

	BGF NYTK	C1	Listening Comprehension	
	English for Tourism and Catering		40 minutes	20 marks
	Sample			

FIRST WORK ON THIS SHEET.
COPY ALL YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET.

(A beszédértés részvizsgán mindkét szöveget kétszer hallgathatja meg. Mindkét szöveg első meghallgatása előtt 4–4 perc áll rendelkezésére az adott szöveghez tartozó feladatok áttekintésére. A szövegek mindkét meghallgatása közben folyamatosan, majd azok után 3–3 percig dolgozhat a feladatok megoldásán. A vizsgarész végén még 4 perc áll rendelkezésre, hogy a feladatlapokhoz csatolt megoldólapra átírja megoldásait.)

Text 1

You will hear a radio programme in which two experts discuss the foodstuffs that contain ingredients (e.g. collagen, aloe vera, ceramide) normally found in cosmetics and toiletries.

I. ¹⁻⁶ According to what you hear, answer the following questions in no more than 4 words.

1. What common product did L'Oreal and Nestle develop?
2. What kind of company does David Jago work for?
3. What do these products contain besides ceramide, collagen and aloe vera?
4. In what products do these ingredients appear in food chains? (Give 2 examples)
5. What kind of companies produce these products?
6. What/who recommends these products in the advertisements?

II. ⁷⁻⁹ Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to what Maria Griffith says.

7. These ingredients might be used to cure mad cow disease.
8. Aloe vera is a useful food supplement.
9. It's healthy to include extra collagen in our diet.

Text 2

You will hear an interview with David Curry, a Member of Parliament on why they decided to investigate the state of eco-friendly products in Great Britain.

III. ¹⁰⁻²⁰ While listening, fill in each gap in the notes with maximum 4 words.

- Notes on eco-friendly products**
(Based on an interview with David Curry: chairman of the Agricultural Select Committee)
- Reasons for the investigation**
- ⇒ **10.** I. Rapid expansion of(10) → Import necessary due to little British production
Questions
- ⇒ **11.** Does import go through the same as in GB? (11)
Do consumers get the necessary information?
- ⇒ **12.** II. Dramatic change of(12)
- ⇒ **13.** Iceland has bought up 40% of the of organic vegetables (13)
- ⇒ **14.** What it means for both the(14)
- ⇒ **15.** III. Polarization between organic and production (15)
We need - economic and ecological analyses
- ⇒ **16.** - asking questions (16)
- What Mr Curry says about other experts**
The experts' opinions varied on organic production
Hard-headed point of view
- ⇒ **17.** Shouldn't be subsidized by(17)
Another opinion
- ⇒ **18.** Linked to the environment, and nature of society (18)
- The term "organic"**
- ⇒ **19.** does NOT mean special
quality
taste
appearance
.....(20)
good or bad for you
- means
produced in(19)

KEY	FIGYELEM! ➔	Kérjük, ide ragasszon egy BESZÉDÉRTÉS azonosító kódot! Hiánya esetén dolgozata érvénytelen.
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	Sample			
First Marker:	Second Marker:	Score: <input type="text"/>		

Text 1	
1.	Beauty oral supplement
2.	Market research
3.	Vitamin/ Mineral (formulations)
4.	(Any 2 of) Beverages/ snacks/ snack products/ quick fix/ snack bars
5.	Large manufacturers
6.	Beauty clinics
7.	F
8.	T
9.	F
Text 2	
10.	Demand
11.	(rigorous) processes
12.	Retail situation/ Retailing
13.	world supply
14.	consumer and supplier
15.	GM
16.	practical/ sensible
17.	tax-payer
18.	animal welfare
19.	a certain way/ method
20.	shelf life

Text 1

Collagen meals

The idea that "you are what you eat" and "beauty comes from within" are age old adages of course but they are about to be put to the test by a new range of foods and beverages which contain ingredients normally found in skin and hair care products. Two years ago L'Oreal joined forces with Nestle to develop what they called Beauty Oral Supplements. So what we put on our face could soon find the way into our diet. David Jago is from Mintel, the well-known market research company. He thinks these things will take off in this country as they have already for example in Japan. He's here. What ingredients are we talking about David?

Well, on the Japanese market we're talking about: ceramide and collagen primarily aaam also a lot of products with aloe vera and various types of vitamin and mineral formulations.

So, what sort of products in the food chain are they appearing or could they appear?

Well, in Japan we're seeing them mostly in beverages and snack products, particularly products designed as a kind of quick fix aaam a snack bar for example instead of a more healthy meal perhaps.

And these products are already are they widely available in Japan?

Yes, very widely and they tend to come from very large manufactures as well as not only a health food stores.

And what do they think these things are doing? Do they think they're making them more beautiful?

Yes, the Japanese consumers, they believe that aaam is ... the way the product is marketed is a very gentle angle. They tend to refer to words like beauty in the product name. Some of them are endorsed by beauty clinics as well, but they don't tend to make any very specific claims as to what the ingredients will do for you.

So they're selling well.

Yes they are.

And Maria Griffith is from the institute for Optimum Nutrition and she joins us too. What do you think about all of these?

Well, let's put it this way! Haven't they learned their lesson from mad cow disease? I think quite honestly as a nutritionist I'm appalled that something could emerge like this. I have absolutely no problem and I think it's vital that we support our diet with vital nutrients such as vitamins and minerals and essential ... and even aloe vera, but collagen, no! I wouldn't! It's a protein and though I know that protein is extremely important in fact it is one of the most important elements for the maintenance of good health and vitality and it's of primary importance in growth and development of the body, all the body components. So protein is very important but to put extra protein in the form of collagen or ceramide, I think we are playing with fire.

2'41"

Text 2

Eco-friendly products

It's called eco-friendly farming which is called the eye of MPs. They've decided to investigate the state of organic farming in the UK. Today here from The National Farmers' Union and they have already taken evidence from several experts in organic food and marketing. So why are MPs examining the sector now? David Curry chairs the agricultural select committee.

Well, I think for two or three reasons. The first is it is clearly expanding very rapidly. Demand is expanding very rapidly indeed. And when demand expands because we don't have a great deal of production in Britain it means we go to second imports. And there're clear question marks about whether the imports which do come into the United Kingdom go through the same rigorous processes as we have in Britain and whether the consumer is getting the information which is necessary. Secondly we have the retail situation has changed quite dramatically, I think. With the announcement of Iceland that it has bought up I think 40 per cent of the world supply of vegetables grown organically and but there is clearly going to be pressure on other retailers and we thought we are ought to investigate what that means for the consumer and the supplier of course because organic producers can get significant premium at the moment and thirdly because there does seem to be a polarization between organic production and GM production and this whole debate is taking a sort of messianic tone. And we think there is scope for a bit of hard economic hard ecological analysis here to get away from a sort of biblical certainty and start asking some sensible and practical questions

You've already spoken to three experts. Well what did they have to say?

Well, the opinions varied. They sharply in fact We had one who looked at it from a very hard-headed economic point of view, his broad of argument was that there is no reason why the tax payer should subsidize conversion if retailers want organic produce to put in front of the consumers and the retailers are ought to be the ones who are arranging their own supplies. If continental countries subsidize organic production, well, thank you very much, that's a subsidy for British consumer.

We had another witness who did take a view that organic production was intimately linked not merely to a particular system of production but we really it had much wider implication for the environment and animal welfare and really it was almost a ... upon the nature of society. We've got to remember all this and as things stand the term organic does not by itself indicate that it has a special quality, it has a special taste, it has a special appearance, it has a special shelf-life it is good for you or bad for you. All those claims are made by producers or by retailers. The only claim that you can actually make in strict term is that organic production follows a certain method. A product can be classified organic according to how it is produced ... only means that it has been produced in a certain way.

3'11"