

Task Two: Paragraph headings (10 minutes) – Questions 6-11

- Read the text and match each paragraph with the appropriate heading.
- The first one has been done for you.
- There are two extra paragraph headings you do **not** need.

The Neusiedler National Park

- A. THE FUTURE OF THE PARK**
- B. LAND GOES BACK TO NATURE**
- C. DIVERSITY AND STUDY**
- D. FROM ALL OVER THE SKIES**
- E. SAVING NATURE FOR HUMAN BENEFIT**
- F. DEALING WITH TOO MANY VISITORS**
- G. LOCATION (EXAMPLE)**
- H. THE POLITICS OF THE NATIONAL PARK**
- I. THE RICHES OF THE AREA**



Example

This national park lies on the plains at the heart of Europe. It can be reached from both Austria and Hungary, and the lake is proof that nature knows no boundaries. The park aims for the long-term preservation of habitats for a wide variety of bird and plant life in the area where the Alps meet the Euro-Asiatic plains.

6

Water, rippling reed beds, small fields with flat saltwater pools - this is the Neusiedler Lakes National Park. The Pannonian climate with its long growing period and its position between the Alps and the Puszta determine the type of plant life: dry meadows surrounded by wetlands and salt marshes. The National Park is full of wildlife, mainly birds: meadow sandpipers, geese, herons, storks, curlews and birds of prey.

7

Large parts of the National Park are extremely important for the migration of birds. The meadows and marshes are places where many migratory species choose to rest in winter. European reports into endangered bird species refer to the importance of the Neusiedler Lake Area. The work of the National Park is also important for preserving this bird paradise which draws birds from across the globe.

8

In conservation areas, people should be allowed to make use of the land for educational and leisure purposes. People who live in the region, holiday-makers or people

on day trips are asked to treat nature's creatures with consideration in return for what has now become a rare natural experience. Nature needs a home, but man should not lose his place in nature.

9

The combination of original natural landscape and man-made landscape provides for a wide variety of plant and animal life that is unparalleled in Europe. Being located where several climatic zones meet, the area is home to Alpine species as well as those from the Mediterranean and Central Asia. Scientists have long since made the National-Park area into an open-air laboratory on which their research is focused.

10

Conservationists and scientists had wanted a National Park in the Neusiedler Lakes Area for decades. The joint Austrian - Hungarian planning commission formed in 1987 has operated across national boundaries. Negotiations with the government of the Republic of Hungary took five years, and once the contracts had been signed, the Regional Parliament of Burgenland was able to pass the National Park Act in November 1992.

11

A major duty of the National Park is the preservation of a natural landscape where humans no longer make use of the land but instead nature has been allowed to take over again. For example, the area of small, shallow saltwater pools with reed beds, wide meadows, supporting a variety of animal and plant life, were for centuries used for cattle and hay-making.

Task Three: Scanning for Information (10 minutes) - Questions 12-18

Read the following science fiction extracts about planets and decide if the information is in text A, B, C, or D.

Example: This planet is easy to land on.

The correct answer is **C**.

Information to Find

- 12 This planet is attractive to walkers.
- 13 This planet has an explanation given for its alternative name.
- 14 This planet is the best place to go to sunbathe.
- 15 This planet is currently popular with tourists.
- 16 Visitors to this planet should you take protective eyewear to.
- 17 This planet has a natural feature created by a collision.
- 18 This planet changes the direction it's travelling in.

OUT OF THIS WORLD HOLIDAYS!

Fed up of holidays spent lazing around on the beach? Why not visit another planet in another galaxy? Justin Frazer visited the solar system of Zarg IV to investigate its holiday options.

Text A:

Although the brightest planet in the Zarg IV night sky, Demeter still manages to conceal her charms. She's smothered in thick blankets of cloud and the only way to discover what lies beneath is to pay her a visit. In many ways you might find Demeter a home from home. Of all the planets, it most closely resembles Earth in terms of size, density and chemical composition.

When getting there, make sure your spacecraft has thermal insulation or it will overheat as you enter her orbit and you'll be fried to a crisp. Once you've settled in to your hotel, why not take a day trip to one of the seventy three active volcanoes on Demeter? Mount Hermes, the largest of all, offers a particularly spectacular eruption – watch out for its red, green and purple lava.

If you're the kind of person who finds there's never enough time to do the things you want to on holiday, try Demeter. A day on Demeter lasts a staggering 584 earth days. So I suggest you arrange a two week holiday! Once you've adapted to Demeter's atmosphere it's a planet that improves like a fine wine. Stunning volcanoes, breathtaking craters, gently rolling plains - the perfect romantic destination for you and that special someone.

Text B:

The largest of the planets in Zarg IV, greater in size in fact than the other three combined, Artemis is composed almost entirely of a multitude of gases which combine to make up its unique and vivid cloud formation. This means you can look, but don't even try to touch as you won't survive landing on it or travelling below its clouds.

Artemis is also known as 'The Blue Planet' because it is composed almost entirely of methane. The methane absorbs the red light from Zarg IV's sun's rays giving Artemis its distinctive colour. It may take 18 months to get here, but don't worry about losing your way. Firstly, Artemis is by far the biggest thing in the Zarg IV night sky and it also has a gigantic magnetic pull which will give you a guided tour once you enter its force field. You'll certainly have plenty to look at as the planet has an incredible 57 moons. Make sure you bring some ultra-violet imaging glasses with you to shield your eyes when enjoying Artemis's mind-blowing aurora display.

The best time to catch Artemis is during the 70 days when it suddenly reverses its orbit and moves across the sky in the opposite direction. It is during this period when it comes closest to earth, a good time to book your holiday if you can't stand long distance flights.

Text C:

If you enjoy watching the sun rise, Theseus is the place to go as you can catch it happening twice a day. You'll also get the best suntan here as it is the nearest planet to the sun, as well as being the smallest planet in Zarg IV. Expect a smooth ride down to Theseus's surface. It has almost no atmosphere so touching down is no problem. But beware! Theseus has the widest temperature range of any planet in Zarg IV – from -220 degrees at night to 40 degrees during the day. So don't forget your bikini or your nightie! Also, once you get there, keep watching the heavens. Theseus's lack of atmosphere means it has little protection against asteroids – so beware of falling objects.

The place to go to on Theseus is the Xavian Basin – a huge crater which was formed when Theseus and another rocky body crashed into one another. This probably happened in Theseus's early days and must have been some smash up. If you visit the other side of the planet you can still see the large rocky ridges created by the shock waves from this incident.

Text D:

If you like the climate on Earth and don't fancy getting roasted or frozen to death, then Heracles is the destination for you. Of all the planets it has the temperatures most similar to our own. Summer is the best time of year to visit Heracles, because Spring is just like in Britain, you can never be quite sure what weather you're going to get. Within days the temperature has been known to plummet by as much as 20 degrees. Sounds like Torquay!

Heracles is the most fashionable destination amongst interplanetary holidaymakers right now. This is probably because it offers the most varied terrain of any planet in Zarg IV. It has canyons, craters, mountains and volcanoes that nature lovers and trekkers will go crazy for. But make sure you keep an eye on the weather forecasts. Heracles is famous for its dust storms, where tornadoes of anything up to fifteen kilometres high rage continually across the planet's surface.

Don't miss the great Black Spot of Heracles whatever you do. This is the largest thunderstorm in Zarg IV and it has been raging for over 700 years. Nobody knows what caused it, but it will certainly be a sight to remember being three times the size of the earth.

Task Four: Reading for Detailed Information (10 minutes) – Questions 19-25

- Read the text about the world famous jurist, Hans Kelsen. For each question choose the correct option (A, B, C or D)



Hans Kelsen

Hans Kelsen was born in Prague on 11 October 1881. At the age of three, he and his parents, of German-speaking, Jewish, middle-class origins, moved to Vienna, where Kelsen pursued his academic studies. In 1906 he was awarded a doctorate in law.

In 1918 he became a progressive professor of law at the University of Vienna. The next ten years constituted a highly rewarding period of teaching and research. Many of his students became important legal theorists. Together these notable intellectuals formed the movement known as the *Wiener Schule* (Vienna School). Politically, he continued to remain neutral, although he sympathised with the Social Democrats.

In 1919 Kelsen helped draft the new Austrian Constitution. Adopted in 1920, this document has remained fundamentally unchanged until the present day. In 1921 Kelsen was appointed to the Austrian Constitutional Court. He was, however, dismissed in 1930 after upholding the constitutional right of divorce and remarriage. The political attacks on Kelsen forced him to move to Cologne where he taught international law.

However, when the Nazis seized power in 1933 the situation changed and Kelsen was removed. With his family, he left for Geneva in autumn 1933 to start a new academic career. In addition to his courses in Geneva, Kelsen taught international law at the University of Prague. But increasingly strong anti-Semitic sentiments among students made it impossible for him to continue.

The beginning of the Second World War and his conviction that Switzerland would be involved in the conflict motivated Kelsen's decision to leave in 1940 for the United States. Once again, the hurdles he was compelled to jump through in settling into a new environment were by no means insignificant. At 60 years of age, with a poor knowledge of English, with no certainty regarding his career or his future, Kelsen embarked on yet another new life.

In 1942, with the support of the famous American jurist Roscoe Pound, Kelsen became visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley, in the Department of Political Science.

During this period Kelsen also devoted considerable attention to issues relating to the maintenance of peace and international cooperation, especially in relation to the Charter of the United Nations. In 1952 he retired from his teaching duties. Kelsen remained highly active and productive, even after his retirement.

Hans Kelsen died in Berkeley on 19 April 1973 at the age of 92, leaving behind almost 400 works, the legacy of an immensely productive life. Several of these have been translated into as many as 24 languages and, even today, students of his work still visit the Hans Kelsen Institute in Vienna, founded by the Austrian government, which houses most of his original writings.

Questions for Task Four:**19. Kelsen's parents...**

- A** always lived in Vienna.
- B** were poor.
- C** spoke German.
- D** were lawyers.

20. As a professor of law in Vienna Kelsen...

- A** was well paid and interested.
- B** was traditional and conservative
- C** preferred working alone
- D** was influential and inspiring

21. In the period 1930 – 42 Kelsen...

- A** was promoted several times.
- B** found it difficult to stay in work.
- C** worked away from his family.
- D** had sympathetic students in Prague.

22. In regard to politics, Hans Kelsen...

- A** always supported the views of the government.
- B** was always politically motivated in his work.
- C** was more interested in legal, than political matters.
- D** was a member of the Social Democrats.

23. In 1940 Kelsen...

- A** was dismissed from his job in Geneva.
- B** went to the US because he spoke English.
- C** had obtained a job in the US.
- D** feared for his safety in Switzerland.

24. Why did Kelsen move to so many countries?

- A** To make an international career.
- B** Because of political reasons.
- C** Because of academic reasons.
- D** Because he was in high positions.

25. The writer's account of Kelsen's life is...

- A** factual.
- B** critical.
- C** humorous.
- D** autobiographical.