

	<b>BGF NYTK</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>Reading Comprehension</b>	
	<b>English for Tourism and Catering</b>		<b>45 minutes</b>	<b>20 marks</b>
	<b>Sample</b>			

**WRITE ALL THE ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET.**

**Read the following texts and answer the questions.**

### **Text 1**

#### **TRANS FATS BATTLE**

**British supermarkets are reacting to mounting fears over trans fats in foods, pledging to remove them from own branded products by the end of the year.**

- A** Sainsbury's got the ball rolling in August, announcing the removal of trans fats by 1 January 2007. Marks and Spencer have already eliminated them and Asda will follow suit by spring next year. Tesco will complete the process by the end of the year, a spokesperson told FoodanddrinkEurope. Waitrose are set to follow suit by the close of the year. "This cut off date underlines our commitment to improving the nutritional profile of our products", said Moira Howie, nutritionist at Waitrose.
- B** Trans fats first came into the public eye when Kraft had to reformulate its Oreo cookies after a lawsuit against trans fat levels in 2003. As a result trans fats have had a higher public profile and food retailers now have to react to growing consumer trends towards health.
- C** KFC is the latest retailer to announce plans to axe the use of trans fats, altering its 50 year old Colonel Sanders' 50 year fried recipe, in cooking in all of its US restaurants. The fast food chain has not confirmed a date for the removal in its UK branches.
- D** "KFC UK is committed to removing trans fats from all its products. KFC UK has been actively been working on an alternative cooking oil. We are in the final stages of consumer acceptance testing which, if successful, would lead to a roll out as soon as possible," said a spokeswoman for KFC UK.
- E** Trans fatty acids – also known as trans fats – are formed when liquid vegetable oils are partially hydrogenated or 'hardened' for use as spreads such as margarine, cooking fats for deep frying and shortening for baking. Foods high in trans or saturated fatty acids increase blood cholesterol levels, thereby increasing the risk of heart disease.

*FoodNavigatorUSA.com*

**I. Choose the right heading from a)–g) for each paragraph A)–E). You will not need two of the headings.**

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|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A: .....</li> <li>2. B: .....</li> <li>3. C: .....</li> <li>4. D: .....</li> <li>5. E: .....</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the explanation of the problem</li> <li>b) waiting for results before acting</li> <li>c) reaction of US supermarket Wal-Mart</li> <li>d) changes to be introduced in food preparation</li> <li>e) the timing of action</li> <li>f) the origin of public awareness of the problem</li> <li>g) the closing down of a restaurant</li> </ol> |
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## **II. 6 What expressions are used in the text for the following ideas?**

6. change for healthier ingredients in the foods you sell
7. the issue was taken to court
8. people speak more about it
9. finding out whether people will like the product
10. fat used for making pastry

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### **Text 2**

#### **Liddell slams door on calls for whisky tax cut**

*James Dow*

Whisky industry leaders have effectively been told there will be no cut in tax on spirits in the Budget. The news was delivered yesterday by Secretary of State Helen Liddell, dashing the hopes once again of Scotland's second biggest export industry, at a time when overall national exports have tumbled 25 per cent in the past year.

Liddell downplayed calls from the Scotch Whisky Association (SWA) and Ian Good, executive chairman of Edrington, Scotland's largest whisky company, to reduce duties on spirits to the same level as drinks such as beer and wine. Her remarks came as she presented a new report from the SWA showing the importance of whisky industry to the Scottish economy. More than 40,000 jobs are supported by whisky production, with more than £800 million in income generated annually. The SWA calculates that equalising duty on spirits and wine would increase exports by 4,000 million, with volumes surging by 40 per cent.

In light of the new figures, Good repeated a long-held appeal by distillers for the Treasury to cut taxes on spirits. He called on Liddell to "do more for the industry", adding: "Where else in the world are indigenous companies with so much to offer taxed more heavily (than their competitors)? Please give us a level playing-field."

However, Liddell gave short shrift to those calls, as she stressed the "very big benefit" that Chancellor Gordon Brown has extended to the whisky industry by freezing duties on spirits during the past five years – narrowing the gap as taxes on beer and wine have risen. Liddell added: "You have to remember that if the Chancellor does not raise income (somewhere), that means less money for hospitals and schools" – sentiments which suggested she has ruled out the duties on spirits being reduced in the April Budget.

In its annual report ahead of the Budget, the SWA will claim that a cut in tax on spirits would encourage sales – potentially boosting income for the Exchequer.

More than 65,000 jobs are connected to the whisky industry across Britain, down from 71,000 when the last SWA report was conducted in 1992. Good said: "We are a prime example of a business cluster extending our benefit around the economy. The industry is committed to local suppliers, which is particularly important to rural communities where the economy can be fragile."

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*The Scotsman*


**III.** <sup>11-15</sup> **Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.**

- 11.** Ian Good and Helen Liddell agree that whisky tax should be reduced.
- 12.** Duties on alcoholic drinks have not changed for the last five years.
- 13.** Gordon Brown froze duties on spirits because he wanted more money for hospitals and schools.
- 14.** Liddell suggested that duties on spirits would not be reduced in the Budget.
- 15.** Whisky industry can contribute to employment in the whole country.

**IV.** <sup>16-20</sup> **Answer the following questions in no more than 6 words.**

- 16.** How did exports perform in the UK last year?
- 17.** What does SWA claim for?  
What shows the importance of whisky industry to Scottish economy? Give three pieces of information.
- 18.** .....
- 19.** .....
- 20.** .....

<b>KEY</b>	<b>FIGYELEMI!</b> ➔	<b>Kérjük, ide ragasszon egy ÍRÁSBELI azonosító kódot!</b> Hiánya esetén dolgozata érvénytelen.
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<b>First Marker:</b>	<b>Second Marker:</b>	<b>Score:</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		

Text 1		
1.	A–e	
2.	B–f	
3.	C–d	
4.	D–b	
5.	E–a	
6.	Improve nutritional profile (of products)	
7.	Lawsuit ( against trans fat levels)	
8.	(Have) a higher public profile	
9.	Consumer acceptance testing	
10.	Shortening (for banking)	
Text 2		
11.	F	
12.	F	
13.	F	
14.	T	
15.	T	
16.	Badly. /Exports fell/tumbled by 25 percent	
17.	Tax reduction on whisky. /Whisky tax cut. /Cut in tax on spirits. /level playing field /equalizing duty on spirits and wine	
18.	• (It gives) 40,000 jobs. /more than 65,000 jobs are connected to it. • (It provides) £800 M income/year. • (It) employs local suppliers/ promotes rural areas/ • The second largest export industry	in any order
19.		
20.		