessons. Not all will be applicable, given southern Africa's limited financial resources, so it needs to adopt simple solutions.

Some arid countries have been forced to develop novel technologies and strategies to survive extremely dry conditions. Australia and Israel, for example, have become more resilient as climate change has brought more frequent droughts.

Two thirds of Israel's land surface is desert and the remainder is arid. Yet, the country has found ways to manage water shortages. Australia, too, has learnt how to cope. Residents changed the way they used water. On average, they still use only a quarter of the water used by the average Californian.

#### **Israel and Australia**

Israel has, over many decades, developed a centralised water management system. It has invested in continuous technological innovations, improvements in practice and development of long-term management plans.

The country's infrastructure innovations include a scheme to supply water from the north to all parts of the country, drilling extremely deep wells and seawater desalination plants. Israel also reuses wastewater and compels people to use water-saving technology.

Its greatest innovation relates to irrigation. It has developed an efficient drip irrigation system that uses up to 75% less water than some other irrigation techniques.

For its part, Australia passed legislation that allowed the federal government to provide funding to Melbourne for an integrated response to the drought. It invested in infrastructure too, including a pipeline to deliver water and a desalination plant.

The government encouraged households to save water through technology and behaviour. It provided rebates for residential greywater (water that is relatively clean enough to be reused e.g. from bath, sink or washing machine) systems for gardening, encouraged investment in rainwater tanks and implemented water restrictions.

Its marketing included simple elements like displaying reservoir levels on billboards.

#### **The way forward for southern Africa**

It's clear that southern Africa needs to take action on a number of fronts. Countries need to pass new laws that make an integrated response to drought possible. They need to invest in infrastructure, which could include alternative sources of bulk water supply. Adaptive management should be employed along with continual monitoring.

The region should also invest in innovative ways of saving water. Some of these changes would be behavioural. Media such as television and billboards can be very effective in campaigns for change. Simple water saving technologies can be invested in, such as rainwater tanks, reusing wastewater and maintain infrastructure so as to reduce leaks and wastage.

Agriculture uses a large amount of water, up to 70% of water usage globally. Adopting techniques such as drip irrigation could save a lot.

February 4, 2018

**Task 1**

Complete the table with your notes of no more than 6 words, according to the example (0).

	NOTES	MARKING BOX
the reason why Southern Africa cannot use all the experiences of arid countries	0. <i>it has limited financial resources</i>	✓
similar infrastructural elements used to combat droughts in Israel and Australia	1.	
	2.	
different approaches to making people use less clean water: – Israel (3) – Australia (4-5)	3.	
	4.	
	5.	
special watering technique used in Israeli agriculture	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	MARKING BOX
0. <i>Rainfall variability has recently increased in southern Africa.</i>	<i>T</i>	✓
7. The residents of Australia, Israel and California alike have learnt how to use water sparingly.		
8. Both Australia and Israel use a centralised water management system.		
9. Drip irrigation uses only 75% percent of the amount of water other watering systems need.		
10. Along with infrastructural water efficiency investments, adaptive management is the other main solution for southern Africa.		
SCORE		

## Task

Read the article about illegal disposal of clothes waste and do the tasks after the text.

### **II./4. Discarded clothes from UK brands dumped in protected Ghana wetlands**

Clothes discarded by UK consumers and shipped to Ghana have been found in a huge rubbish dump in protected wetlands, an investigation has found.

Reporters for Unerthed working with Greenpeace Africa found garments from Next in the dump and other sites, and items from George at Asda and Marks & Spencer washed up nearby.

The dumps are in an internationally recognised wetland that is home to three species of sea turtle. Local people complain that their fishing nets, waterways and beaches are clogged with synthetic fast-fashion garments exported to Ghana from the UK and the rest of Europe.

In a third dump on the banks of the river leading to the conservation site, Unerthed reporters found garments from M&S, Zara, H&M and Primark.

The fashion labels acknowledged that the industry faces challenges in processing textile waste. M&S, George and Primark said they ran take-back schemes intended to help address the issue. H&M, Zara and George said they would support an extended producer responsibility (EPR) framework to hold labels accountable for their products' end-of-life impact.

The global fast-fashion overspill has overwhelmed Ghana's capital, Accra, with tangled clothes carpeting city beaches and lining canals.

New dump sites are springing up beyond urban areas and in conservation areas that are vital for wildlife, the investigation found. Reporters also found textile waste, including UK labels, tangled in vegetation, half-buried in sand, and in waste washed up at a beach resort where a manager said he burned piles of clothes every week.

At the heart of Ghana's used clothing trade is Kantamanto, one of the world's biggest secondhand clothes markets. It receives more than 1,000 tonnes of clothes every week, but one trader said the quality was worse than it used to be. "In the past, we had good clothes to sell to take care of our families, but these days the used clothes we find in the bales are not fit for resale," said Mercy Asantewa. "They are poorly made and are already falling apart when we open the bales."

There is only one engineered dump site in the region, and another is being built. The head of Accra's waste management department, Solomon Noi, calculates that 100 tonnes of garments leave the market daily as waste. The city is able to collect and process just 30 tonnes.

"The remaining 70 tonnes end up in waste dumps, drains, lagoons, wetlands and the sea and other environmentally sensitive places," he said.

UK consumers discard about 1.5m tonnes of used textiles every year. Many do not get recycled. About 730,000 tonnes a year are incinerated or go into landfills. Of the 650,000 tonnes sent to be reused and recycled, 420,000 – more than two-thirds – are exported. Ghana receives more than any other country.

A group of Ghanaian traders visited Brussels in 2023 and argued that the EU should introduce EPR legislation to hold fashion companies accountable for the end-of-life impact of their products. The UK's Textile Recyclers Association has asked the government to consider something similar.

An M&S spokesperson said the company did not send excess clothing to any other country or landfill, but offered customers "options to give their clothes another life with our recently launched repair service by Sojo, and with our in-store take-back recycling schemes with partners such as Oxfam for clothing and Handle for beauty products, as part of our plan A to reduce our impact on the planet".

A statement from Primark said: "We don't authorise any of the clothing collected through our customer textile takeback scheme or any of our unsold stock to be sent to Ghana or anywhere else in Africa ... We know that no single company can solve the issue of textile waste alone. Real progress will only come if the industry comes together."

18 June 2025

**Task 1**

Complete the table with your notes of no more than 7-8 words, according to the example (0).

	NOTES	MARKING BOX
The place where illegally discarded clothes ended up in Ghana	0. <i>in protected wetlands</i>	✓
Type of clothes clogging beaches	1.	
An animal endangered by the illegal waste	2.	
Another problem with second-hand UK clothes	3.	
Schemes operated by big chains to solve the waste problem	4.	
The way the beach resort manager tries to solve the problem	5.	
The only way the problem can be solved	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	MARKING BOX
0. <i>Clothes from several UK brands were dumped in Ghana illegally.</i>	T	✓
7. Ghana's capital is also affected by the illegal textile waste.		
8. Accra is unable to process all the 100 tonnes of daily clothes' waste.		
9. Ghanaian traders have agreed with the EU about EPR legislation.		
10. UK stores also asked the British government to introduce the EPR legislation.		
SCORE		

## Task

Read the article about young entrepreneurs and do the tasks after the text.

### II./5. Successful Young Entrepreneurs

The entrepreneurial spirit is alive and well among today's youth. According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2023/2024 United States Report, young adults between the ages of 18 and 24 are launching businesses at higher rates than their older peers. Some don't even wait that long—in fact, these remarkable young entrepreneurs all started their ventures before age 21, proving that you don't need a college diploma to make it as a successful entrepreneur. These founders have truly "made it" in their respective fields and offer their advice for budding young entrepreneurs.

#### (0) Archika Dogra

In 2017, high school student Archika Dogra set out to promote STEM education as a way to counter educational inequity. Focusing on social good, Dogra founded Innoverge, a global network that supports over 11,000 underrepresented youths through partnerships with community centers, libraries, and schools.

Today, the nonprofit's impact spans over 14 countries, offering more than 450 free STEM and humanities-focused programs—including curricula covering ethics in neuroscience—to students in grades K-8. Since Innoverge's inception, Dogra has continued her education at Princeton University as a computer science graduate. Additionally, she's received accolades from numerous organizations, including The Hershey Company and Disney, garnering over \$15,000 in grants and sponsorships, and was named on the Forbes 30 Under 30 List in 2024. Dogra's best advice for accelerating your entrepreneurial journey as a young person is to surround yourself with extraordinary people. "My sense of what was possible was constantly expanding thanks to the remarkable people I was meeting over the years," Dogra said. "Looking back, I'm deeply grateful to the mentors who opened doors I never knew existed and the friends who were generous enough to expand my worldview."

#### (1) Zach Yadegari

Zach Yadegari's skill and passion for tech and entrepreneurship were apparent from a young age. After learning coding at the age of seven, Yadegari went on to launch Totally Science—a gaming website that was successfully sold for a six-figure sum—while he was a freshman in high school. At 17, Yadegari continued his entrepreneurial journey by co-founding Cal AI, a nutrition-tracking app that uses AI-powered image recognition to calculate calories and nutrients. Within just 10 months, the company reached over 3.3 million downloads and \$30 million in annual recurring revenue. Now 18, the young CEO has proven the success of his own philosophy to entrepreneurship: Act now. "Don't wait to take a class. Don't wait for permission. Get started," advised Yadegari. "It doesn't matter if you don't know what you are doing. Figure it out on the fly."

#### (2) Esan Durrani

At just 20, Esan Durrani co-founded StudyFetch, an AI-powered study tool. This advanced AI study tool has contributed to improved student performance for users across K-12 and universities.

Thanks in large part to Durrani's efforts, StudyFetch has amassed nearly four million registered users, including students, educators, and institutions, and boosted its social media to reach billions organically. The program has also made its way into classrooms, with integrations in educational institutions and nationwide pilot programs in development. Durrani shared this bit of wisdom with his young business-minded counterparts: "Your product will never be perfect, so be happy with the idea that it will always get better," Durrani said.

#### (3) Andrew Glantz

CEO and founder of GiftAMeal, Andrew Glantz, built his cause-marketing platform at the age of 20 to help alleviate food insecurity. Since its founding, GiftAMeal has donated more than 2 million meals to over 130 food banks through partnerships with over 1,000 national restaurants, ranging from quick service to full-service. Through its "food for photos" concept, Glantz and his business have earned major recognition. Accolades include first place at the Global Impact Awards, Hospitality Technology's Industry Hero Award, and the grand prize in Amazon's 2023 Small Business Grant. To fellow young entrepreneurs, Glantz encourages embracing resilience and adaptability while staying true to their values, as this fuels passion and leads to lasting results. "The path to building a successful business is rarely linear, and the key is to stay committed to your mission while being flexible enough to pivot when challenges arise," Glantz said.

Updated April 15, 2025

**Task 1**

Match the advice the entrepreneurs give to followers (A-E) with the correct paragraphs (0-3). Write your answers in the table according to the example (0). There is one extra piece of advice you don't need to use.

**Pieces of advice:**

- A. Don't be a maximalist, be an optimist!
- B. It's important to adapt to changing circumstances.
- C. It's normal to be scared, but try to show confidence.
- D. Learn the ins and outs as you go ahead.
- E. Mentors are a key to development.

0.	1.	2.	3.	SCORE
<i>E</i>				
MARKING BOX				
✓				

**Task 2**

Complete the table with your notes of no more than 7-8 words, according to the example (0).

	NOTES	MARKING BOX
Age group which launches businesses more frequently than other young adults	<i>1. 18-24 years</i>	✓
Educational programs Innoverge network sponsors to educate underprivileged youth	4.	
Archika's higher education studies	5.	
Zach Yadegari's latest venture	6.	
Function of StudyFetch devised by Esan Durrani	7.	
The popularity of StudyFetch	8.	
Andrew Glantz's aim by founding GiftAMeal	9.	
Recognition he received for his donation success	10.	
SCORE		

# WRITING SKILLS

## WRITING I.

### I/1.

You have just visited your English friend in his home and spent 1 week with him and his family. You have experienced both home cooking and eating out. Write an entry to your English blog about differences in eating habits and food in the two countries.

In your 140-160 words' writing, include the following:

- differences between Hungarian and English mealtimes and the type of food eaten (main meals, hot or cold dishes)
- differences between style of cooking, some interesting dishes
- your favourite food in both countries

### I/2.

You are interested in sports. You have just read about 2 fascinating new sports that is starting to become popular. (Padel, hobby horse riding).

Write an article in English to your class magazine about one of them.

Discuss the following issues in 140-160 words.

- Why do new sports emerge?
- What can be interesting about the new sport you are writing about?
- Would you also like to try to master and play it?



Padel tennis



hobby horse riding

### I/3.

You are sitting for your entrance exam for Exford University. Your task is to write a short essay in 140-160 words about the necessity of giving marks to students for their schoolwork in secondary and higher education.

In your essay, include

- arguments for
- arguments against getting marks for schoolwork
- your personal opinion

### I/4.

A debate has been started amongst your English friends about the popularity of e-books versus traditional paper-based books. Contribute your opinion in 140-160 words.

Write about

- the advantages and the popularity of e-books
- the advantages and the popularity of traditional books
- if there is any difference between textbooks and fiction in this respect

### I/5.

Your English friend works for his London-based company as a „digital nomad” in Bali. He started a debate on this topic on Facebook. Add your opinion to the debate.

Write a comment about remote working in 140-160 words, including

- its advantages (e.g. exotic locations)
- its disadvantages (e.g. illnesses, isolation)
- your personal opinion



## **WRITING II.**

### **II/1.**

The European Correspondent online daily has asked for readers' views on banning the use of smartphones at primary and secondary schools. Give your opinion in a readers' letter in 180-200 words, on the occasion of the recently introduced ban in Hungary.

In your writing, include

- the reasons for the ban the authorities give
- the counter-arguments against the ban
- your personal opinion

### **II/2.**

You would like to work as an event facilitator in a summer youth camp in America. Write a letter of application to the camp organiser in e-mail. Your name in this role is Dávid Ilona/Imre.

In your letter of 180-200 words, include the following:

- where have you heard about the camp and opportunity
- what relevant experience and language skills you have
- what future plans you have to do with education and voluntary work

### **II/3.**

You have ordered JBL headphones from Amazon. However, you received earphones of a different make. Write an email in 160-180 words to complain. Your name in this role is Varga Beáta/Benedek.

In your letter of complaint,

- describe the problem and express your dissatisfaction (not the first time!)
- ask about the way of returning the unwanted item, cost of postage
- ask for replacing the item and for compensation

### **II/4.**

You have read an article about the success of the 4-day working week in Island. However, in Hungary, the firm Telecom has just stopped this project due to its failure. Write a readers' letter about the subject in 180-200 words. Your name in the role is Kovács Beatrix/Béla.

In your letter, include

- arguments in favour of the 4-day working week, and its possible reasons for success abroad
- arguments against the 4-day working week, and its possible reasons for its failure in Hungary
- your personal opinion

### **II/5.**

The European Correspondent online daily has asked for their readers' views on social activism of young people in modern societies. Give your opinion in a readers' letter in 180-200 words, including

- explaining why certain young people take an active role in certain issues of society
- giving a Hungarian example for such a cause or project
- describing your personal opinion on the importance of such activism

Your name in the role is Hajdú Imola/Imre.

# ANSWER KEYS

## READING COMPREHENSION

### READING I.

#### I./1. Lessons from a Groundbreaking New Report on Well-Being

1. subject/topic/theme
2. notions/ideas/definitions,
3. own,
4. progress,
5. defines,
6. influence,
7. across, /from,
8. clear,
9. while,
10. quitting,
11. shared,
12. crucial/vital
13. system,
14. concludes,
15. Huge /big/important/crucial

#### I./2. Food forests

1. except for/apart from,
2. often,
3. shade,
4. contribute,
5. without,
6. also,
7. protect,
8. debate,
9. promote,
10. famous,
11. approach/method/ way,
12. plan,
13. linked,
14. observing,
15. together

#### I./3. On track for reduced noise pollution and increased railway safety

1. accounting for,
2. generates,
3. movement,
4. experience,
5. dangers,
6. hear,
7. causing,
8. to reduce,
9. during,
10. deployed,
11. qualities,
12. structure,
13. investigating,
14. nearby,
15. achieve

#### I./4. Why it's important young, unemployed Australians get a good job instead of just 'any' job

1. capacity/ability,
2. examines,
3. current/present,
4. linked to/connected to,
5. aspects/ characteristics/features,
6. over,
7. applied to/goes for/relates to,
8. should,
9. disadvantage,
10. income,
11. whether,
12. likely,
13. especially/specifically,
14. crucial /important /vital,
15. below

#### I./5. How a drone delivering medicine might just save lives

1. emergencies,
2. supported,
3. rapidly/quickly,
4. remote/faraway
5. images/pictures,
6. search,
7. piloted,
8. missing,
9. data,
10. between,
11. collected/gathered,
12. limitations,
13. carry/transport/deliver,
14. effectiveness,
15. However

## **READING II.**

### **II./1. Rethinking the MBA: Character as the educational foundation for future business leaders**

#### **Task 1**

1. Narcissism, 2. Unscrupulous acts, 3. Cut labour wages (by 6%),
- 4-5. Business as a service to society / (development of) a coherent moral culture
6. Designing your life/Management as a calling

#### **Task 2**

7T, 8T, 9 F, 10F

### **II./2. Cultivating gourmet meat in the lab**

#### **Task 1**

1. in the open, 2. 3D technology, 3. Protein crisis 4. Reduces deforestation 5. Reduced CO2 emission
6. Is it as tasty as real meat?

#### **Task 2**

7T, 8T, 9F, 10F

### **II./3. What southern Africa and other countries can learn from others about adapting to drought**

#### **Task 1**

1. Pipelines, 2. seawater desalination plant /(drilling) deep wells, 3. compelling people,
4. rebates for using grey water, 5. media campaign/ using billboards to display reservoir levels,
6. drip irrigation

#### **Task 2**

7F, 8F, 9T, 10T

### **II./4. Discarded clothes from UK brands...**

#### **Task 1**

1. synthetic fast fashion, 2. sea turtles, 3. poorly made/fall apart, 4. take-back schemes, 5. burning,
6. the (whole) industry together

#### **Task 2**

8T, 9T, 10F, 11F

### **II./5. Successful young entrepreneurs**

#### **Task 1**

0E, 1D, 2A, 3B

#### **Task 2**

4. STEM and humanities-focused programs, 5. Computer science,
6. Calorie-tracking app using AI recognition, 7. To improve student performance,
8. 4 million registered users, 9. To alleviate food insecurity, 10. 3 awards/prizes