

AKADÉMIAI KIADÓ

DEZSÉNYI ISTVÁN-SALÁNKI ÁGNES

FülSzöveg

ANGOL hallás utáni
szövegértés feladatok



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C1



ANGOL | FELSŐFOK

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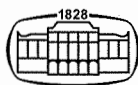
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AKADÉMICAI KIADÓ

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Bevezető

A hallás utáni szövegértés mérése valamennyi nyelvvizsgán szerepel. Olyan alapvető készséget mér, amely nélkül nehéz boldogulni a mindennapi életben, és amely a sikeres vizsgázáshoz is elengedhetetlen. A felsőfokú vizsgára készülő nyelvtanulók számára a hallás utáni szövegértés alapján véve általában már nem okoz gondot, de az igényesebb szövegek és az összetettebb kifejezések miatt számukra sem mindig elegendő ennek a készségnek a fejlesztéséhez a tanórai, tanfolyami gyakorlás vagy azok a feladatok, amelyek tankönyvekben találhatók. Kiadványunkkal elsősorban nekik szeretnénk segítséget nyújtani, illetve mindenkinek, aki felsőfokú szóbeli vizsgára vagy emelt szintű érettségire készül, és a vizsga előtt értési készségét és szókincsét szeretné fejleszteni, magabiztosságot és gyakorlatot akar szerezni, vagy a vizsgahelyzetet szimuláló feladatok segítségével fel szeretné mérni, hogy mennyire jól tud teljesíteni a hallás utáni szövegértés terén. Természetesen a vizsgára felkészítő tanárok is haszonnal forgathatják a könyvet és felhasználhatják csoportos, órai gyakorlás céljára.

A különböző vizsgarendszerek feladatai nem mindenben egyeznek meg, ezt figyelembe véve törekedtünk a változatosságra. A vizsgák alapvetően két kategóriába sorolhatók: vannak egynyelvű és kétnyelvű vizsgák. Ennek megfelelően minden szöveghez két feladatsort készítettünk: egy egynyelvűt és egy kétnyelvűt. A szövegeket minden vizsgára készülő meghallgathatja, és attól függően választhat hozzá egynyelvű vagy kétnyelvű feladatsort, hogy milyen vizsgára készül vagy akár mindkét feladatsor elvégzésével a gyakorlás közben döntheti el, mely vizsgán szerepelhetne eredményesebben.

Annak érdekében, hogy a kiadvány a Magyarországon akkreditált valamennyi vizsgához segítséget nyújtson, az egynyelvű feladatok esetében a feladat-típusok széles választékát változtattuk az egyes szövegekhez kapcsolódóan: igaz-hamis választás, többszörös feleletválasztás, egyes állítások, összefüggő szöveg, illetve táblázat kiegészítése és információk párosítása egyaránt szerepelnek. A feladatok jó megoldásaihoz a vizsgák különböző pontozási rendszere miatt pontokat nem adunk meg.

A kétnyelvű feladatok esetében viszont az ott megadott pontozás a vizsgán élesben szereplő feladatoknál alkalmazott gyakorlatot követi, az egyes kérdések utáni pontszám arányaiban segít felmérni azt, hogy az adott kérdésre mennyi információt várunk el válaszként. Ha a vizsgázó valamiben bizonytalan, és csak sejtései vannak egy válasszal kapcsolatban, azt is érdemes leírnia, pontlevonásra ugyanis még a rossz információ megadása okán sem kerül sor, a próbálkozással „nincs mit veszíteni”. A magyar kérdésekre magyarul kell válaszolni, az angolul írt válasz viszont nem elfogadható, ugyanúgy, ahogy az egynyelvű feladatoknál angolul kell válaszolni az angolul feltett kérdésekre, a magyarul írt válasz nem értékelhető.

A szövegeket a vizsgákon általában kétszer lehet meghallgatni. A szövegek között vannak rövidebbek és hosszabbak. Témájukban és jellegükben törekedtünk a változatosságra, az érdekességre és a nyelvtanulók számára hasznos szókincs és kifejezések bemutatására egyaránt. Az angol és amerikai anyanyelvű beszélők az angol kiejtés különböző, de mindenképpen standard változatait képviselik, segítve ezzel a hallgatót, hogy gyakorlatot szerezzen abban, hogy a beszélt nyelv különböző változatainak megértése se okozzon számára problémát.

A szövegek nehézségi foka nagyjából egyenletes, de igyekeztünk a könyv elején elhelyezni a feltehetőleg könnyebben megoldható feladatokat, és a végeére hagyni a hosszabbakat, illetve azokat, amelyek több nehézséget okozhatnak. A megoldások mellett természetesen a szövegek írott változatát is közöljük. Javasoljuk azonban, hogy mielőtt a szövegátíratokhoz lapozna, akár többszöri meghallgatással is, de feltétlenül próbálkozzon a feladatsor megoldásával. A megoldás elkészítése és a megoldó kulccsal történő ellenőrzése után viszont mindenképpen hasznos fellapozni az írott szöveget és végigolvasni, akár úgy is, hogy közben újra meghallgatja a szöveget.

Reméljük, hogy kiadványunk hatékony segítséget nyújt a nyelvtanulásban és a vizsgákra való felkészülésben!

A szerzők

FELADATOK

Kétnyelvű nyelvvizsga • Origó

1. feladat**Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!**

1. Milyen körülmények között, és milyen baleset érte a kutyát? (3 pont)
.....
.....
.....
2. Milyen különböző tényezőknek köszönheti, hogy életben maradt? (3 pont)
.....
.....
.....
3. Milyen állapotban találta az állatorvos? (4 pont)
.....
.....
.....
.....
4. Hogyan reagált a kutya, amikor az állatorvos közeledett hozzá? (2 pont)
.....
.....
.....
5. Mit tett vele az állatorvos, és mire képes most a kutya? (2 pont)
.....
.....
.....
6. Mivel vannak nehézségei, és hogyan oldja meg azokat? (2 pont)
.....
.....
.....
3. Mihez kezdett az állatorvos az állatbarátok adományaival? (3 pont)
.....
.....
.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Miben és miért ad igazat a beszélő az édesanyáknak? (2 pont)

.....

.....

2. Milyen árukat tesznek az áruházak a bejárat közelébe, és miért? (4 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Milyen árukat rejtenek el a hátsó falaknál, és miért? (2 pont)

.....

.....

4. Hogyan helyezik el a gabonapelyheket? (5 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. Miért fontos az áruház mérete? (1 pont)

.....

6. Milyen színeket javasolnak, és miért? (2 pont)

.....

.....

7. Milyen zene gyakorol pozitív hatást a vásárlásra, és hogyan? (2 pont)

.....

.....

8. Melyik az áruház legjövedelmezőbb része, és miért? (2 pont)

.....

.....

3. feladat**Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!**

1. Mi az, ami joga és egyben kötelessége is a diákoknak? *(1 pont)*
.....
2. Mi az, ami nagyon fontos a jó iskolai légkör szempontjából? *(4 pont)*
.....
.....
.....
.....
3. Hogyan változik a házi feladatok szerepe az évek során? *(2 pont)*
.....
.....
4. Milyen esetekben, és milyen feltételekkel fogadható el a hiányzás? *(3 pont)*
.....
.....
.....
5. Miért fontos a megfelelő öltözködés? *(3 pont)*
.....
.....
.....
6. Milyen ruhadarabokat nem lehet viselni? *(7 pont)*
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Milyen gyakran rendezik meg az említett versenyt, és kik vesznek részt rajta? (2 pont)

.....

.....

2. Hogyan zajlik a verseny, mi a célja? (4 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Mi a „Cheese Rollers”, és mit tudunk meg róla? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

4. Mit használtak sajt helyett a második világháború miatt? (2 pont)

.....

.....

5. Milyen sérülések fordulnak elő, és mit tesznek a sérültek ellátása érdekében? (4 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. Hogyan zajlott a tavalyi verseny? (5 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Mi tesznek az esküvőn a finn menyasszonyok, és mit szimbolizál ez? *(2 pont)*
.....
.....
2. Hogyan választják ki az esküvő időpontját Kínában? *(4 pont)*
.....
.....
.....
.....
3. Mivel biztosítják a boldog házasságot Mexikóban? *(1 pont)*
.....
4. Hova rejtik el a vőlegény nevének kezdőbetűit Indiában, és mi történik, ha nem találja meg azokat? *(2 pont)*
.....
.....
5. Mi a szerepük a harangoknak és a csengőknek az ír esküvőkön? *(3 pont)*
.....
.....
.....
6. Mit tesznek az olasz párok az esküvőn, és mit szimbolizál ez a szokás? *(2 pont)*
.....
.....
7. Miért gondolják Angliában, hogy a kéményseprők szerencsét hoznak, és mi a szerepük az esküvőkön? *(2 pont)*
.....
.....

8. Milyen ajándékot kapnak a svéd menyasszonyok a szüleiktől? (1 pont)

.....

9. Mit ajándékoznak a cseh menyasszonyoknak, és miért? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

6. feladat

Feladatok

Mivel foglalkoznak az egyes beszélők, és mit szeretnek a munkájukkal kapcsolatban? Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Andrew (2 pont)

.....
.....

2. George (3 pont)

.....
.....
.....

3. Sylvia (3 pont)

.....
.....
.....

4. Roger (5 pont)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5. Jamie (3 pont)

.....
.....
.....

6. Claire (4 pont)

.....
.....
.....
.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Mivel kapcsolatban végeztek tanulmányt egy amerikai egyetemen, és milyen következtetésre jutottak? (4 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Mit állapított meg egy másik tanulmány? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

3. Mi az, amire nem volt befolyással a pénz? (2 pont)

.....

.....

4. Milyen határt jelentett a 75 ezer dolláros összeg? (2 pont)

.....

.....

5. Mit történt azokkal, akik nagy összeget nyertek a lottón, és milyen okai lehetnek ennek? (5 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. Milyen nehézséget élt át egy anya, és hogyan emlékezett vissza erre a lányára? (4 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Mi okozta a halászhajó balesetét, és hol történt a baleset? (2 pont)

.....

.....

2. Hol és hogyan élte túl a balesetet a szakács? (2 pont)

.....

.....

3. Kinek köszönhető a megmenekülése? (2 pont)

.....

.....

4. Milyen kellemetlenségeket kellett elviselnie? (7 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. Mit hallott két és fél nap múlva, és mit tett erre? (2 pont)

.....

.....

6. Miért helyezték menekülése után egy speciális kamrába? (2 pont)

.....

.....

7. Mi történik vele időnkét álmában? (2 pont)

.....

.....

8. Mi az, amit nem ért és csodának tart a megmenekülésével kapcsolatban?
(1 pont)

.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Mit tett Forrest Fenn 2010-ben? (1 pont)
.....
2. Mit tartalmaz a láda, és mi segíthet a megtalálásában? (3 pont)
.....
.....
.....
3. Hogyan reagált Fenn, amikor interjút kértek tőle? (3 pont)
.....
.....
.....
4. Hogyan próbálták megfejteni a rejtélyt, és mi Dal véleménye ezekről a próbálkozásokról? (2 pont)
.....
.....
5. Mi nehezíti a rejtély megoldását? (2 pont)
.....
.....
6. Hol kutat Dal mostanában? (1 pont)
.....
7. Mit vitt magával a beszélő Santa Fébe, és milyen emberekkel volt tele a város? (2 pont)
.....
.....
8. Ki részesül a rejtélyről szóló könyvek bevételeiből? (2 pont)
.....
.....

9. feladat

9. Milyen kellemetlenségeket okoznak az emberek Fennek? (2 pont)

.....
.....

10. Mit kapott a beszélő a könyvesbolti eladótól, és mire kérte őt? (2 pont)

.....
.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Hogyan tekint vissza a beszélő életének elmúlt időszakára? (2 pont)

.....

.....

2. Mi az, amit szerint nem szabad abbahagyni? (1 pont)

.....

3. Mire összpontosítsanak a férfiak, és mire ne? (2 pont)

.....

.....

4. Hogyan viszonyuljanak a változásokhoz? (2 pont)

.....

.....

5. Mi a véleménye a beszélőnek a nevetésről? (2 pont)

.....

.....

6. Mit tanácsol a hibákkal kapcsolatban? (2 pont)

.....

.....

7. Hogyan tekintsünk a pénzre? (1 pont)

.....

8. Miért fontos a megbocsátás? (2 pont)

.....

.....

9. Milyen tervei vannak a beszélőnek a jövőre nézve? (2 pont)

.....

.....

10. feladat

Feladatok

10. Mit kér a hallgatóitól? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

11. Hogyan foglalja össze a tanácsait? (1 pont)

.....

Kik találtak meg pénztárcákat a következő városokban, és mit mondtak, amikor visszaszolgáltatták azokat? Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Helsinki (2 pont)

.....

.....

2. Mumba (2 pont)

.....

.....

3. New York (2 pont)

.....

.....

4. Budapest (2 pont)

.....

.....

5. Moszkva (2 pont)

.....

.....

6. Berlin (2 pont)

.....

.....

7. Ljubljana (2 pont)

.....

.....

8. London (2 pont)

.....

.....

11. feladat

9. Varsó (2 pont)

.....

.....

10. Rio de Janeiro (2 pont)

.....

.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Hogyan kezdődött Karla és John kapcsolata? (1 pont)
.....
.....
2. Hogyan alakult a kapcsolatuk a középiskola után, és milyen hatással volt ez Karlára? (3 pont)
.....
.....
.....
3. Milyen étkezési szokásokat alakított ki John, és ennek mi lett az eredménye? (2 pont)
.....
.....
4. Az egyetem elvégzése után hogyan viszonyult a testsúlyához a pár, és hogyan a családjuk? (4 pont)
.....
.....
.....
.....
5. Mi hozott fordulatot az életükben? (3 pont)
.....
.....
.....
6. Miben jelentkezett a változás? (3 pont)
.....
.....
.....
7. Hogyan érezte magát John sportolás közben? (2 pont)
.....
.....

12. feladat

8. Miért okoztak meglepetést a családjuknak? (1 pont)

.....

9. Mit tesznek manapság egészségük megőrzése érdekében? (2 pont)

.....

.....

10. Mit mond John az unalomról és a TV-ről? (2 pont)

.....

.....

11. Mire ügyelnek a vacsorával kapcsolatban? (1 pont)

.....

12. Mi a titka a fogyásnak szerintük? (1 pont)

.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Milyen jelenségre hívja fel a figyelmet egy új jelentés? (1 pont)
.....
2. Milyen elképzelés az oka ennek, és mi az igazság ezzel szemben? (2 pont)
.....
.....
3. Mióta és miért tüntetik fel a lejáratí dátumokat? (1 pont)
.....
4. Milyen célt szolgálnak, és mi következik ebből? (4 pont)
.....
.....
.....
.....
5. Mire utal a 90%, illetve a 40% a szövegben? (2 pont)
.....
.....
6. Milyen feltételeket támasztanak a lejáratí dátumokkal szemben a tanulmány szerzői? (3 pont)
.....
.....
.....
7. Mi okoz zavart sokak számára? (1 pont)
.....
8. Milyen ártalmatlan elváltozások történhetnek az élelmiszerekben? (3 pont)
.....
.....
.....
9. Miért ragaszkodnak a gyártók a lejáratí dátumok feltüntetéséhez? (3 pont)
.....
.....
.....

14. feladat**Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!**

1. Milyen volt a beszélő élete régebben? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

2. Mi indította el a változást ebben? (1 pont)

.....

3. Milyen dolgokkal hátráltatta a kislány az anyukáját? (4 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Mi az, amit nem látott meg a beszélő, és miért? (2 pont)

.....

.....

5. Milyen hatással volt a kislányra, ha siettetete? (1 pont)

.....

6. Milyen esemény hozta meg a változást? (2 pont)

.....

.....

7. Mire döbbsent rá ekkor az anya? (2 pont)

.....

.....

8. Mit mondott a kislánynak, miután bocsánatot kért tőle? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

9. Mi ment könnyen, és mi volt nehezebb az anyának ezek után? (2 pont)

.....

.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Kicsoda Kelly Mitchells, és mit talált megdöbbentőnek? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

2. Honnan és milyen üzenetet kapott szombat este? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

3. Honnan jutottak be, és milyen következményekkel járt ez? (2 pont)

.....

.....

4. Miért hívták másodszor is? (1 pont)

.....

5. Milyen magyarázatot talált Mitchells az eseményekre? (2 pont)

.....

.....

6. Mi volt a rendőrfőnök reakciója? (2 pont)

.....

.....

7. Mit fog tenni Mitchells az üzenettel, és miért? (4 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

8. Mit köszönhetnek a híressé vált üzenetnek? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

16. feladat

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Milyen foglalkozásokat űzött eddig James Bannon? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

2. Hogyan élt két évig, és mi volt a feladata? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

3. Miért nem könnyű szerinte a kívülállóknak megítélni akkori helyzetét? (5 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Milyen nehéz helyzetet említ meg a könyvében? (2 pont)

.....

.....

5. Hogyan reagált ebben a helyzetben, és miért? (2 pont)

.....

.....

6. Milyen tanácsot kapott később egy kollégájától? (4 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. Milyen tanulságot vont le az egyik balul sikerült üzleti döntéséből? (1 pont)

.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Mire buzdítja a riporter a hallgatókat a beszélgetés elején? (1 pont)
.....
2. Milyen lehetséges adományozási célokat említ? (1 pont)
.....
3. Milyen adatok mutatják az amerikaiak adakozókedvét? (2 pont)
.....
.....
4. Milyen tevékenységekhez hasonlítják az adománygyűjtést, és miért? (3 pont)
.....
.....
.....
5. Mi vezeti és motiválja az adománygyűjtéssel foglalkozó embereket? (2 pont)
.....
.....
6. Miért adakoznak az emberek a közvélekedés szerint? (1 pont)
.....
7. Mi ezzel szemben a közgazdász álláspontja, és mire alapozza azt? (4 pont)
.....
.....
.....
.....
8. Mi a véleménye a jelenségről? (2 pont)
.....
.....
9. Mi az, ami fontos szerinte? (4 pont)
.....
.....
.....
.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Miért panaszkodik Laura a férjére, és mit szeretne? (2 pont)

.....

.....

2. Mire kéri a fogorvos a páciensét, és mit fog csinálni? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

3. Mi volt kínos Kathy anyukája számára? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

4. Mi történt Lizzyvel, és milyen állapotban van most? (5 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. Miért aggódik Bob? (2 pont)

.....

.....

6. Mi a gondja Mattnek, és milyen tanácsot ad neki Nelly? (4 pont)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Milyen célból ítélik oda az Ig Nobel-díjakat? (1 pont)

.....

2. Mit tudtunk meg a tehenekről az egyik kutatásból? (2 pont)

.....

.....

3. Ki kapott békedíjat, és miért? (2 pont)

.....

.....

4. Kik ellen készült Gustavo Pizzo találmánya, és hogyan bánik el velük? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

5. Milyen felfedezést tettek a fizikai díj nyertesei? (2 pont)

.....

.....

6. Milyen díjat kaptak holland és amerikai kutatók, és milyen felfedezéssel érdemelték ki? (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

7. Mit állapítottak meg a kémiai díj nyertesei? (2 pont)

.....

.....

8. Mit tanulmányoztak az orvosi díj nyertesei? (2 pont)

.....

.....

19. feladat

9. Mit tudtunk meg a folyadékok dinamikájával foglalkozó kutatásból?
(2 pont)

.....

.....

10. Mit állapítottak meg a pszichológusok? (1 pont)

.....

Miért lettek tanárok a beszélők? Válaszoljon a kérdésekre magyarul!

1. Greg (1 pont)

.....

2. Martha (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

3. Valerie (2 pont)

.....

.....

4. Rita (2 pont)

.....

.....

5. Chris (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

6. Paul (1 pont)

.....

7. Liz (1 pont)

.....

8. Timothy (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

20. feladat

9. Hannah (3 pont)

.....

.....

.....

10. Aaron (1 pont)

.....

.....

FELADATOK

Egynyelvű nyelvvizsga

Complete the statements with information from the text.

1. Roadie's accident happened when ...

.....
.....

2. He wouldn't have survived if ...

.....
.....

3. ... and if ...

.....

4. When the vet approached him, the dog ...

.....

5. The vet put the dog in his truck and ...

.....

6. The owner of the dog wanted ...

.....

7. The next day ...

.....

8. Within a week ...

.....

9. The dog's only problem is ...

.....

10. Animal lovers ...

.....

Write (T) after the sentences if they are true, write (F) if they are false and (N) if the information is not in the text.

1. Our mothers told us to stick the shopping list somewhere. ☐
2. In some supermarkets you can buy food in the parking lot, too. ☐
3. Customers sometimes buy ice cream, soup and other products instead of milk. ☐
4. In most supermarkets you find products with a good smell near the entrance. ☐
5. They place milk, cheese and yoghurt in places that are not easy to find. ☐
6. They never put healthy cereal at eye level. ☐
7. Asian people are more nervous in crowds than the Brits. ☐
8. More people go to stores that have warm colours on the outside. ☐
9. Classical music makes customers buy the most products. ☐
10. Customers buy sweets and something to read while standing in line at the check-out. ☐

Fill in the table with information from the recording.

<p>The Code of Behaviour requires respect of the following:</p>	
<p>Requirements for students and teachers concerning homework:</p>	
<p>The documents you have to hand in if you are absent:</p>	
<p>The reasons why the clothes students wear are important:</p>	
<p>The clothes you are not allowed to wear:</p>	

Write (T) after the sentences if they are true, write (F) if they are false and (N) if the information is not in the text.

1. In the past only people from the local village took part in the event. ☐
2. The race starts one second after the cheese starts rolling. ☐
3. You can only win the race if you catch the cheese at the bottom of the hill. ☐
4. It once happened that the cheese rolled at a speed of 110 km/h and knocked over and injured a spectator. ☐
5. Some competitors go to a pub before the race to get rid of their fear. ☐
6. For some years they were not allowed to use real cheese for the race. ☐
7. The people who are injured never get to the bottom of the hill through gravity. ☐
8. Every year, several people have to be taken to hospital after the race. ☐
9. A large number of people visited the official race last year. ☐
10. Nobody was injured in the event last year. ☐

In which country are the following things important at weddings, what happens to them and what is their role and meaning? Fill in the table with information from the text.

Things	Country	What happens	Their role and meaning
a vase or glass			
ribbons			
gold and silver coins			
temporary tattoos			
a match			
a tree			
a chimney sweep			
bells			
the time of the wedding			

Answer the questions by giving the names of the speakers. The answer may be the name of more than one speaker or none.

1. Who has a well-paid job?
2. Who has long working hours?
3. Whose job involves helping other people?
4. Who finds their job boring?
5. Who had a very different job before?
6. Who works with oil?
7. Who works away from home a lot?
8. Who works at home?
9. Who works underground?
10. Who has to put together information like
in a puzzle?

Complete the statements with information from the text.

1. The most important issues for people in rich countries are ...
.....
2. People in Canada and the Scandinavian countries say they are ...
.....
3. In another study, people said that their lives were going well if ...
.....
4. Even if you have money you'll have ... and it may happen that ...
.....
5. If you earn more than 75,000 dollars per year it means that ...
.....
6. One year later, most people who win the lottery are ...
.....
7. This is shown by the fact that ...
.....
8. The reason for this may be that ...
.....
9. A single mother had a problem because she ...
.....
10. She solved it by ...
.....

Fill in the gaps with information from the text with not more than five words.

Okene's boat turned over because of (1) There were (2) people on board and only (3) known to have survived the accident. He spent (4) in a tiny toilet until he was rescued by (5) The boat sank to (6) and he was surprised that (7) He was holding onto (8) and was afraid that the water (9) Seawater was in his mouth taking (10) Fish came in and began (11) When he was finally rescued, first he heard (12) and then saw (13) He was given (14) and (15) He had to spend 60 hours in a special chamber because (16) was not normal. In his dreams he still thinks he is (17)

Choose the best answer to fill in the gaps according to the text.

1. The millionaire
 - a) has problems with his chest.
 - b) suffers from a serious disease.
 - c) was struck by lightning in the mountains.

2. The text of a memoir and a poem
 - a) was published 79 years ago.
 - b) has something in it that can help people to find the treasure.
 - c) was hidden somewhere in the mountains.

3. Fenn's friend
 - a) helped him hide the treasure.
 - b) saw the treasure when it was being buried.
 - c) knows what is inside the treasure chest.

4. Fenn
 - a) agreed to give an interview via e-mail.
 - b) hung up the phone when he was asked to give an interview.
 - c) said he would give an interview when he was not so worn out.

5. Dal
 - a) works for Fenn and helps him write a blog about the treasure hunt.
 - b) is surprised by the ideas people who write to the blog have.
 - c) warns the speaker against sitting down and drinking beer with other searchers.

6. Dal thinks that
 - a) using numbers to find the clue to the treasure is crazy.
 - b) numbers might help you find the treasure.
 - c) people who deal with numerology will surely find the treasure.

7. Dal

- a) is looking at a thousand places in the Rocky mountains to find the treasure.
- b) is searching for the treasure with the help of the poem and a general.
- c) is not going to give up looking for the treasure.

8. The speaker

- a) was given a dose of healthy medicine by Dal to help his brain.
- b) took an instrument with him on the plane to look for the treasure.
- c) was bored on the flight to Santa Fe.

9. In Santa Fe

- a) there are many people who like the city.
- b) there are six people who are looking for the treasure.
- c) the man in the bookstore was a bit sceptical about the treasure.

10. Some of the treasure hunters

- a) are escorted by the police.
- b) regularly disturb Fenn.
- c) donate money to people who can't afford cancer treatment.

Fill in the table with advice the speaker gives about each of the following topics.

Taking your wife out on a date	
Her heart	
What you should focus on	
What you should not focus on	
Her faults	
Changes in her	
Laughter	
Being an idiot	
Mistakes	
Money	
Forgiveness	
The wisdom in what he says	
What men are not to forget	
His conclusion	

Fill in the table with information from the recording.

The name of the city	The person who found a wallet	What they said in connection with the returned wallet
Helsinki	John	Later they had a long-distance relationship because they met in the city (5)
Mumbai	John	to eat a hot date (4) had (5) (6) The couple
New York	John	that they had grown the job, money (1) a Katha enrolled in (2) and placed (3)
Budapest	John (11)
Moscow	John (14) (15) (16)
Berlin	John (17) (18) (19)
Ljubljana	John (20) (21) (22)
London	John (23) (24) (25)
Warsaw	John (26) (27) (28)
Rio de Janeiro	John (29) (30) (31)

Fill in the gaps with information from the text with not more than five words.

When Karla and John met in school they were both (1)
 Later they had a long-distance relationship because they went to university (2) Karla (3) so she started to eat a lot. Her (4) grew significantly. John also had bad (5) He had physical problems, as a result: his (6) The couple did not want to (7) that they had grown fat. John's mother bought him (8) Then Karla enrolled in (9), and discovered that John's (10) was too high. They decided that it was time to change.

Karla threw out all the (11) in their kitchen. They went (12) and enrolled in (13) They started (14) as well.

Karla dropped 10 pounds so she (15) John had a (16) time in the gym and although he (17) while jogging he did not (18)

Three months later they made a big impression at (19) Their relatives didn't know that they (20)

Now in order to keep fit John goes to university by (21) and at weekends they go on (22) with (23)

In the past John was overeating because he (24) Now they make sure they don't have (25) for dinner. They say the key to losing weight was (26)

Complete the statements with information from the text.

1. Tons of food are wasted in the US because ...
.....
2. Food dating started because ...
.....
3. The dates refer to ...
.....
4. Expired food is not ... and it won't ...
.....
.....
5. 90% of ... and 40% of ...
.....
.....
6. The authors of the report think that people need to ...
.....
7. They suggest that there should be ... and call for ...
.....
.....
8. Many people are confused by ...
.....
9. Eggs can be consumed
.....
10. Some food may not look perfect after the "use by" date: ...
.....

11. Manufacturers like “best by” dates because they want ...

.....

12. Studies show that ...

.....

I.

Fill in the gaps with information from the text with not more than four words.

In the past, the woman was always (1) , she never had (2) and her life was controlled by her (3) Her smaller daughter, however, was (4) When they were in a hurry, she wanted to (5) into a car seat, she stopped to speak to an elderly woman who (6) , she wanted to (7) and wanted her mum to let her (8) and (9) them. The woman didn't see that her little daughter was (10) to her nature. She thought that anything that was not on her agenda was (11) Her most frequent words were (12) Her daughter's speed was (13) by these words.

II.

Write (T) after the sentences if they are true and write (F) if they are false.

1. The woman started to say the words "I love you" more often to her daughter. ☐
2. Her younger daughter wasn't as fast as she wanted her to be when they were getting out of the car. ☐
3. The woman was very sad when she saw herself in a mirror. ☐
4. She realized she had been impatient with both of her children. ☐
5. The woman apologized to her child for making her hurry. ☐
6. It was not easy for her to stop using the words "hurry up". ☐
7. She still found it difficult to wait patiently for her child. ☐

I.

Choose the best answer to fill in the gaps according to the text.

1. The burglars returned to the office because
 - a) at first they didn't realize what items they had stolen.
 - b) they came to realize what activity the office was involved in.
 - c) they were in a crisis because they had raped someone.

2. Kelly Mitchells
 - a) didn't believe what the apology note said.
 - b) was shocked because the events were so surprising.
 - c) thought the burglars were crazy.

3. She received a call from
 - a) the firm providing security services for them.
 - b) a victim of sexual assault.
 - c) her office.

4. The burglars
 - a) damaged the roof of the office.
 - b) took every single computer from the office.
 - c) caused several thousand dollars' worth of damage through their crime.

5. Mitchells went back home
 - a) after the police finished their work
 - b) a few hours later.
 - c) immediately.

II.

Answer the questions based on the information from the text.

1. Why did the police call Mitchells again?

.....

.....

.....

2. What explanation did the burglars give for their action and what did they hope?

.....

.....

.....

3. What do Mitchells and the chief of police think of them?

.....

.....

.....

4. What is Mitchells planning to do with the note and why?

.....

.....

.....

5. What happened as a consequence of the note becoming famous?

.....

.....

.....

Complete the missing information:

1. The job James had as a newly qualified policeman:

.....
.....

2. The reasons why he found his work difficult:

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. The incident he described in his book:

.....

4. The reasons why he got into the fight:

.....

5. The move his friend suggested him:

.....

6. What his friend thought he would be able to do:

.....

7. ... because:

.....

8. A move he came to regret:

.....

9. The lessons he learnt from this:

.....

I.

Write (T) after the sentences if they are true, write (F) if they are false and (N) if the information is not in the text.

1. The main causes Americans give money for are fighting cancer, protecting forests and getting politicians elected. ☐
2. About 2–2.5% of Americans give money from their wallets. ☐
3. According to statistical data Americans give a ton of money as donations. ☐
4. Americans donate twelve times as much money as 40 years ago. ☐
5. A lot of conventional wisdom but not much science is needed for fund-raising. ☐
6. John List backs up the work of charities. ☐
7. Employees involved in fund-raising slavishly follow the instructions of their bosses because they are afraid of criticism. ☐
8. John List published a book because he wanted to see people give more money. ☐
9. Experiments show that people give not so much because they have pity on others but because they want to feel good about themselves. ☐
10. Fundraising drives can be more successful now because we have more goods available for those in need. ☐

II.

In what context are the following mentioned in the recording?

2.2%

12

Conventional wisdom

Bosses

1998

A warm feeling

A pure desire to give

The commitment of a donor

Which of the speakers express these feelings and attitudes? Describe the situation briefly as well.

Feelings, attitudes	The person(s) concerned	The situation in which these feelings, attitudes arise
irritation, anger
being terrified

joking

embarrassment

	
exhaustion
	
anxiety
	
sympathy
	
	

Fill in the table with information from the recording.

<i>Category</i>	<i>The achievement the prize was given for</i>
Probability
Peace
Safety engineering
Physics
Anatomy
Chemistry
Medicine
Fluid dynamics
Psychology

Which speaker mentions the following aspects? Answer by giving the names of the speakers. The answer may be the name of more than one speaker.

1. The positive impact of their own teachers:
2. Helping others with their challenges:
3. Having other jobs before:
4. Teaching not being their dream job:
5. Enjoying what they do:
6. The difficulties of their job:
7. Teachers being role models,
setting an example for kids:
8. Making a difference in the community
or in the school:

... ..

Text 1

Roadie, the little dog's ordeal began when he went out hunting with his owner in the woods, chased a rabbit onto the nearby railroad tracks and then got hit by a train. The train ran over him and crushed two of his legs. His owner searched for Roadie, but couldn't find him. For three days the terrified dog lay helpless on the tracks as trains thundered over him every hour. Finally a railroad worker found the injured dog and tried to end its suffering. But when he pointed his pistol at the dog's head and pulled the trigger, the gun jammed.

Police were summoned and a sympathetic police officer called Dr Griffitt to see what the vet could do for the helpless dog.

"When I got out there, the dog was lying between the tracks with its head on the ground. He was the most pitiful sight I've ever seen. Two of his legs – the left front and the right rear – were horribly crushed. It was raining and cold. He was black from the oil and the dirt of the trains running over him. Later I found out 50 to 60 trains must have run over him. I guess he survived because he was laid out flat between the tracks. If he had tried to get up or raise his head, a train would have cut him to pieces. But when I approached him, the dog tried to lift his head up and he started wagging his tail! I thought 'This dog must have a tremendous will to live.'"

"He was so happy to see me. There was no way I could put him to sleep after all he had been through. I picked him up as gently as I could. I found out later he also had a cracked rib. That dog must have been in so much pain, but he never made a sound. I loaded him into my truck and drove back to my clinic. I called the owner, and when he came and saw the dog he said that this dog would never hunt again. He wanted to take him home and shoot him but I talked him into letting me keep him. I named him Railroad and called him Roadie for short."

The next day Dr Griffitt amputated the dog's two gangrenous legs. Amazingly, within a week, Roadie was back on his feet.

"Roadie can do anything he wants to – run, play, jump up in your lap. He can even jump into my truck. I've seen Roadie out at my farmyard running across the fields as fast as any four-legged dog you've ever seen. His only problem is standing still. He sways a lot trying to maintain his balance. He usually leans against something for support.

After Dr Griffitt nursed Roadie back to health, a local newspaper featured the dog's incredible story. Since then, the medical man has gotten cards and letters, plus about 350 dollars, from animal lovers touched by Roadie's plight.

"I put all the money in a foundation to buy medical supplies for patients who can't afford them."

Text 2

There's a reason your mother told you to make a grocery list and stick to it. Every part of the supermarket from parking lot to checkout counter is designed to make you spend more money and buy more food than you need.

Customers may go to the store for milk and come away with a pint of ice cream (it was on sale), a fresh baguette (it smelled so good), a bag of chips (for fun) and a few cans of soup (while you're here) as well.

Most supermarkets put highly profitable departments like flowers and fresh baked goods near the front door, so you encounter them when your cart is empty. Another reason to start with flowers and baked goods is the smell, which activates your salivary glands and makes you more likely to make impulse purchases. Likewise these pleasant departments put you in a good mood and make you more willing to spend.

Supermarkets hide dairy products and other essentials on the back wall so that you have to go through the whole store to get to them.

The items the store really wants you to buy are at eye level. In the cereal aisle, for example, cheap bulk cereal is placed at the bottom. Healthy cereal is usually placed at the top. Expensive brand name cereal goes right at eye level. Favored items are also placed at the end of aisles.

And then there's kid eye level. This is where you'll find sugary cereal and other items a kid will grab and beg his parents to buy.

The size of the supermarket also matters a lot. In crowded stores people spend less time shopping, do less impulse shopping, purchase fewer items, and are more nervous. Notably, Asians are more tolerant of crowding, while the British are the least tolerant.

Warm colours attract people to a store. Cool colours encourage higher sales. That is why it's ideal to have a red brick exterior and a cool blue interior.

And there is, of course, music. Studies have shown that slow music makes people take their time and spend more money. Loud music makes them move through the store quickly without affecting sales. And classical music leads people to buy more expensive merchandise.

Finally, the most profitable area of the store is the checkout line. This is where after a few minutes in line you'll succumb to the temptation of the candy rack and a magazine you've been leafing through.

Text 3

At the start of the new semester I would like to call your attention to some of the most important principles that we have been consistently following in our institution for several decades.

First of all, we have a Code of Behaviour, which is founded on the belief that there can be no rights without responsibilities. We believe that every student has the right and responsibility to learn without being disturbed, in a peaceful environment. In order to have a positive atmosphere in our school, respect for, and courtesy toward others are highly important together with respect for other cultures, traditions and beliefs as well. The Code of Behaviour is displayed in the school hall and can also be found on our website.

I would like to remind everyone that students are expected to hand in all homework on time. The teacher reports to parents if a student is not meeting regular homework requirements. The amount of direct teacher assistance and monitoring of the preparation of homework will decrease in the senior grades. By the time students leave high school, they should have developed the skills and self-discipline to do homework on their own.

Absences are considered acceptable for reasons such as illness and pre-arranged family vacations. In this case, please enclose a doctor's note to justify the absence or have a vacation form filled out.

As mature and responsible young adults and students at our school, you obviously recognize that appropriate clothing helps to create an atmosphere for learning. Your dress reflects respect and the pride that you feel in yourself and in your school. Therefore it is expected that students will dress in an acceptable manner, although we would like to leave you the freedom to express your individual personality.

Students' clothing must be free of offensive words and pictures, and it cannot include any references to drugs, alcohol or weapons either. All undergarments must be hidden away from view appropriately and see-through fabric or beach wear is not permitted. Shorts, skirts and dresses must be of appropriate length.

Head and face must always be visible and no hoods are allowed.

In the interest of safety, jewellery that could impact on personal safety is restricted; for example, studded and spiked wrist or neckbands or heavy chains must not be worn.

Text 4

The Cooper's Hill Cheese-Rolling and Wake is an annual event held on the Spring Bank Holiday at Cooper's Hill, near Gloucester in the southwest of England. It is traditionally held by and for the people who live in Brockworth – the local village,

but now people from all over the world take part. The event takes its name from the hill on which it occurs.

From the top of a hill a round of Double Gloucester cheese is rolled, and competitors race down the hill after it. The first person over the finish line at the bottom of the hill wins the cheese. In theory, competitors are aiming to catch the cheese, however it has about a one second head start and is impossible to catch as it can reach speeds up to 110 km/h, enough to knock over and injure a spectator.

Accurate information is hard to come by, but the tradition is at least 200 years old. Each year the event becomes more and more popular, with people coming from all over the world to compete or even simply as spectators.

"The Cheese Rollers" is also the name of a nearby pub, about three miles from Cooper's Hill. Competitors will frequent it for some pre-event courage or discussion of tactics, and after the event to recover from shocking experiences and minor injuries.

During the Second World War food rationing was introduced, which prevented the use of a cheese in the event. Consequently, from 1941 to 1954 a wooden "cheese" was used instead with a piece of cheese in a hollow space in the centre of a wooden replica.

Due to the steepness and uneven surface of the hill there are usually a number of injuries, ranging from sprained ankles to broken bones. A first aid service is provided at the bottom of the hill, with a volunteer rescue group to carry down to them any casualties who do not end up at the bottom through gravity. A number of ambulances will attend the event, since there is invariably at least one injury, and often several, requiring hospital treatment.

Last year's event was officially cancelled due to safety concerns over the large number of people visiting the event. However, despite the ban and the lack of paramedics, about 500 people showed up again to hold some unofficial races, with six-times champion Chris Anderson winning again. No major injuries were reported.

Text 5

Today we are looking at some wedding superstitions around the world, to find out how couples from different countries invite good luck on their big day. Listen and you'll learn about interesting ways for couples to conjure happy and long-lasting marriages.

In Finland brides don't leave a passionate marriage to chance. To make sure their love keeps burning throughout their union, they've been known to head to the altar with the bride carrying an appropriate symbol: a match.

When it comes to Chinese wedding traditions, timing is everything. In order to ensure they start their marriage off with good fortune, couples consult a fortune teller or a calendar (and these days, the Internet) to find the luckiest wedding day. The selection has to do with a variety of factors, including the bride's and groom's birthdates. And many Chinese couples start the ceremony at half past the hour, so as to begin their lives together at the top of the hour.

In Mexico brides may wear a white gown, but they are sure to include some bold colour in their wedding attire. By sewing three ribbons to their undergarments – yellow to symbolize the blessing of food, blue to bring good financial luck and red to make sure of a passionate union – they can ensure a happy marriage.

In India one to three days before the wedding, women have natural, temporary tattoos applied to their hands and feet in elaborate patterns. The ceremonious application can take hours and, oftentimes, the groom's initials are hidden in the design for him to find on their wedding night. If he finds them, the couple will have good luck, and if he can't he must give his bride a gift.

Traditionally, church bells are chimed at Irish weddings to keep evil spirits away and ensure a harmonious family life. Nowadays, Irish brides often carry small bells in their bouquets as a reminder of their sacred wedding vows – bells are also found on tables at the reception and are common gifts to give newlyweds.

Italian couples have been known to smash a vase or glass at their wedding. And they put a lot of muscle into it, too – the tradition says that the number of pieces the glassware breaks into will symbolize how many years they'll be happily married.

In addition to friends and family, many English people are sure to invite another type of guest to their nuptials: a chimney sweep. When a London chimney sweep saved King George II's life 200 years ago, the King declared that all chimney sweeps bring good fortune and should be treated with respect. It's now considered good luck to see a chimney sweep on your wedding day, and many hire out their services to come to the ceremony and kiss the bride.

In Sweden, to ensure that their daughter will always be provided for, the parents of the bride give her a special gift before the ceremony. Traditionally, her mother places a gold coin in her right shoe and her father places a silver coin in her left shoe before she weds so she'll never be poor.

In the Czech Republic, on the day before their weddings, many Czech brides will find a newly planted tree in their garden, festooned with colourful ribbons and painted eggshells. The tradition says that the bride will live as long as the tree.

Text 6

My name is Andrew. I work as an oil and gas well tester in Western Canada: the pay is awesome and the job can be pretty good most of the time. The only bad thing is I am away from home for long periods of time, the longest I worked was 58 days straight. And those are 12-hour days. On the plus side I bought a boat this spring and haven't worked all summer, just partying!

My name is George and I'm a commercial banker. In my job I have the opportunity to help and watch many different businesses grow. I'm lucky because my job is different every single day, and I am always getting to see and learn about new businesses, what they do, and how they work. Being able to help these companies grow is very satisfying. I enjoy seeing people's dreams come true and it's good to know that I was a small piece of the puzzle in making them happen.

My name is Sylvia. I am a natural therapist. Before I did this, I was a community college professor. In both cases, the focus was helping others. As a natural therapist, I find that each and every patient presents me with different problems, a different health history, different symptoms. I have to listen very carefully and try to decipher the root of their problems. For instance, if five people came in for headaches, they would most likely be treated in five different ways. It's like a puzzle and definitely intellectually stimulating. When they improve, it's incredibly rewarding. There is nothing better than helping people. It isn't like work. I put in long hours, but I choose to do so, and it isn't difficult, because I enjoy it.

My name is Roger. I'm an engineer for an oil company. I do computer simulations of oil in the ground and determine the best way to get it to the surface. Most people have this, "Uck, how boring" expression when I tell them that, but to me it's incredible what I do. I travel the world looking for the substance that makes our modern life possible, and take tiny clues about what might be down there. I enjoy putting the pieces of this puzzle together, and painting a picture of something two miles below the surface of the Earth, without ever having seen it.

My name is Jamie and I started working with children in the last year and a half, and started a position in January as an Assistant Teacher for children with special educational needs. The other day I was walking down the hall at school, and received hugs from three different students on my way. When I got to my first class, I received hugs from two more! This is the best paying job I ever had...

My name is Claire. I love my job because I haven't really got a "real" one, where I have to turn up every day. For now, I am a part-time writer for a blog, earning a very small income. Still, I'm thankful to the Internet for providing people like me, who aren't made to fit into the traditional working system, with jobs that don't require much dealing with people and heavy stress. I dream of writing my way to a larger audience. My intention is to provide support to people who need a little

help and push to get out of the dark holes. I was once in the same position and I've walked out of it. If I can do this, many others can as well.

Text 7

An American university did a study on the effect of wealth on happiness. It found that people in poor countries experienced a much higher sense of happiness when they had money, but in wealthier countries the bigger issues were different: political freedom, health, stable families, and job security. The United States ranked 11th in the world in its citizens' self-reported happiness, beaten out by the likes of Canada and the Scandinavian countries, but better off than most of the other 156 countries studied.

Another study, however, found that people tended to compare themselves to their neighbours. If they had more material goods than the people around them, they reported that their lives were going well. Having money did not eliminate their day-to-day struggles, and they might still wake up in a bad mood, but they tended to see themselves as well-off in general.

It appeared, in fact, that money could buy more "happiness" up to about 75,000 dollars per year, at which point having more money did not affect day-to-day cheer. At least, money was no longer a major issue. People could pay bills, go out with friends when they wanted, and buy occasional luxuries.

Recently, a professor of economics has followed the winners of multi-million dollar jackpots and has found that a year after the windfall, big lottery winners were generally less happy than before. They drink and smoke more and suffer more from mental diseases. Whether it is because after buying everything you ever wanted you end up feeling that your life is pointless or empty, or because friends and family can turn jealous, there are many ways having money can make life harder. The professor said he would advise winners to give the money away.

On the other hand, a single mother told me about a time when she didn't have the money to pay the power bill and her electricity was turned off. She had five children living at home. Years later, one of her daughters said, "Hey Mom! Remember that time when you lit candles in the living room and read to us by candle light? Remember that? That was one of my favourite times."

It's all about perspective. There is more to happiness than luxuries. The things that matter are not things that money can buy.

Text 8

Trapped in freezing cold water in an upturned fishing boat under the ocean, Harrison Okene, the ship's cook, was sure he was going to die. The ship had turned over due to heavy Atlantic Ocean winds off the coast of Nigeria.

Of the twelve people on board, divers recovered ten dead bodies while the remaining crew member has not been found.

Somehow Okene survived, breathing inside a four foot high bubble of air as the waters were slowly rising in the tiny toilet where he sought refuge, until two South African divers eventually rescued him.

"I was in the toilet when I realised the boat was beginning to turn over. As water rushed in I forced open the metal door. As I was coming out of the toilet three guys were in front of me and suddenly water rushed in full force. I saw the first one, the second one, the third one just washed away. I knew these guys were dead."

What he didn't know was that he would spend the next two and a half days trapped under the sea praying he would be found.

He was swept away to another toilet, as the overturned boat crashed onto the ocean floor. To his amazement he was still breathing. He was wearing only his underpants and survived in the four foot square toilet, holding onto the overturned washbasin to keep his head out of the water.

"I was there in the water in total darkness just thinking it's the end. I kept thinking the water was going to fill up the room but it did not."

"I was so hungry but mostly so, so thirsty. The salt water took the skin off my tongue," he said. Seawater got into my mouth and I had nothing to eat or drink all this time.

"I was very, very cold and it was black. I couldn't see anything. I could smell the dead bodies of my crew nearby. The fish came in and began eating the bodies. I could hear the sound. It was horror."

He didn't know that a team of divers, sent by the ship's owners, were searching for crew members, assumed by now to be dead.

"After more than two days in the dark I heard the sound of a hammer hitting the boat. I swam down and found a metal rod. I started hammering the side of the boat with it hoping someone would hear me. Then the diver must have heard a sound."

Divers broke into the ship and Okene saw a light from a head torch of someone swimming towards along the passageway past the room.

"I was waving my hands and he was shocked."

The diving team fitted Okene with an oxygen mask, a diver's suit and a helmet and he reached the surface more than 60 hours after the ship sank, he says. He thought he was at the bottom of the sea, although the company says it was 30 metres below.

He spent another 60 hours in a special decompression chamber where his body pressure was returned to normal. If he had just been exposed immediately to the outside air he would have died.

The cook describes his extraordinary survival story as a “miracle” but the memories of his time in the watery darkness still haunt him and he is not sure he will return to the sea.

“When I’m at home sometimes it feels like the bed I’m sleeping in is sinking. I think I’m still in the sea again. I jump up and I scream. I don’t know what stopped the water from filling that room. I was calling on God. He did it. It was a miracle.”

Text 9

In 2010 cancer-stricken millionaire Forrest Fenn buried a chest containing three million dollars’ worth of treasure somewhere in the mountains north of Santa Fe. Clues to the chest’s whereabouts, the 79-year-old states, are hidden in the text of a memoir and a poem he published that same year. Thousands have searched, to no avail. “The treasure is still out there,” Fenn insists.

“There’s something about the sight of massive amounts of gold that really gets to you,” renowned thriller writer Douglas Preston mused over the phone. A long-time friend of Fenn’s, Preston saw the treasure before it was hidden. “When you open the lid... it was all thrown in willy-nilly, just these huge heaps of massive gold coins, gold nuggets the size of hens’ eggs, jewels, gold bracelets, gold ornaments from South America, and everything glittering in the light.”

I called Fenn at his home to request an interview. He agreed and hung up. The next day he wrote to cancel. He claimed he was “worn out,” but that I could ask him questions via e-mail. He also sent me the contact information for some of his friends.

At the top of Fenn’s list was Dal Neitzel. Dal is the curator of a popular blog about the Fenn treasure. “Searching for Forrest’s treasure is just plain fun,” he explained. “Everybody in the whole universe has got an opinion about it. Sit down for a beer with other searchers and you’ll be there for hours. There are people on the blog that look at the poem in ways it never would have occurred to me were possible. For instance, there are people that deal in numerology, and so they attach numbers to everything. And, you say to yourself, ‘That numerology stuff is crazy!’ and then you look at the results they come up with, and you say, ‘My goodness! There must be something in it!’ But the poem at its base is so general, there are thousands of places in the Rocky Mountains north of Santa Fe that can fit it.”

I told him that I heard he was searching in a neighbouring state now and asked him whether he had given up on New Mexico.

"I think it's too soon to say Dal's given up on anything. If the clues led me to the moon, I'd have a look at it!"

With a healthy dose of Dal's optimism working its way through my brain and a new metal detector folded up in my carry-on, I boarded a flight to Santa Fe.

The city was brimming with like-minded folks. "At least one of six people you see in this city are here for the treasure," the man at the counter of a bookstore explained.

"Could this whole treasure thing just be a trick to sell more books?" I asked.

"It's possible," he admitted. "But, I can tell you that Forrest isn't getting any money from it. The way it's set up, the publishers take most of the profit and the rest is donated to people who can't afford cancer treatment."

"So, what kind of people buy this thing?" I asked.

"Mostly crazy people," he confided. "I mean, the guy has stalkers. He has a police escort with him. People have been parking outside his house and following him to the grocery store. Someone even dug up his parents' graves."

We talked a while longer, and he passed along some tips about where to look for the treasure. He sent me off the same way that nearly all the people who assisted me would: "If you find it, just remember who helped you."

Text 10

Obviously, I'm not a relationship expert. But there's something about my divorce being finalized this week that gives me a perspective on things I wish I had done differently. And after losing a woman that I loved, and a marriage of almost 27 years, here's the advice I wish I had had.

First of all, never stop courting. Never stop dating. Never ever take that woman for granted. When you asked her to marry you, you promised to be that man who would fiercely protect her heart. This is the most important and sacred treasure you'll ever be entrusted with.

Always see the best in her. Focus only on what you love about her. If you focus on what annoys you, all you will see is reasons to be annoyed. If you focus on what you love, you can't help but fall in love again, you can no longer see anything but love, and you know without a doubt that you are the luckiest man on earth to have this woman as your wife.

It's not your job to change her or fix her faults, your job is to love her as she is with no expectation of her ever changing. And if she changes, love what she becomes, whether it's what you wanted or not.

Be silly. Don't take yourself too seriously. Laugh. And make her laugh. Laughter makes everything easier.

Don't be an idiot. And don't be afraid of being one either. You'll make mistakes and so will she. Try not to make too much of mistakes, and learn from the ones you do make. You're not supposed to be perfect, just try not to be stupid.

Don't worry about money. Think of money as a game, find ways to work together as a team to win it. It never helps when teammates fight. Figure out ways to increase both persons' strength to win.

Forgive immediately. Forgiveness helps you focus on the future rather than carry weight from the past. Don't let your history hold you hostage.

These are lessons I learned the hard way. These are lessons I learned too late.

But these are the lessons I am learning and committed to carrying forward. Truth is, I loved being married, and in time, I'll get married again, and when I do, I'll build it with a foundation that will endure any storm and any amount of time.

If you are listening to this and find wisdom in my pain, share it with those young husbands whose hearts are still full of hope, and with those couples you may know who may have forgotten how to love. One of those men may be like I was, and in these hard-earned lessons perhaps something will awaken in him and he will learn to be the man his lady has been waiting for.

Men, don't forget that there is no greater challenge, and no greater prize than being an epic lover. Your woman deserves that from you.

In conclusion: be the type of husband your wife can't help being proud of.

Text 11

Reporters from a magazine dropped wallets in parks, on sidewalks and near shopping malls in sixteen cities on four continents as part of an experiment and waited to see how people would respond. Each wallet contained the equivalent of 50 dollars in cash, a mobile phone number, business cards, coupons and a family photo. In Helsinki, Finland, eleven out of twelve wallets were returned, putting the city at the top of the honesty heap. "Finns are naturally honest," said a 27-year old businessman, who returned a wallet and told the reporters: "We are a small, quiet, closely-knit community and we have little corruption."

In Mumbai, India, where nine wallets were returned, a mother-of-two, who found the wallet in a post office, said "My conscience wouldn't let me do anything wrong. A wallet is a big thing with many important documents in it."

Eight wallets were returned in Budapest and New York as well. "Everyone says New Yorkers are unfriendly, but they're really quite nice people," a government official said. "I think you'd be surprised to see how many New Yorkers would actually return a wallet." In Budapest, the 17-year-old student called the mobile phone

number immediately after finding the wallet in a shopping mall. "When we reached the owner he was very grateful. Without the papers in the wallet he said he would have had to postpone his wedding which was to take place the very same day!"

In Moscow, where seven wallets were returned, an army officer handed the lost wallet to a security guard. "I am an officer and I am bound by an officer's ethical code," he said. "My parents raised me as an honest and decent man."

In Berlin a young language teacher got to the wallet at the same time as a young man but refused to let him have it. "I didn't trust that boy. People have often treated me with honesty, and if I do the same, that's what I'll get in return," she said.

In Ljubljana, where half of the wallets were returned, they asked a young nurse whether she had considered taking the money. "No!" she replied. "My parents taught me how important being honest is. Once I lost an entire bag, but got everything back. So I know what it feels like."

"If you find money, you can't assume it belongs to a rich man," said a middle-aged woman, who returned one of the five wallets recovered in London. "It might be the last bit of money a mother has to feed her family," said the woman, who is originally from Poland. The other seven wallets dropped in London remain at large.

In Warsaw, five of twelve wallets were returned while the other seven were pocketed by women. A secretary picked up one of the wallets and hopped on the bus. Three hours later she called the reporters after talking with her colleagues. "There were those who advised me not to bother looking for the owner," she said. "But I thought that someone might badly need that money."

A 73-year-old grandmother in Rio de Janeiro handed a wallet back after finding it while picking up her granddaughter from school. "This is not mine" she said. "In my teens I picked up a magazine in a department store and left without paying. When my mother found out, she told me this behaviour was unacceptable".

The city with the lowest rate of wallet return was Lisbon, Portugal. Just one of the twelve wallets was returned, by a couple visiting from the Netherlands.

Nearly half – 47% – of the wallets were returned.

"The most surprising discovery for our team is that honesty is not relative," said the editor-in-chief of the magazine. "For all the people who returned wallets, it was the only way to act in such a situation."

Text 12

Karla and John met in middle school music band class. She played the clarinet, he the tenor saxophone.

"He got pretty overweight in the fourth grade, and I got chubby in the seventh," Karla recalled.

But the real weight gain began after high school. The couple started a long-distance relationship when Karla went to college in their home state and John attended a university in another state.

"It sucked," Karla said. "I was lonely in college, and I missed him. So there was a lot of emotional eating." She feasted on buffet-style meals for breakfast, lunch and dinner. From freshman year to the end of college Karla's pant size stretched from a size 12 to 18, her largest fit.

At his campus John also developed bad eating habits such as finishing off a box of pastries in one sitting.

"I was on track to some serious health issues," John said. "First, being heavy takes a toll on your body. My back always hurt, and I couldn't do much because I was always hurting."

The couple got a place together shortly after graduation. They didn't fully acknowledge how big they had gotten, but their families started giving them subtle hints about losing weight.

"Weight is such a touchy subject to address," Karla said. "John's mom bought him an exercise bike for his birthday. She didn't tell me to lose weight because I am not her daughter, but I know she wanted me to be healthy."

Then Karla enrolled in a nursing school and she couldn't ignore their weight any longer, especially after learning about diabetes, heart disease and obesity in the first semester.

She practiced measuring blood pressure at home and tested John, only to discover that he had dangerously high blood pressure.

That's when the couple seriously looked into getting fit.

Karla dumped all the calorie-rich food in their kitchen in a trash bag. "I threw out the full-fat ice cream, chips, cookies, just about everything in the house. Even the old Halloween candy," she said.

Deciding to work out together, the two went jogging for one mile around a lake near their home. "We were so out of shape at first that we usually had to walk around it," Karla recalled.

They enrolled in a gym near home where for the first three months, all they did was exercising on machines for half an hour. They also started calorie counting.

In the first month, Karla dropped ten pounds – an instant boost of confidence.

"I never tried to run or go to the gym until we started losing weight together," she said.

John agreed. "It's amazing how easy it was after we started. I realized I liked going to the gym, and there was never a time that I thought, 'I'm having a miserable time.' When we were jogging, I felt very exhausted but that only inspired me to stick with our goals."

Within three months the duo had lost enough weight to make a big impression at a family reunion. Some relatives hadn't seen them since college graduation.

"We didn't tell anyone that we started to work out," Karla said. "So the reactions were intense and funny because we saw our family with 50 pounds less on us."

Now John bikes to university, where he is a doctoral candidate in physics. The couple take their dog on runs or play tennis in the evenings. On the weekends, they go on hiking trips, excursions Karla always dreamed of doing when she was heavier. Now they're hiking 20 miles while carrying 40-pound backpacks.

Staying active has been a plus for John, who said he'd always been a boredom eater. "I would watch TV with a bag of chips and finish it off."

There are no chips at home anymore. Their dinners usually consist of skinless chicken breasts or fish with a veggie side such as broccoli or green beans and a salad.

"We even use yogurt dressing and make sure that we don't have a lot of carbohydrates for dinner," Karla said.

In the end, the couple said, there were no hidden secrets to losing weight. "If you just go outside and do little things, like exercise and eating healthy, it works," Karla said.

But they said the key was working out together. "Working out with Karla has kept me on track. I wasn't driven to lose weight and didn't think I could," John said. Now they are happy with their weight, Karla says she is looking forward to trying on wedding dresses and starting their life together as a married couple.

Text 13

A new report says Americans are prematurely throwing out tons of food every year, largely because of confusion over what expiration dates actually mean.

Most consumers mistakenly believe that expiration dates on food indicate how safe the food is to consume, when these dates actually aren't related to the risk of food poisoning or food-borne illness.

Food dating emerged in the 1970s, prompted by consumer demand as Americans produced less of their own food but still demanded information about how it was made. The dates solely indicate freshness, and are used by manufacturers to convey when the product is at its peak. That means the food does not expire in the sense of becoming inedible. For un-refrigerated food, that means that there may be no difference in taste or quality, and expired food won't necessarily make people sick.

But according to the new analysis, words like "use by" and "sell by" are used so inconsistently that they contribute to widespread misinterpretation – and waste – by consumers. More than 90% of Americans throw out food prematurely, and 40% of the U.S. food supply is tossed – unused – every year because of food dating.

Correcting these entrenched misconceptions, however, won't be easy. The report authors say educating the consumer could start with a clearer understanding of what the dates mean. They aren't against food date labeling. "The system was created to provide more information to consumers, but it's important that people know how to interpret the data. We are fine with there being quality or freshness dates as long as it is clearly indicated to consumers, and they are educated about what that means," says one of the authors. "There should be a standard date and wording system to be used. This is about quality, not safety. You can make your own decision about whether a food still has an edible quality that's acceptable to you."

While the food industry could make changes to date labels voluntarily, the study authors also call for legislation by Congress to develop national standards that would standardize a single set of dating requirements.

"It's a confusing subject for many, the difference between food quality and food safety," admits another expert. "Even in the food industry I have colleagues who are not microbiologists who get confused," she says.

The authors claim that even if the food is consumed after its ideal quality date, it's not harmful. Eggs, for example, can be consumed three to five weeks after purchase, even though the "use by" date is much earlier. A strawberry-flavored beverage may lose its red color, a muesli bar may lose its crunch, or the chocolate pieces in a cereal may turn white. While it may not look appetizing, the food is still safe to eat.

Researchers say that manufacturers are eager to list a "best by" date so that consumers will have the best experience with their product. That's because studies show that about 15% of the people who don't have a pleasant eating experience won't try that product again for two or three years.

Text 14

When you're living a distracted life you feel like you must always be rushing off to the next destination. And no matter how many duties you try and multi-task, there's never enough time in a day to ever catch up.

That was my life for two frantic years. My thoughts and actions were controlled by my busy schedule and ringtones. And although I wanted to be on time for every activity, I wasn't.

You see, six years ago I was blessed with a laid-back, carefree child.

When I needed to be somewhere five minutes ago, she insisted on buckling her plush animal into a car seat. And when I needed to grab a quick lunch at a fast food restaurant, she'd stop to speak to the elderly woman who looked like her grandma. When I had thirty minutes to get in a run, she wanted to stop and pet every dog we passed. When I had a full agenda that started at 6 a.m., she asked me to let her crack the eggs and stir them ever so gently.

My carefree child was a gift to my task-driven nature – but I didn't see it. Oh no, when you live life distracted, you have tunnel vision – only looking ahead to what's next on the agenda. And anything that cannot be checked off the list is a waste of time.

Whenever my child caused me to deviate from my master schedule, I thought to myself, "We don't have time for this." Consequently, the two words I most commonly spoke to my little lover of life were: "Hurry up." I started my sentences with them. I ended sentences with them. I started my day with them. Hurry up and eat your breakfast. Hurry up and get dressed. I ended my day with them. Hurry up and brush your teeth. Hurry up and get into bed.

And although the words "hurry up" did little if nothing to increase my child's speed, I said them anyway. Maybe even more than the words, "I love you".

Then one fateful day, things changed. We'd just picked up my older daughter from kindergarten and were getting out of the car. Not going fast enough for her liking, my older daughter said to her little sister, "You are too slow." And when she crossed her arms and let out a sigh, I saw myself – and the sight made me very sad and upset.

My eyes were opened; I saw with clarity the damage my hurried existence was doing to both my children. I was a bully who pushed and pressured and hurried a small child who simply wanted to enjoy life.

Although my voice trembled, I looked into my small child's eyes and said, "I am so sorry to have been making you hurry. I love that you take your time, and I want to be more like you." Both my daughters looked equally surprised at my painful admission, but my younger daughter's face held the unmistakable glow of validation and acceptance.

"I promise to be more patient from now on," I said as I hugged my curly-haired child who was now beaming at her mother's newfound promise. It was pretty easy to banish "hurry up" from my vocabulary. What was not so easy was acquiring the patience to wait on my leisurely child. To help us both, I began giving her a little more time to prepare if we had to go somewhere. And sometimes, even then, we were still late. Those were the times I assured myself that I will be late only for a few years, if that, while she is young.

Text 15

Just a few hours after stealing six computers and a new laptop in Hemet, California, a group of burglars had a change of heart and returned the stolen items after realizing they had broken into a rape crisis center. Going one step further, they left behind an apology note.

"I was in disbelief. We're still in shock. ... It's crazy," said Kelly Mitchells, the executive director of the centre, which helps the victims of sexual assault.

She received a call from the office's security system company around 10:30 on Saturday night, saying that motion had been detected in the office and that police were on their way.

Once she arrived at the crime scene, the police told her the crafty burglars had managed to sneak inside through the roof. When they took the computers, they caused 5,000 dollars' worth of damage.

"It was pretty devastating," she said. "... I thought that we were never going to recover from this. ... Every single computer we have is so vital to the work that we do."

After police surveyed the scene and secured the area, Mitchells went back home to try to sleep. A few hours later, she received another call. This time it was from Hemet police, telling her there was more suspicious activity on the property.

She rushed back to her office to find something that neither she nor the police department would ever expect: the burglars had returned everything they had taken and even left an apology note tucked away in a laptop.

"We had no idea what we were taking," the note read. "Here is your stuff back. We hope that you guys can continue to make a difference in people's lives. God Bless."

When she read the note, she said, she got chills. "It's unbelievable. Even today it's unbelievable. ... One minute everything was gone, and the next minute everything was back."

"Those persons that came into the office had a change of heart. They had some compassion."

The head of the police department said he had been working for Hemet Police for more than 20 years and this was the first case that he had ever seen where somebody committed burglary and then through guilt returned the items with a note. "Is that some major guilt on their part or what?" he said.

Mitchells says she plans to frame the note and put it up in the office: "We're going to look at it every day. You never know how you're going to touch someone and change their lives, and I want to be reminded of that."

The now-famous note has garnered a lot of attention for the non-profit organization. "Victims are calling from all over the place, wanting to talk. The note is bringing a lot of people to us who needed our services all along," she said.

The note has also brought in donations to the sexual assault services office. Mitchells created a donation page online because she received so many calls and e-mails from people wishing to show their support.

She posted the following note on the donation website, "The fact that you cared enough to give has touched our hearts. Every little bit helps."

Text 16

- A: If someone tells you they were an undercover policeman, you might be sceptical. If they also claim to have been a property agent, actor, director of a commercial airline and a stand-up comedian, it becomes hard to hide your disbelief. Yet this is the true story of James Bannon's career. As a newly qualified, 21-year-old policeman, he infiltrated a gang of football hooligans. His story inspired a film in the nineties but it's only now that he's identified himself as the officer at the centre of it in his new book. I'm talking to him today in the studio. So tell us, James: how did your extraordinary career begin?
- B: For two years, I lived a double life as Jim, a painter and decorator who drank and fought alongside real-life fans back in the 1980s when there were several infamous incidents at and near football grounds. My task was to gather intelligence on those fans who were involved in the violence. My fabricated identity allowed me to become one of the gang and, in the process, I almost started to believe my own lies.
- A: You had to be acting like a gang member. Were you yourself involved in wrongdoing or do you think you always did the right thing?
- B: It's not easy for people on the outside to understand the life of an undercover officer. It's like a two-year improvisation. You can run through any number of scenarios in the training room but on the ground you don't always react the same way. You're making split-second decisions and every decision you make has a lasting impact. And it's a very fine line between what's acceptable and what isn't.
- A: In your book you describe a match when you and your friends had been pelted with rocks and pieces of metal by the fans of another team and the police failed to intervene. Did you get involved in the fight?
- B: Actually, I did and it wasn't just to maintain my cover – I wanted to get revenge.
- A: Do you feel you crossed the line that day?
- B: Well, I certainly wasn't perfect and I'm not proud of some of what I did.
- A: Did you pursue your career with the police?
- B: I could have but on advice from a colleague I chose to get out. He told me that if I could convince all those people I was someone I wasn't, it wouldn't be hard to persuade a bank manager to lend me money to start a business, or employees to come and work for me. For two years I'd worked in an environment that 99% of police officers never have the chance to experience and it was time to move on to the next challenge.
- A: You've had quite an eventful and varied career since then.
- B: Yes, I moved to Brighton, trained as an actor, bought and sold a profitable real estate company and even set up a commercial airline – not my greatest move, I must admit now. But it taught me two things: always stick to what you know and make sure you use someone else's money.

Text 17

- A: Here's something I'd like you to try. During the course of the next day or week keep track of how many different people and institutions come at you, in one way or another, with their hands out, asking for a donation. They might be raising money to fight cancer, to protect a forest, or to get some politician elected. Now, why do so many people come at us with their hands out? Because it works! Americans are an extraordinarily charitable people.
- B: When you look at the data what you find is that people are giving away about 2 to 2.5% of what's in their wallets. So what I mean by that is about 2.2% of personal income is given to charitable causes. So when you look at the data you have this feeling that Americans tend to give away a ton of money. And when you look at the past forty years, our giving rates have gone up about twelve-fold.
- A: That's John List, an economist at the University of Chicago. He's done a lot of research and a lot of experiments on fund-raising. He's tried to figure out, empirically, what really works. Fund-raising is one of those things – like education, or dating – where there is a massive amount of conventional wisdom, a lot of habits and tradition, but not so much science.
- B: What you have is a lack of strong statistical support that backs up exactly what people involved in fundraising are doing. So you say, well, why in the world do they do it? They do it because that's what their boss told them to do. And in effect they do it so then if things go wrong they won't get in trouble.
- A: John List is trying to change that kind of conventional, defensive thinking. He and another economist have just published a book about why people do the things that they do – like, giving away money. What could possibly make us give away more than 2% of everything we earn?
- B: So when you think about why all this money is given, the economist in me naturally asks well, what are the incentives for people to give. And I think the traditional feeling is that people tend to give because they just want to help another person who is not as well off as they are.
- A: I have a feeling you're going to tell us that that's not as much of a driver as people would like to think.
- B: You know, as the data would suggest, now we've done these experiments all the way back to 1998, and we're still very actively doing experiments with several charities now, what you tend to find is that people are more driven by pure self-interest. And what I mean by that is people give because it gives them a comfortable, warm feeling, as economists say, or as a friend of mine would say, people derive a warm glow from giving.
- A: So you're saying that while people often think that the primary motive for giving is just a pure desire to help, this warm feeling is a much stronger driver. Let me ask you this, there's nothing wrong with that is there?

- B: No. Absolutely not. Absolutely not. As an economist, I really don't care why people give.
- A: Yeah you care that you know the real reason so that you can appeal to that, right?
- B: Absolutely. What I care about is people giving, because it's very important to have private organizations providing the needy with goods all over the world. So it's important to know exactly what drives a donor to give and what keeps that donor committed to the cause. Once we know that, we can be more successful in our fundraising drives and then we can provide more goods for those in need.

Text 18

1

- A: My husband is useless. I know he loves the kids but it really, really irritates me that he won't bath them.
- B: Really, Laura? Why won't he? Most dads love that bit.
- A: I suppose it goes back to when we had just had Mike and we were terrified of this tiny little baby. Terrified that we were going to hurt him. But they aren't little babies now and every night I have to do it. He comes in from work and I'd like him just to take them off my hands a little bit.

2

- C: Right, if you can just pop your mouth open, we'll take a look. That's it. Now, turn towards me... Oh yes, piece of cake. I don't need to use any anaesthetic here. But if you do start feeling something, just raise your arm. If it really hurts, just punch me. No, no! Only joking. Although I do worry that someone might take me seriously one day. Are we ready?
- D: As I'll ever be.
- C: Good answer. Right then, I'm going to start with just a bit of drilling, okay. Now, open wide. That's it! Good.

3

- E: I just love the way children know the exact moment to bring something up and embarrass you. The other morning the phone rang and I rushed to answer it from the bathroom. It was my boss and just as I was answering it, Kathy shouts out at full volume 'Hey, Mom, it's rude not to pull your trousers up!'
- F: Oh that's a good one. Kids are just fascinated by bottoms and rudeness. And they have a knack of asking embarrassing questions at the wrong time.

4

- G: Oh, God. I feel awful! I must look worn out.
 H: Well, I didn't want to say, but you do look tired, Jane.
 G: Night from hell last night. Lizzy got run over.
 H: Oh, I'm sorry. What happened?
 G: She was playing with her football in the front garden. Anyway, she must have scooped it over the fence, ran into the road after it and boom!
 H: Oh my! Is she okay?
 G: She's hurt badly but she's mending.
 H: Oh little love. Have you seen her?
 G: Poor thing. Her hair has been shaved off, stitches everywhere, bandaged up. She peed all over the carpet but you can't say anything, can you?
 H: Oh no love, that's just dogs, isn't it?

5

- I: Sue, you look concerned. What's on your mind?
 J: The final exam. I'm not fully prepared yet.
 I: Well, don't worry too much. You still have three days.
 J: Yes, but three days will fly past like a wink.
 I: Well, you still have time to cram things into your brain, anyway.

6

- K: Hi, Matt. How are things going with you and your roommate?
 L: Not very well. We're supposed to share the groceries, but I end up feeding him three meals a day. My grocery bill is huge, you know. I really can't afford it any longer.
 K: I know how you feel. I used to have a roommate like that. She never offered to reimburse me for anything.
 L: You know, Nelly, I'm really fed up with his freeloading, but I just don't know how to tell him that he should come up with half the grocery bill, because sometimes he treats me to a meal in a restaurant.
 K: Well, honesty is the best policy. Maybe you just want to have a heart-to-heart, friend-to-friend talk with him. If he refuses to mend his ways, then ask him to move out. You can't let him wear out his welcome.

Text 19

The Ig Nobel Prizes are an American parody of the Nobel Prizes and are given each year in early October for unusual or trivial achievements in scientific research. The

stated aim of the prizes is to honour scientific achievements that first make people laugh, and then make them think. We'll take a brief look at a few of the winners and their scientific achievements.

The Probability Prize went to a team of researchers who discovered that the longer a cow has been lying down, the more likely it is that it will soon stand up. What's more, they went on to find that once a rested cow stands up, you cannot easily predict how soon the animal will lie down again.

The Peace Prize was picked up by the president of Belarus, who made it illegal to applaud in public, and to the Belarus State Police for arresting a one-armed man for applauding.

The Safety Engineering Prize went to the late Gustano Pizzo for his invention of an anti-hijacking system for aircraft. The electro-mechanical system would catch a hijacker through trap doors and seal him or her into a package before dropping the encapsulated criminal through special doors. The hijacker would parachute to earth just in time to get picked up by police who would have been alerted of the falling wrongdoer by radio.

Walking on water would be super-cool, right? Leave it to physicists to figure out exactly how this feat could be achieved. The team won the Physics Prize for finding that a person could physically run across the surface of a lake. The catch: the magical feat would only work if that person and the lake were on the moon.

The Anatomy Prize was awarded for a team of Dutch and American scientists for the achievement of discovering that chimpanzees can identify other chimpanzees individually from seeing photographs of their rear ends.

Your eyes may well up at this award. The Chemistry Prize went to scientists from Japan and Germany who discovered that the biochemical process that causes onions to make people cry is even more complicated than scientists previously thought.

A team of scientists won the Medicine Prize for figuring out the effect that listening to opera had on mice who were about to have heart transplants. The study was detailed in the *Journal of Cardiothoracic Surgery*.

There was also a Prize for Fluid Dynamics and it was awarded for studying the dynamics of liquid-sloshing, to learn what happens inside the cup when a person walks while carrying a cup of coffee and to understand why coffee will spill out of a moving mug.

And finally an international group of psychologists discovered a bizarre link between drinking alcohol and perception of beauty. It turned out that people who think they are drunk also think they are attractive. The beautiful findings were published in May 2012 in the *British Journal of Psychology*.

Text 20

We asked teachers the question: Why did you become a teacher? Here are some of the answers.

My name is Greg. I want to write fiction, but I need a way to support myself while I do so. I tried working in an office for a year and hated it, so I decided to get a master's degree to teach composition classes to college students. So if you want an honest answer... I'm a teacher because I can't earn a living doing what I really want to do, and it's the next best thing.

My name is Martha. I got into teaching for a number of reasons. First, I think I got inspired by some very nice teachers when I was very young. Second, teaching lets me get paid to do what I enjoy doing most: learning, getting outdoors – camping, hiking, sailing, photography – of course, all related to the classes I teach. And finally, I'm keen on helping others, making a difference, and inspiring others to help make the world a better place.

I'm Valerie and I had a wonderful English teacher in high school. She taught me so much and made the job look so easy! I decided as a teenager that I wanted to be just like my English teacher, a dedicated person who loved children and loved to help them learn.

My name is Rita. I became a teacher because of the children. I work with very young children and they never cease to amaze me. They always have something interesting to say, and their minds are always working. It can be challenging at times, but I love the challenge! It can be those same children, when they're not listening, when they don't like you because even the ones that love you don't always like you!

My name is Chris. I became a teacher because I love kids and I love teaching them. Teachers occupy a special place in each student's life. What we say, what we do, and how we do it stays with students in their heart and we're always part of their life. They follow the patterns we set for them and each kid can become successful with a little effort by their teacher.

I'm Paul. I'm not sure why I chose this career. I love art and I've always dreamed of becoming something else, an animator, for example. But I ended up studying this. I don't regret what I've learned from my job, but I don't see myself spending the rest of my life as a teacher. You may call me egotistical, but I don't care about sharing knowledge, plus I can't stand the disrespect towards teachers that is increasingly common in today's school.

I'm Liz. Since I was a young girl growing up I wanted to become a teacher. I always admired the way that my teachers dressed and spoke, and I wanted to be like them. I am currently only a substitute teacher but I still find this job rewarding. I haven't yet gone to teacher-training college, but will go soon. I'd like to be teaching for a very long while, in a secondary school.

I'm Timothy. I chose to become a teacher because I always loved standing in front of my peers and expressing myself, so this became a hobby to me. Seeing myself making a positive impact in my community was all I wanted. Indeed, I love working with kids, sharing the knowledge that will make the difference in my society.

I'm Hannah. Personally I feel that teacher's job is not to teach but to make students learn. I became a teacher because I wanted to become a role model for my students and inspire each individual to face challenges and make a difference through their performance. I wanted to make them realise that each individual is special and possesses a variety of talents.

My name is Aaron. My fifth grade teacher changed my life. She was able to reach me when no one could or cared to try. She taught me to take the hard things in my life, learn from them and then go out and teach others how to overcome difficult times.

MEGOLDÁSOK

Kétnyelvű nyelvvizsga • Origó

1. FELADAT

1. ▫ Vadászott az erdőben,
▫ üldözött egy nyulat a vasúti síneken,
▫ amikor elütötte egy vonat.
2. ▫ Egy vasúti munkás le akarta lőni, de a fegyvere nem sült el.
▫ Laposan feküdt a sínek között,
▫ ha megpróbált volna felállni / megpróbálta volna felemelni a fejét, a vonatok darabokra tépték volna.
3. ▫ A sínek között feküdt, a feje a földön,
▫ két lába széttroncsolva,
▫ fekete volt a vonatok olajától és a kosztól,
▫ egy bordája eltörött.
4. ▫ Megpróbálta felemelni a fejét,
▫ és csóválta a farkát / örült neki.
5. ▫ Amputálta a kutya két sérült lábát.
▫ Tud futni, játszani, ugrálni
▫ olyan gyorsan, mint bármelyik másik négylábú állat.
6. ▫ Nehezen tud egy helyben állni,
▫ ezért nekitámaszkodik valaminek.
7. ▫ Egy alapítványnak adta,
▫ ami orvosi segédeszközöket ad
▫ olyanoknak, akik nem tudják kifizetni azokat.

2. FELADAT

1. ▫ Bevásárlólistát kell készíteni, és ragaszkodni hozzá,
▫ mert a szupermarketeket úgy tervezik, hogy az ember többet költsön/ vásároljon, mint amire szüksége van.

2. ^a A legjövödelmezőbb termékeket, például a virágot és a friss pékárut,
^a azért hogy akkor találkozzon velük a vásárló, amikor még üres a kocsija.
^a Ezeknek jó illatuk van,
^a jó hangulatba hoznak, és így többet vásárolunk.
3. ^a A tejtermékeket és más alapvető termékeket,
^a hogy át kelljen menni az egész áruházon értük.
4. ^a Az olcsó (nagy kiszerezésű) gabonapelyhet alulra, az egészségeset általában felülre,
^a a drága, márkás gabonapelyheket pedig szemmagasságba.
^a A kedvelt termékeket a sor végére,
^a a gyerekek szemmagasságába pedig a cukros gabonapelyheket
^a és más olyan termékeket, amikért nyaggatják a szüleiket.
5. ^a Mert a zsúfolt áruházakban az emberek kevesebb időt töltenek, kevesebbet vásárolnak (és idegesebbek).
6. ^a Kívülre vörös téglát/vöröset, belülre (hideg) kéket,
^a mert a meleg színek vonzzák a vásárlókat az üzlethez, a hideg színek hatására pedig többet vásárolnak.
7. ^a Lassú zenénél az emberek lassabban mozognak, és többet költenek,
^a komolyzenénél pedig drágább árukat vesznek.
8. ^a A pénztárak környéke,
^a mert várakozás közben az emberek édességet és magazinokat vesznek.

3. FELADAT

1. ^a Zavartalanul / békés környezetben tanulni.
2. ^a Tisztelet és
^a udvariasság
^a egymás irányában,
^a más kultúrák, tradíciók és hitek tiszteletével együtt.

3. ▫ A tanárok a felső osztályokban egyre kevésbé segítik és felügyelik az elkészítését,
▫ a középiskola végére a diákoknak képesnek kell lenni egyedül elkészíteni azt.
4. ▫ Betegség vagy előre tervezett családi vakáció esetén,
▫ orvosi igazolást kell mellékelni,
▫ illetve kitölteni a vakációs űrlapot.
5. ▫ Megfelelő légkört teremtet a tanuláshoz,
▫ kifejezi a tiszteletet és büszkeséget,
▫ amit a diákok éreznek maguk és az iskola iránt.
6. ▫ Amin sértő szavak vagy képek vannak,
▫ vagy olyasmi, ami kábítószere, alkoholra vagy fegyverekre utal.
▫ Olyan alsóneműt, ami látható/kilátszik,
▫ átlátszó ruhadarabokat, strandra való öltözetet,
▫ nem megfelelő hosszúságú/ túl rövid rövidnadrágot, szoknyát vagy ruhát.
▫ Kapucnit nem lehet viselni,
▫ szögös karkötőt vagy nyakláncot és nehéz láncokat sem.

4. FELADAT

1. ▫ Évente,
▫ a világ minden részéről jönnek emberek.
2. ▫ Egy kerek sajtot gurítanak le egy hegy tetejéről,
▫ és a versenyzők a hegyoldalon szaladnak le utána.
▫ Aki először leér a célba a hegy lábánál, az kapja meg a sajtot.
▫ Elvileg a sajtot kellene elkapni, de olyan gyorsan gurul, hogy az lehetetlen.
3. ▫ Egy közeli kocsmában kb. 3 mérföldre a hegytől.
▫ Oda járnak a versenyzők a verseny előtt bátorságot gyűjteni és a taktikát megbeszélni,

- utána pedig, hogy felépüljenek a megrázó élményekből és a kisebb sérülésekből.
4. ▪ Fából készült másolatot,
▪ aminek a közepébe helyeztek egy kis sajtot.
5. ▪ Bokaficam, csonttörés,
▪ elsősegélynyújtó hely van a hegy lábánál,
▪ önkéntes mentőcsapattal, akik lehozzák a hegy lábához a sérülteket (ha kell),
▪ és mentőautók is vannak.
6. ▪ Hivatalosan lemondták,
▪ biztonsági okok miatt,
▪ de nem hivatalosan megtartották.
▪ A korábbi hatszoros bajnok győzött,
▪ és nem történt komolyabb sérülés.

5. FELADAT

1. ▪ Egy gyufát visznek magukkal az oltárhoz,
▪ azt szimbolizálja, hogy a szerelem égni fog a házasságban.
2. ▪ Egy szerzetes, egy jövődömondó, naptár vagy az Internet segítségével
▪ kiválasztják a legszerencsésebb napot.
▪ Figyelembe veszik például a pár születési időpontját,
▪ az esküvőt pedig nem egész órákor, hanem félkor kezdik, hogy a közös élet egész órákor kezdődjön.
3. ▪ Az alsóneműre kötött szalagokkal.
4. ▪ A mennyasszony kezén és lábán,
▪ ajándékot kell adjon a mennyasszonynak.

5. ▫ Távol tartják a gonosz szellemeket, és biztosítják a boldog házasságot.
 - A menyasszony csokrába helyezve emlékezteti őt a házassági fogadalmára.
 - A fogadáson az asztalra helyezik ajándékként az ifjú párnak.
6. ▫ Összetörnek egy vázát vagy egy poharat.
 - Ahány darabra törik, annyi évig lesznek házasok.
7. ▫ Mert egy kéményseprő megmentette a király (II. György) életét.
 - Megcsókolják a menyasszonyt.
8. ▫ Egy arany pénzdarabot a jobb cipőjükbe és egy ezüstöt a balba.
9. ▫ Egy fát ültetnek a kertjükbe,
 - színes szalagokkal és festett tojáshéjjal,
 - hogy olyan sokáig éljenek, mint a fa.

6. FELADAT

1. ▫ Olaj- és gázkutakat tesztel.
 - Jó a fizetés, egész nyáron nem kellett dolgoznia.
2. ▫ Kereskedelmi bankár.
 - Változatos a munkája, különböző vállalkozásokkal dolgozik együtt,
 - segíthet a növekedésükben, a sikereikben.
3. ▫ Természetgyógyász.
 - Intellektuális kihívás a helyes gyógymód megtalálása / a különböző esetek kezelése,
 - láthatja a páciensek állapotának javulását, segíthet nekik.
4. ▫ Mérnök egy olajtársaságnál,
 - az olaj felszínre hozatalát kell megterveznie,
 - számítógépes szimuláció segítségével.
 - Élvezi összerakni a különböző információkból azt,
 - hogy mi lehet a föld alatt, anélkül, hogy látná.

5. ¹³ Tanári asszisztens,
¹⁴ speciális nevelési igényű gyerekeknél.
¹⁵ A gyerekek megölelgetik / kifejezik szeretetüket.
6. ¹³ Részmunkaidőben blogot ír.
¹⁴ Ez nem igazi munkahely, ahova be kell járni,
¹⁵ nem kell sokat emberekkel foglalkoznia,
¹⁶ és nem stresszes a munka.

7. FELADAT

1. ¹³ A jólét milyen hatással van a boldogságra.
¹⁴ A szegény országokban boldogabbak az emberek, ha van pénzük,
¹⁵ a gazdagabb országokban más dolgok fontosak:
¹⁶ politikai szabadság, egészség, biztos család és állás.
2. ¹³ Az emberek a szomszédjaikhoz hasonlítják magukat,
¹⁴ ha anyagi javakból több van nekik, mint a körülöttük élőknek,
¹⁵ akkor azt mondták, hogy rendben van az életük.
3. ¹³ A napi küzdelmekre,
¹⁴ és arra, ha netán rosszkedvűen ébredtek.
4. ¹³ Ez alatt a pénz több boldogságot jelentett,
¹⁴ e fölött már nem volt rá hatással / a pénz nem volt lényeges kérdés.
5. ¹³ Egy év múlva általában kevésbé voltak boldogok, mint előtte,
¹⁴ többet ittak és dohányoztak, többet szenvedtek lelki betegségektől.
¹⁵ Miután mindent megvettek, amit akartak,
¹⁶ értelmetlennek/üresnek érzik az életüket,
¹⁷ a barátaik és a családjuk irigy (féltékeny) lett rájuk.
6. ¹³ Nem tudta fizetni a villanyszámlát,
¹⁴ és lekapcsolták az áramot.
¹⁵ Az egyik legjobb időszak volt,
¹⁶ amikor gyertyafénynél olvastak.

8. FELADAT

1. ▫ Az erős szelek,
▫ az Atlanti-óceánon, Nigéria partjainál.
2. ▫ A wc-ben,
▫ a mosdókagylóba kapaszkodva.
3. ▫ Két dél-afrikai bűvárnak
▫ és a hajó tulajdonosának, aki a bűvárokat küldte.
4. ▫ Teljes sötétségben volt,
▫ éhesen, szomjasan / étlen, szomjan,
▫ (egy szál) alsónadrágban,
▫ a hideg vízben.
▫ A sós víz lemarta a nyelvéről a bőrt,
▫ érezte a holttestek szagát,
▫ és hallotta, amint a halak eszik azokat.
5. ▫ Kalapáccsal ütötték a hajót,
▫ ő is elkezdte ütni a hajó oldalát egy fémrúddal.
6. ▫ Azért, hogy a testében a nyomás újra normális legyen,
▫ mert ha azonnal a szabad levegőre kerül, meghalt volna.
7. ▫ Azt hiszi, hogy a tengeren van és süllyed.
▫ Felugrik és kiabál/sikít.
8. ▫ Azt, hogy miért nem öntötte el teljesen a víz a helyiséget.

9. FELADAT

1. ▫ Elrejtett egy kincsesládát a hegyekben.
2. ▫ Hárommillió dollár értékű kincset,
▫ aranyból készült pénzürméket, aranyrögöket, ékszereket, karkötőket.
▫ Az emlékiratában és egy versében van elrejtve a kulcs.

3. ▫ Először beleegyezett,
▫ de utána azt mondta, hogy kimerült, és e-mailben tud válaszolni,
▫ és megadta néhány barátjának az elérhetőségét.
4. ▫ A numerológia/számok segítségével.
▫ Dal szerint van benne valami.
5. ▫ A vers annyira általános,
▫ hogy több ezer helyre ráillik a Sziklás-hegységben.
6. ▫ Egy környező államban.
7. ▫ Fémdetektort vitt magával,
▫ és hasonló gondolkodású emberekkel/kincskeresőkkel volt tele a város.
8. ▫ A kiadók
▫ és azok az emberek, akiknek nincs pénzük a rákellenes kezelésekre.
9. ▫ A háza előtt parkolnak, és követik, ha vásárolni megy.
▫ Volt, aki a szülei sírját is kiásta.
10. ▫ Tanácsokat kapott, hogy hol keresse a kincset,
▫ és arra kérte, hogy ne feledkezzen el róla, ha megtalálja a kincset.

10. FELADAT

1. ▫ Szerette a feleségét, akitől elvált.
▫ Bárcsak másképp csinálta volna a dolgokat / tudta volna, amit most.
2. ▫ Az udvarlást és a randevúzást.
3. ▫ Arra, hogy mit szeretnek a nőben,
▫ és ne arra, ami bosszantja őket.
4. ▫ Ne akarják megváltoztatni a nőt / ne legyenek elvárásaik ezzel kapcsolatban,
▫ szeressék a nőt, akár olyanná válik, amilyennek szeretnék, akár nem.

5. ▫ A férfiak nevéssenek, és nevéssék meg a nőket,
▫ mert a nevetés mindent könnyebbé tesz.
6. ▫ Ne csináljanak belőle nagy ügyet,
▫ tanuljanak belőlük.
7. ▫ Mint egy játékra, amit csapatmunkával/együtt kell megnyerni.
8. ▫ Segít a jövőre összpontosítani,
▫ ahelyett, hogy a múlt terheit cipelnénk/ a múlt fogságában maradnánk.
9. ▫ Újra megházasodik, és olyan alapra épít,
▫ ami bármilyen vihart és bármennyi időt kibír.
10. ▫ Osszák meg/ mondják el ezeket a bölcsességeket
▫ fiatal férjeknek, akik még reménykednek,
▫ és olyan pároknak, akik elfelejtették, hogyan kell szeretni.
11. ▫ Legyenek olyan férjek, akikre a feleségük büszke lehet.

11. FELADAT

1. ▫ Egy huszonhét éves üzletember.
▫ A finnek becsületesek. Kis, csendes, összetartó közösség, ahol nincs sok korrupció.
2. ▫ Egy kétgyermekes anya.
▫ A lelkiismerete nem engedné, hogy rosszat tegyen. A pénztárca nagy dolog, amiben fontos dokumentumok vannak.
3. ▫ Egy kormánytisztviselő.
▫ A new yorkiakat barátságatlannak tartják, pedig kedves emberek. Meglepődne az újságíró, hogy milyen sokan visszaadnák a pénztárcát.

4. ▫ Egy tizenhét éves diák.
 - A tulajdonos nagyon hálás volt, hogy visszakapta. Azt mondta, hogy a pénztárcában levő papírok nélkül el kellett volna halasztania az esküvőjét, ami aznap volt.
5. ▫ Egy katonatiszt.
 - Kötelezi az etikai kódex. A szülei is becsületes, rendes embernek nevelték.
6. ▫ Egy fiatal nyelvtanár.
 - Nem bízott a fiúban, aki szintén fel akarta venni a pénztárcát. Ha becsületes az emberekkel, akkor ő is azt fogja visszakapni.
7. ▫ Egy fiatal ápolónő.
 - Nem is jutott eszébe, hogy megtartsa a pénztárcát. A szülei becsületességre nevelték. Egyszer elvesztett egy egész táskát és visszakapta, úgyhogy tudja milyen érzés.
8. ▫ Egy lengyel származású középkorú nő.
 - Ha az ember pénzt talál, nem feltételezheti, hogy egy gazdag emberé. Lehet, hogy egy anyáé, akinek már csak ennyi pénze maradt, hogy ételt vegyen a családjának.
9. ▫ Egy titkárnő.
 - Néhány munkatársa azt mondta, hogy ne keresse a tárca tulajdonosát. De ő arra gondolt, hogy valakinek lehet, hogy nagy szüksége van a pénzre.
10. ▫ 73 éves nagymama.
 - Tizenéves korában eltulajdonított egy magazint egy áruházból. Az anyukája megtudta, és megmondta neki, hogy ilyet nem szabad csinálni / ez elfogadhatatlan viselkedés.

12. FELADAT

1. ▫ A (közép)iskolában együtt zenéltek.
2. ▫ Távkapcsolat lett, mert más államban jártak egyetemre.
 - Magányos volt, hiányzott neki John,
 - ezért sokat evett, elhízott, a nadrágmérete hat számmal nőtt.
3. ▫ Egyszerre megevett egy doboz süteményt.
 - Elhízott, és annyira fájt a háta, hogy nem nagyon tudott semmit se csinálni.
4. ▫ Nem akarták igazán elismerni, hogy mennyire elhíztak,
 - de a családjuk (finom) célzásokat tett rá.
 - Az anyukája vett egy szobabiciklit Johnnak,
 - Karlának nem mondta, hogy fogyjon, de szerette volna, hogy egészséges legyen.
5. ▫ Karla beiratkozott egy nővérképző iskolába, és nem tudott többé szemmet hunyni a súlyuk felett,
 - különösen azután, hogy a cukorbetegségről, a szívbetegségekről és az elhízásról tanultak.
 - Megmérte John vérnyomását, és kiderült, hogy nagyon magas.
6. ▫ Karla kidobta a kalóriadús ételeket a szemétkbe,
 - elkezdtek futni, edzőterembe járni,
 - és elkezdtek számolni a kalóriákat.
7. ▫ Szeretett edzőterembe járni, sosem érezte magát rosszul,
 - futás közben kimerültnek érezte magát, de ez arra indította, hogy kitartson céljaik mellett.
8. ▫ Mert lefogytak, és nem mondták meg senkinek, hogy elkezdtek mozogni.
9. ▫ John biciklivel jár az egyetemre, futnak a kutyájukkal,
 - teniszeznek és nehéz hátizsákokkal túráznak.

10. ▫ Régebben unalomból evett,
▫ TV-nézés közben elfogyasztott egy zacskó csipszet.
11. ▫ Ne legyen benne sok szénhidrát.
12. ▫ Az, hogy együtt végeztek testmozgást.

13. FELADAT

1. ▫ Az amerikaiak évente több tonna ennivalót dobnak ki túl korán.
2. ▫ Azt hiszik, hogy a lejáratí dátumok arra utalnak, hogy mennyire biztonságos az étel elfogyasztása,
▫ pedig ezek nem kapcsolódnak az ételmérgezés vagy az ételek okozta betegségek kockázatához.
3. ▫ A hetvenes évek óta, mert a fogyasztók információát akartak arról, hogy hogyan készülnek az ételek.
4. ▫ A frissességet jelölik, azt, hogy a termék mikor a legjobb,
▫ ez nem azt jelenti, hogy az ételt már nem lehet utána megenni.
▫ A nem hűtőben tárolandó élelmiszereknél lehet, hogy nincs is különbség az íz és a minőség tekintetében,
▫ és nem lesznek tőle feltétlenül betegek az emberek.
5. ▫ Az amerikaiak 90%-a dob ki idő előtt élelmiszert.
▫ Az élelmiszerek 40%-át dobják ki a lejáratí dátum miatt az USA-ban.
6. ▫ Egyértelműek/világosak legyenek,
▫ és a fogyasztókat világosítsák fel arról, hogy mit jelentenek/tudják értelmezni azokat.
▫ Egységes megfogalmazásra és dátumozási rendszerre van szükség.
7. ▫ Az étel minősége és biztonsága közötti különbség.

8.
 - Az eperízésítésű ital elveszítheti piros színét,
 - a müzli szelet a ropogós állagát,
 - a csokidarabok a gabonapehelyben elfehéredhetnek.
9.
 - Azért, hogy a fogyasztók a legjobb tapasztalatot szerezzék a termékekről,
 - mert a tanulmányok szerint, ha a termék nem nyújt kellemes élményt,
 - a fogyasztók egy része két-három évig nem kóstolja meg újra.

14. FELADAT

1.
 - Úgy érezte, mindig rohannia kell valahova / soha nincs elég ideje,
 - az életét a sűrű napirendje és csengőhangok uralják,
 - hiába igyekezett, nem volt mindig ott időben mindenhol.
2.
 - Született egy nyugodt/gondtalan gyereke.
3.
 - Bekötötte a plüss állatát az autóban,
 - megállt beszélni egy idős nénivel, aki úgy nézett ki, mint a nagymamája,
 - megállt megsimogatni minden kutyát, amivel találkoztak,
 - ő akarta feltörni a tojásokat és kevergetni.
4.
 - Azt, hogy a nyugodt kislány ajándék volt a hajsztolt természetének,
 - mert csóllátása volt / csak a teendőkre koncentrált.
5.
 - Szinte semmilyen hatással.
6.
 - A nagyobbik lánya siettette a kicsit,
 - és az anya önmagát látta meg benne.
7.
 - Arra, hogy mekkora kárt okoz mindkét gyerekének azzal, hogy erőszakkal sietteti a kislányt,
 - aki csak élvezni akarja az életet.
8.
 - Azt, hogy sajnálja, hogy eddig siettette, és szereti, hogy nem siet.
 - Szeretne jobban hasonlítani rá,
 - és megígérte, hogy türelmesebb lesz.

9. ▫ Könnyű volt száműzni a szókincséből a „siess” szót,
▫ nehezebb volt türelmesnek lennie, amikor várni kellett a kislányra.

15. FELADAT

1. ▫ Egy olyan központ vezetője, amely a szexuálisan bántalmazottakat segíti.
▫ Azt, hogy miután számítógépeket loptak el az irodából, visszavitték azokat,
▫ sőt még egy bocsánatkérő üzenetet is hagytak.
2. ▫ Az iroda biztonsági rendszerét működtető cégtől kapta azt az üzenetet,
▫ hogy mozgást észleltek az irodában,
▫ és a rendőrség úton van (az iroda felé).
3. ▫ A tetőn keresztül,
▫ ötezer dollár kárt okoztak a számítógépek ellopásával.
4. ▫ Mert újabb gyanús mozgást észleltek az irodában.
5. ▫ A betörőknek (először) fogalmuk sem volt, hova törtek be,
▫ valami megváltozott a szívükben / volt bennük együttérzés.
6. ▫ Több mint húsz éves munkája során még nem tapasztalt ilyet,
▫ bizonyára erős lelkiismeret-furdalásuk volt a betörőknek.
7. ▫ Bekeretezteti és kirakja az irodában,
▫ hogy mindennap lássák,
▫ és emlékeztesse őket arra,
▫ hogy az ember soha nem tudhatja, hogyan érintheti meg / változtathatja meg valaki másnak az életét.
8. ▫ Nagy figyelmet kapott a szervezet,
▫ sok áldozat hívja őket / sok rászoruló veszi igénybe a szolgáltatásaikat,
▫ adományokat kapnak.

16. FELADAT

1. ▫ Titkosrendőr,
▫ ingatlanügynök, színész
▫ légitársaság-igazgató, humorista.
2. ▫ Kettős életet élt, szobafestőnek adta ki magát,
▫ közben együtt ivott és verekedett a fociszurkolókkal.
▫ Információt kellett gyűjtenie azokról a szurkolókról, akik erőszakos cselekményekben vettek részt.
3. ▫ (Mindig) improvizálni kell,
▫ élesben az ember másképp reagál, mint a képzés során,
▫ egy pillanat alatt döntení kell,
▫ és a döntéseknek tartós kihatása van.
▫ Nagyon keskeny a határ az elfogadható és az elfogadhatatlan között.
4. ▫ Az ellenfél szurkolói kövekkel és fémdarabokkal dobálták meg őket,
▫ és a rendőrség nem avatkozott közbe.
5. ▫ Beszállt a verekezésbe,
▫ nem csak azért, hogy el ne árulja magát, hanem bosszút is akart állni.
6. ▫ Hagyja ott a rendőrséget,
▫ ha meg tudott győzni embereket arról, hogy ő nem az, aki,
▫ akkor egy bankigazgatót is meg tud győzni arról, hogy adjon pénzt a vállalkozásához,
▫ és az alkalmazottakat is arról, hogy dolgozzanak neki.
7. ▫ Mindig maradjon meg annál, amit tud, és csak más pénzét használja fel.

17. FELADAT

1. ▫ Számolják meg, hogy az elkövetkező nap vagy hét során hányan kérnek tőlük adományt.

2. ▫ Rákellenes küzdelem, erdők védelme, politikusok megválasztása.
3. ▫ Jövedelmük 2,2 (2–2,5)%-át fordítják adakozásra,
▫ adakozási kedvük tizenkétszeresére nőtt az elmúlt negyven évben.
4. ▫ Az oktatáshoz és a randevúzáshoz,
▫ mert sok hagyományos bölcsesség, szokás és hagyomány jellemzi,
▫ a tudományosság viszont nem nagyon.
5. ▫ Azt teszik, amit a főnökök mond,
▫ mert nem akarnak bajba kerülni, ha valami nem sikerül.
6. ▫ Azért, hogy segítsenek valakinek, aki nem olyan jómódú, mint ők.
7. ▫ Szerinte önérdékből adnak,
▫ mert jól érzik magukat, ha adnak.
▫ 1988 óta végez kísérleteket/felméréseket,
▫ és most is számos jótékonyági szervezetnél végeznek ilyen kutatásokat.
8. ▫ Nem talál benne kivetnivalót,
▫ nem érdekli, hogy az emberek miért adakoznak.
9. ▫ Az, hogy az emberek adakozzanak,
▫ legyenek olyan szervezetek, amelyek a rászorulókról gondoskodnak világsszerte,
▫ ezért fontos tudni, hogy miért adakoznak az emberek,
▫ és mi az, amiért kitartanak egy ügy mellett.

18. FELADAT

1. ▫ Mert nem hajlandó megfürdetni a gyerekeket,
▫ szeretné, ha egy kicsit felszabadítaná őt a gyerekektől, amikor hazajön.
2. ▫ Emelje fel a kezét, ha érez valamit,
▫ ha pedig fáj, üsse meg.
▫ Fúrni fogja a fogát.

3.
 - A kislánya rákiabált, hogy miért nem húzza fel a nadrágját,
 - miután kiszaladt a fürdőszobából,
 - hogy felvegye a telefont, és beszéljen a főnökével.
4.
 - Elütötték,
 - amikor kiszaladt az útra a labdája után.
 - Csúnyán megsérült, de már javul.
 - A szőrét leborotvtálták,
 - öltések vannak benne mindenhol, és be van kötözve.
5.
 - Nincs rendesen felkészülve a záróvizsgájára/érettségijére,
 - és már csak három napja van, ami gyorsan el fog szállni.
6.
 - A szobatársa nem fizet az ennivalókért, amit ő vásárol, csak eszik belőlük naponta háromszor.
 - Matt már nem tudja ezt tovább fizetni,
 - de nem tudja, hogy hogyan mondja meg neki, mert a szobatársa időnként meghívja étterembe.
 - Nelly szerint beszéljen vele őszintén, és ha nem hallgat rá, mondja meg neki, hogy költözzön el.

19. FELADAT

1.
 - Olyan tudományos teljesítményeket díjaznak vele, amelyek megneveltetik és elgondolkoztatják az embereket.
2.
 - Minél hosszabb ideje fekszenek, annál valószínűbb, hogy hamarosan felkelnek,
 - azt viszont nem lehet könnyen megjósolni, mikor fekszenek le újra.
3.
 - A fehérorosz/belorusz elnök, mert betiltotta a tapsolást nyilvános helyeken,
 - és a fehérorosz rendőrség, mert letartóztatott egy félkarú embert tapsolásért.

4. " A repülőgéprablók ellen.
" Összecsomagolja őket,
" és ejtőernyővel kidobja a repülőgépből.
5. " Az ember tud futni egy tó felszínén,
" ha a tó a Holdon van.
6. " Anatómiai díjat,
" azzal a felfedezéssel, hogy a csimpánzok fel tudják ismerni egymást
" a hátsó felükről készült fénykép alapján.
7. " A folyamat, ami azt okozza, hogy a hagymától az emberek könnyez-
nek,
" bonyolultabb, mint korábban gondolták.
8. " Az operák hallgatásának hatását olyan egerekre,
" amelyek szívátültetés előtt álltak.
9. " Azt, hogy mi történik a kávécsészé belsejében, miközben valaki
viszi azt,
" és hogy miért ömlik ki a kávé a mozgó csészéből.
10. " Azt, hogy akik isznak/részegek, azt gondolják magukról, hogy von-
zóak/szépek.

20. FELADAT

1. " Szépirodalmat akar írni, valamiből meg kell élni, és a tanítás még
a legjobb, ha már az írásból nem tud megélni.
2. " Inspirálták a tanárai, amikor kicsi volt,
" tanárként fizetést kap azért, amit szeret csinálni,
" szeret segíteni másokat, inspirálni őket, hogy a világot jobb helyé
tegyék.

3. ▫ Középiskolai tanárától sokat tanult, miatta könnyűnek tűnt a tanári szakma,
▫ elhatározta, hogy ő is olyan lesz, aki szereti a gyerekeket, és szeret nekik segíteni.
4. ▫ A gyerekek miatt, akik mindig lenyűgözik, azzal, amit mondanak és ahogy gondolkodnak,
▫ szereti a kihívásokat.
5. ▫ Szereti a gyerekeket, és szeret tanítani,
▫ a tanárok különleges helyet foglalnak el a diákok életében, és megjegyzik, amit a tanárok tesznek
▫ és követik a mintákat, amiket a tanárok nyújtanak.
6. ▫ Nem tudja pontosan, miért lett tanár, úgy alakult, hogy tanárnak tanult.
7. ▫ Tetszett neki, ahogy a tanárok öltözködtek és beszéltek, és utánozni akarta őket.
8. ▫ Szeretett kiállni mások elé, és kifejezni magát,
▫ pozitív hatást akart gyakorolni a közösségre, amiben volt,
▫ szeret a gyerekekkel dolgozni, és tanítani őket olyan ismeretekre, amelyek hatással vannak a társadalomra.
9. ▫ Példakép akart lenni a diákok számára,
▫ inspirálni őket a kihívásokkal való szembenézésre és arra, hogy hatást gyakoroljanak a teljesítményükön keresztül,
▫ segíteni, hogy felismerjék, hogy mindenki különleges és tehetséges.
10. ▫ Ötödikben a tanára el tudta érni őt, amikor senki másnak nem sikerült vagy nem is próbálkozott ezzel.

MEGOLDÁSOK

Egynyelvű nyelvvizsga

TEXT 1

1. Roadie's accident happened when ...
he went hunting with his owner in the woods, chased a rabbit onto the nearby railroad tracks and then was hit by a train.
2. He wouldn't have survived if ...
the gun belonging to the railroad worker, who wanted to shoot him, hadn't jammed/had worked.
3. ... and if ...
he hadn't lain flat on the tracks and had tried to get up or lift up his head.
4. When the vet approached him, the dog ...
tried to lift his head up and started wagging his tail.
5. The vet put the dog in his truck and ...
took him to his clinic.
6. The owner of the dog wanted ...
to shoot him.
7. The next day ...
the vet amputated the dog's injured legs.
8. Within a week ...
the dog was back on his feet / started to walk.
9. The dog's only problem is ...
standing still / standing in one place.
10. Animal lovers ...
sent cards, letters and money (350 dollars).

TEXT 2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
F	N	N	T	T	F	F	T	N	T

TEXT 3

The Code of Behaviour requires respect of the following:	<i>other students, other cultures, traditions, beliefs</i>
Requirements for students and teachers concerning homework:	<i>students have to hand it in on time and learn to do it on their own by the time they leave high school, teachers have to report to parents if a student does not do their home- work, they have to assist and monitor homework</i>
The documents you have to hand in if you are absent:	<i>a doctor's note or a vacation form</i>
The reasons why the clothes students wear are important:	<i>to create an atmosphere for learning, to reflect students' respect and pride in themselves and in their school</i>
The clothes you are not allowed to wear:	<i>clothes with offensive words and pictures, or with references to drugs, alcohol or weapons, undergarments that show, see-through fabric or beach wear, shorts, skirts and dresses that are too short, hoods, studded and spiked wrist or neck- bands, heavy chains</i>

TEXT 4

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
T	T	F	N	T	T	T	F	F	F

TEXT 5

THINGS	COUNTRY	WHAT HAPPENS	THEIR ROLE AND MEANING
a vase or glass	Italy	it is broken	the number of shards / broken pieces of glass means the years they will be happily married
ribbons	Mexico	they are sewn to the bride's undergarments	they ensure a happy marriage (food, finances, passion)
gold and silver coins	Sweden	they are put in the bride's shoes	the bride will never be poor
temporary tattoos	India	they are on the bride's hands and feet	the bridegroom has to find his initials in the tattoo for the couple to enjoy good luck
a match	Finland	the bride carries it	their love will keep burning
a tree	The Czech Republic	it is planted in the bride's garden (with colourful ribbons and eggshells)	the bride will live as long as the tree
a chimney sweep	England	they are invited to the ceremony and kiss the bride	they bring luck

THINGS	COUNTRY	WHAT HAPPENS	THEIR ROLE AND MEANING
bells	Ireland	church bells are sounded, the bride has small bells in her bouquet, they are put on the table at the reception	they keep evil spirits away and the marriage will be happy, they remind the bride of her vows, they are given as gifts to the couple
the time of the wedding	China	they consult fortune-tellers, calendars or the Internet about it, the ceremony starts at half past the hour	the marriage will have a lucky beginning

TEXT 6

- Who has a well-paid job? *Andrew*.....
- Who has long working hours? *Andrew, Sylvia*...
- Whose job involves helping other people? *George, Sylvia*...
- Who finds their job boring? *no-one*.....
- Who had a very different job before? *Sylvia*.....
- Who works with oil? *Andrew, George*...
- Who works away from home a lot? *Andrew, George*...
- Who works at home? *Claire*.....
- Who works underground? *no-one*.....
- Who has to put together information like in a puzzle? *Sylvia, Roger*....

TEXT 7

- The most important issues for people in rich countries are ...
political freedom, health, stable families, and job security.

2. People in Canada and the Scandinavian countries say they are ...
happier than in the USA.
3. In another study, people said that their lives were going well if ...
they had more material goods than the people around them/ than their neighbours.
4. Even if you have money you'll have ... and it may happen that ...
daily struggles
you wake up in a bad mood.
5. If you earn more than 75,000 dollars per year it means that ...
money does not affect your happiness/ it's not a big issue/ you can buy things that you want.
6. One year later, most people who win the lottery are ...
less happy than before.
7. This is shown by the fact that ...
they drink and smoke more and suffer more from mental diseases.
8. The reason for this may be that ...
they feel that life is pointless or empty, or because friends and family are jealous.
9. A single mother had a problem because she ...
didn't have the money to pay the power bill and her electricity was turned off.
10. She solved it by ...
lighting candles.

TEXT 8

Okene's boat turned over because of (1) *the strong winds*... There were (2) *12*... people on board and only (3) *he is*... known to have survived the accident. He spent (4) *more than two days/two and a half days*... in a tiny toilet until he was rescued by (5) *two (South-African) divers*... The boat sank to (6) *the ocean floor*... and he was surprised that (7) *he was still breathing*... He was holding onto (8) *the washbasin*... and was afraid that the water (9) *would fill up the room*... Seawater was in his mouth taking (10) *the skin off his tongue*... Fish came in and began (11) *eating the dead bodies*... When he was finally rescued, first he heard (12) *the sound of hammering*... and then saw (13) *the light of a torch*... He was given (14) *an oxygen mask* and (15) *a diver's suit*... He had to spend 60 hours in a special chamber because (16) *his body pressure*... was not normal. In his dreams he still thinks he is (17) *in the sea and sinking*...

TEXT 9

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
b	b	c	a	b	b	c	b	c	b

TEXT 10

Taking your wife out on a date	<i>never stop doing it</i>
Her heart	<i>the most important treasure you have to protect</i>
What you should focus on	<i>what you love about her</i>
What you should not focus on	<i>what annoys you</i>
Her faults	<i>don't try to fix them</i>

Changes in her	<i>love them / love what she becomes</i>
Laughter	<i>laugh and make her laugh</i>
Being an idiot	<i>don't be one but don't be afraid of being one</i>
Mistakes	<i>don't make too much of them, learn from them</i>
Money	<i>don't worry about it, think of it as a game and work together to win it</i>
Forgiveness	<i>forgive immediately, forgiveness helps you to focus on the future and not the past</i>
The wisdom in what he says	<i>share it with young husbands (who have hope) and with couples who (may) have forgotten how to love</i>
What men are not to forget	<i>the greatest challenge and the greatest prize is to be an epic lover</i>
His conclusion	<i>be the type of husband your wife can be proud of</i>

TEXT 11

THE NAME OF THE CITY	THE PERSON WHO FOUND A WALLET	WHAT THEY SAID IN CONNECTION WITH THE RETURNED WALLET
Helsinki	<i>a 27-year-old businessman</i>	<i>Finns are naturally honest. They are a small, quiet, closely-knit community and they have little corruption.</i>

THE NAME OF THE CITY	THE PERSON WHO FOUND A WALLET	WHAT THEY SAID IN CONNECTION WITH THE RETURNED WALLET
Mumbai	<i>a mother-of-two</i>	<i>Her conscience wouldn't let her do anything wrong. A wallet is a big thing with many important documents in it.</i>
New York	<i>a government official</i>	<i>People say New Yorkers are unfriendly, but they're nice people. Many New Yorkers would return a wallet.</i>
Budapest	<i>a 17-year-old student</i>	<i>The owner was very grateful. Without the papers in the wallet he said he would have had to postpone his wedding which was to take place the same day.</i>
Moscow	<i>an army officer</i>	<i>He has an officer's ethical code. His parents raised him as an honest and decent man.</i>
Berlin	<i>a young language teacher</i>	<i>She didn't let a young man take the wallet because she didn't trust him. People have often treated her with honesty, and if she does the same, she'll get it in return.</i>
Ljubljana	<i>a young nurse</i>	<i>She didn't consider taking the wallet. Her parents taught her honesty. Once she lost an entire bag, but got everything back. So she knows what it feels like.</i>
London	<i>a middle-aged Polish woman</i>	<i>If you find money, you can't be sure it belongs to a rich man. It might be the last bit of money a mother has to feed her family.</i>

THE NAME OF THE CITY	THE PERSON WHO FOUND A WALLET	WHAT THEY SAID IN CONNECTION WITH THE RETURNED WALLET
Warsaw	<i>a secretary</i>	<i>Some of her colleagues advised her not to look for the owner. But she thought that someone might badly need that money.</i>
Rio de Janeiro	<i>a 73-year-old grandmother</i>	<i>In her teens she picked up a magazine in a department store and left without paying. Her mother told her this behaviour was unacceptable.</i>

TEXT 12

When Karla and John met in school they were both (1) *...overweight...* Later they had a long-distance relationship because they went to university (2) *in different states*. Karla (3) *...felt lonely...* so she started to eat a lot. Her (4) *...pant size...* grew significantly. John also had bad (5) *...eating habits...* He had physical problems, as a result: his (6) *...back always hurt...* The couple did not want to (7) *...acknowledge/admit...* that they had grown fat. John's mother bought him (8) *...an exercise bike...* Then Karla enrolled in (9) *...a nursing school...*, and discovered that John's (10) *...blood pressure...* was too high. They decided that it was time to change.

Karla threw out all the (11) *...calorie-rich food...* in their kitchen. They went (12) *...jogging around a lake...* and enrolled in (13) *...a gym...* They started (14) *...counting calories...* as well.

Karla dropped 10 pounds so she (15) *...became more confident...* John had a (16) *...good...* time in the gym and although he (17) *...felt exhausted...* while jogging he did not (18) *...give up his goals...*

Three months later they made a big impression at (19) *...a family reunion...* Their relatives didn't know that they (20) *...had started to work out...*

Now in order to keep fit John goes to university by (21) *...by bicycle...* and at weekends they go on (22) *...hiking trips...* with (23) *...heavy backpacks...* In the past John was overeating because he (24) *...was bored...* Now they make sure they don't have (25) *...a lot of carbohydrates...* for dinner. They say the key to losing weight was (26) *...working out together...*

TEXT 13

1. Tons of food are wasted in the US because ...
of confusion over what expiration dates actually mean/ because people believe that expiration dates on food indicate how safe the food is to consume.
2. Food dating started because ...
consumers demanded information about how food was made in the 1970s.
3. The dates refer to ...
the freshness of the product / when it is best to consume.
4. Expired food is not ... and it won't ...
inedible
necessarily make people sick.
5. 90% of ... and 40% of ...
Americans throw out food prematurely
the US food supply is thrown out because of food dating.
6. The authors of the report think that people need to ...
understand what the dates mean and know how to interpret the data.
7. They suggest that there should be ... and call for ...
a standard date and wording system
legislation to develop national standards for dating requirements.

8. Many people are confused by ...
the difference between food quality and food safety.
9. Eggs can be consumed
three to five weeks after purchase.
10. Some food may not look perfect after the "use by" date: ...
(Strawberry-flavored) beverages may lose their (red) color, muesli bars may lose their crunch, chocolate pieces in a cereal may turn white.
11. Manufacturers like "best by" dates because they want ...
consumers to have the best experience with their product.
12. Studies show that ...
(some) people who don't have a pleasant eating experience won't try that product again for a few years.

TEXT 14

I.

In the past, the woman was always (1) *... rushing/hurrying...*, she never had (2) *... enough time...* and her life was controlled by her (3) *... busy schedule and ringtones...* Her smaller daughter, however, was (4) *... laid-back and carefree...* When they were in a hurry, she wanted to (5) *... buckle her plush animal...* into a car seat, she stopped to speak to an elderly woman who (6) *... looked like her grandma...*, she wanted to (7) *... pet every dog* and wanted her mum to let her (8) *... crack the eggs...* and (9) *... stir...* them. The woman didn't see that her little daughter was (10) *... a gift...* to her nature. She thought that anything that was not on her agenda was (11) *... a waste of time...* Her most frequent words were (12) *... "hurry up"...* Her daughter's speed was (13) *... not (really) increased...* by these words.

II.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
F	F	F	T	T	F	T

TEXT 15

I.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
b	b	a	c	a

II.

- Why did the police call Mitchells again?
Because they detected suspicious activity in the office again/ there was something happening in the office again.
- What explanation did the burglars give for their action and what did they hope?
They didn't know what they were taking and they hoped that the office would continue to make a difference in people's lives/hoped the office would continue helping people.
- What do Mitchells and the chief of police think of them?
*She thinks that they had a change of heart and had some compassion.
He thinks that they felt very guilty.*
- What is Mitchells planning to do with the note and why?
She plans to frame it and put it up in the office so that they can see it every day. She wants to remember that you never know how you're going to touch someone/ change someone's life.

5. What happened as a consequence of the note becoming famous?
It attracted a lot of attention for the organization. A lot of victims/ people are calling them/ requesting their services. They receive a lot of donations/support.

TEXT 16

1. The job James had as a newly qualified policeman:
 - *to join a gang of football hooligans*
 - *to gather intelligence/information on those involved in violence/fights*
2. The reasons why he found his work difficult:
 - *you have to improvise*
 - *you don't react the same way on the ground as in the training room*
 - *you have to make split-second/prompt decisions and they have lasting impact*
 - *there's a very fine line between what's acceptable and what isn't*
3. The incident he described in his book:
 - *the fans of another team pelted them with rocks and pieces of metal/ threw rocks and pieces of metal at them and the police didn't intervene*
4. The reasons why he got into the fight:
 - *to maintain his cover and to get revenge*
5. The move his friend suggested him:
 - *to quit his job at the police*
6. What his friend thought he would be able to do:
 - *to persuade a bank manager to lend him money to start a business, or employees to come and work for him*
7. ... because:
 - *he convinced a lot of people he was someone he wasn't*

8. A move he came to regret:

- *setting up a commercial airline*

9. The lessons he learnt from this:

- *(always) stick to what you know and (make sure you) use someone else's money*

TEXT 17

I.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
N	F	N	T	F	N	T	F	T	N

II.

2.2%	<i>The percentage of Americans' income given to charities.</i>
12	<i>Americans give twelve times as much as they did forty years ago.</i>
Conventional wisdom	<i>People rely on it for raising funds, education and dating.</i>
Bosses	<i>People involved in fundraising just do what they tell them to do.</i>
1998	<i>The year when John List started doing his experiments.</i>
A warm feeling	<i>How people feel when they give.</i>
A pure desire to give	<i>The traditional view of the primary motive for giving.</i>
The commitment of a donor	<i>It's important to know the reasons for it.</i>

TEXT 18

Feelings, attitudes	The person(s) concerned	The situation in which these feelings, attitudes arise
irritation, anger	Laura	Her husband won't bath the kids.
being terrified	Laura and her husband	They were afraid of hurting their little baby.
joking	the dentist and the patient	S/he is telling the patient what to do if s/he feels pain.
embarrassment	Kathy and her mother	Her mother came out of the bathroom without her trousers pulled up and Kathy shouted about this while she was on the phone.
exhaustion	Jane	Her dog was run over last night and is in hospital.
anxiety	Bob	He hasn't prepared enough for his final exam.
sympathy	Nelly and Matt	She sympathizes with him for having a roommate who eats his food without paying for it.

TEXT 19

Category	<i>The achievement the prize was given for</i>
Probability	Discovering that the longer a cow has been lying down, the more likely it is to stand up soon. But you cannot easily predict how soon the animal will lie down again.
Peace	Making it illegal to applaud in public and arresting a one-armed man for applauding.
Safety engineering	Inventing an anti-hijacking system for aircraft. The system catches a hijacker through trap doors, seals them into a package and drops them through special doors. They parachute to earth and the police pick them up.

Physics	<i>Finding that a person could physically run across the surface of a lake – on the moon.</i>
Anatomy	<i>Discovering that chimpanzees can identify other chimpanzees by seeing photographs of their rear ends/bottoms.</i>
Chemistry	<i>Discovering that the biochemical process that causes onions to make people cry is more complicated than scientists thought before.</i>
Medicine	<i>Finding out the effect of listening to opera on mice who were about to have heart transplants.</i>
Fluid dynamics	<i>Understanding what happens inside the cup when a person walks carrying a cup of coffee and why coffee will spill.</i>
Psychology	<i>Discovered a link between drinking alcohol and perception of beauty – people who think they are drunk also think they are attractive.</i>

TEXT 20

1. The positive impact of their own teachers: Martha, Valerie, Liz, Aaron
2. Helping others with their challenges: Martha, Hannah, Aaron
3. Having other jobs before: Greg
4. Teaching not being their dream job: Greg, Paul
5. Enjoying what they do: Martha, Rita, Chris, Liz, Timothy
6. The difficulties of their job: Rita, Paul
7. Teachers being role models, setting an example for kids: Rita, Chris, Hannah
8. Making a difference in the community or in the school: Martha, Timothy, Hannah

AKADÉMAI KIADÓ

A hallás utáni szövegértés mérése valamennyi nyelvvizsgán szerepel. Olyan alapvető készséget mér, amely nélkül nehéz boldogulni a mindennapi életben, és amely a sikeres vizsgázáshoz is elengedhetetlen. A felsőfokú nyelvvizsgára és az emelt szintű érettségire készülő nyelvtanulók számára a hallás utáni szövegértés általában már nem okoz gondot, de az igényesebb szövegek, az összetettebb mondat szerkezetek és a szókincs miatt számukra sem mindig elegendő ennek a készségnek a fejlesztéséhez vagy továbbfejlesztéséhez a tanórai, tanfolyami gyakorlás, illetve azok a feladatok, amelyek a tankönyvekben találhatóak. Kiadványunkkal nekik szeretnénk segítséget nyújtani a vizsgákra való hatékony és eredményes felkészüléshez.

A kötet, illetve a hozzá kapcsolódó hanganyag 20 szöveget tartalmaz. A szövegek között vannak leíró jellegűek és dialógusok, témájukat tekintve változatosak, érdekesek, gazdag szókincset ölelnek fel.

Minden szöveget egy egynyelvű vizsgára jellemző (igaz-hamis választás, többszörös feleletválasztás, egyes állítások, összefüggő szöveg, illetve táblázat kiegészítése és információk párosítása) feladattal, valamint egy kétnyelvű ORIGÓ vizsgafeladattal lehet feldolgozni.

A könyv az egynyelvű C1 szintű nyelvvizsgákon (BME, ECL, EURO, TELC) és a kétnyelvű ORIGÓ nyelvvizsgán, illetve az emelt szintű érettségien jellemzően előforduló feladattípusokat tartalmaz.

A feladatokhoz megoldókulcs és a hanganyag szöveggönyve tartozik, ezáltal a kiadvány önálló felkészülésre és tanórai feldolgozásra egyaránt alkalmas.

A www.akademiaikiado.hu weboldalról a virtuális melléklet menüpontban a kötetben található egyedi kód segítségével tölthető le a hanganyag, amely brit és amerikai, anyanyelvi beszélők közreműködésével készült.



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