

**EGYNYELVŰ
MINTAFELADATSOR**

MŰSZAKI
ANGOL

C1
FELSŐFOK

2016

KIADJA: BME NYELVVIZSGAKÖZPONT

WWW.BMENYELVVIZSGA.BME.HU

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Előszó

A BME műszaki nyelvvizsgarendszerének mintafeladatsorát tartod kezében. A kötetben mind a szóbeli mind pedig az írásbeli részvizsga összes megoldandó feladattípusából találsz mintát, amelyek segítségével pontos képet kaphatsz arról, hogy a vizsgán milyen feladatok várnak Rád.

A kötet első része táblázatos formában mutatja be a vizsga felépítését, az azzal kapcsolatos legfontosabb tudnivalókat és közli a szóbeli feladatok témaköreit. Ezt követően egy teljes beszédkésztség feladatsor következik, amit a beszédértés, a nyelvismeret, az olvasáskészség és az íráskészség feladatok követnek. A kötet végén közöljük a beszédértés, a nyelvismeret, és az olvasáskészség feladatok megoldásait, valamint a beszédértés feladatokhoz tartozó hanganyagok írott változatát. A feladatok mellett a válaszlapok is a kiadvány részét képezik.

A beszédértés feladatokhoz tartozó hanganyag kétféleképpen tölthető le az internetről:

1. Az alábbi linkről:

<http://bit.ly/2hwDmjy>

2. Az alábbi QR kódról:



A felkészüléshez kitartást, a vizsgához pedig sok sikert kívánunk.

BME Nyelvvizsgaközpont

Budapest, 2016. szeptember 30.

A műszaki egynyelvű vizsga felépítése C1 (felsőfok)

C1	Mért készség	Feladattípus, szövegtípus	Itemek száma	Pontszám feladatonként	Pontszám készségenként	Teljesítési minimum 40%	A vizsga sikerés 60%- tól	Szótár	Idő
Szóbeli részvizsga	Beszéd- készség	személyes szakmai jellegű beszélgetés	6-7 kérdés	60 pont	60/1,5 = 40 pont	16 pont	48 pont	nem	kb. 20 perc
		szakmai témakifejtés kép(ek) alapján	8-10 gond. egység						
		véleménykifejtés, érvelés egy megállapítás mellett és ellen	15-20 gond. egység						
	Beszéd- értés	jegyzetkészítés	10 item	20 pont	40 pont	16 pont			kb. 30 perc
igaz-hamis		10 item	20 pont						
Írásbeli részvizsga	Írás- készség	hivatalos levél	4 tartalmi szempont	15 pont	40 pont	16 pont	57 pont	igen	220 perc
		egy téma esszében kifejtve	4 tartalmi szempont	25 pont					
	Olvasás- készség	szövegrészek és állítások párosítása / hiányos szövegbe (rész)mondatok visszahelyezése	10 item	20 pont	40 pont	16 pont			
		idegen nyelvű kérdésekre válasz	10 item	20 pont					
	Nyelv- ismeret	szöveg kiegészítése menü nélkül	15 item	15 pont	15 pont	-			

A vizsga során mindig a
kérdésekre válaszolj,
igyekezz világosan és
természetes módon beszélni.
Ha valamit nem értesz,
nyugodtan kérdezz vissza,
de ezt idegen nyelven tedd!



Oral exam topics

1. Robotics/Automation
2. Ergonomics
3. Environmental issues
4. Energy
5. Virtual reality
6. Computers
7. Telecommunications
8. Space research
9. Quality or mass production
10. Car industry
11. Recycling
12. From wheels to space shuttles
13. Technological advances
14. New materials
15. Inventions and inventors

Speaking

Part 1

In the first part of the exam you will be asked questions about your personal and professional background. Your examiner will ask you questions similar to the ones below.

Prompts for the interlocutor

1. Tell us a few words about yourself with special emphasis on your academic and professional background..
2. Suppose a friend of yours would like to study at the Technical University. How would you recommend it to him/her?
3. What are your views on how university facilitates – if at all – student research?
4. In what ways has your command of English been an asset in your studies?
5. Can and does university prepare students for the world of work?
6. What professional qualities do you need to find a job that comes up to your expectations?

Part 2

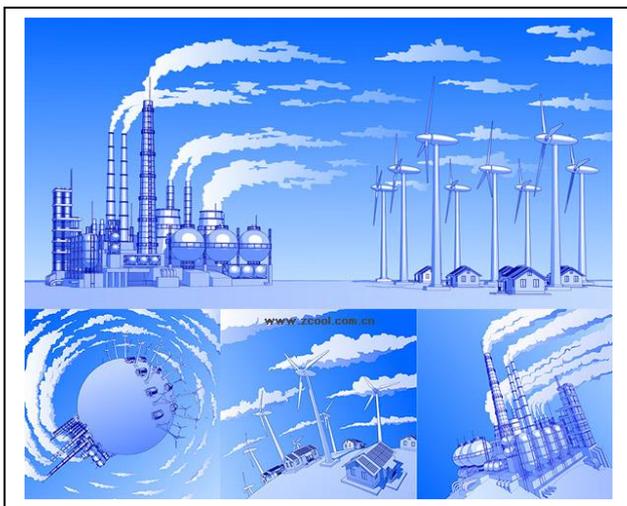
In the second part of the exam you are expected to talk about a topic generated by visual input. You do not need to describe the pictures in detail but use them as a starting point for what you say. Remember to link the topic to your specific field of engineering.

Environmental pollution and protection

Prompts for the interlocutor

1. Which pollutants are said to be the main culprits in the global environmental change?
2. What alternative energy sources will take the place of fossil fuels?
3. Why is it essential to integrate economic and environmental policies?
4. The question is no longer whether the human beings will alter the earth's climate, but by how much. What will the consequences of global warming be?
5. How does the depletion of the ozone layer endanger the habitability of the earth?
6. Do you know about any initiatives made in order to halt further degradation?
7. How could people's awareness of environmental problems be improved?
8. If you were to work out an action program what measures would you consider as top priorities?

Environmental pollution and protection



Part 3

In the third part of the exam you are going to have a discussion with the examiner, in which you will have to share your ideas and arguments on a statement referring to a controversial topic in the field of science and technology

Topic

Full automation leads to full unemployment.

Az első meghallgatás előtt
nagyon alaposan ismerkedj
meg a feladattal és próbálj
következtetni az elhangzó
szöveg tartalmára!



Listening

You will hear a text. Read the candidate copy beforehand. You will have 1 minute for that. Then listen to the text and make notes in English. You will hear the text twice. After the first listening you will have 1 minute to write your answers, after the second listening you will have 2 minutes to finalise them. Copy your answers in English onto the answer sheet.

From Smokestack to Gas Tank

0. In terms of energy consumption transportation and electricity production are considered as

<i>two of the world's greatest energy users</i>	
---	--

1. A massive reduction can be achieved in these two sectors' CO₂ emissions by a new technology that produces

--	--

2. At the heart of the technology there is an array of bioreactors filled with

--	--

3. By photosynthesis the algae make sugars which are then

--	--

4. To absorb the exhaust emitted from power plants algae are required to be able to withstand

--	--

5. A routine chemical process called transesterification is needed to

--	--

6. Coal-fired plants lose

--	--

7. The heat produced by the plant can be captured and used to

a)	b)	
----	----	--

8. Since no direct sunlight is needed for photosynthesis, the Greenshift-type reactors can be

--	--

9. A great advantage of the algae bioreactors over other sources of biofuel is that they

--	--

10. The technology fits for harsh environments as well because algae do not require

--	--

(Total: 20)

You will hear a text. Read the 10 statements on the candidate copy beforehand. You will have 1 minute for that, then listen to the text. If you think the statement is correct, put a tick under T. If you think the statement is not correct, put a tick under F. You will hear the text twice. After the first listening you will have 1 minute to answer the questions, after the second listening you will have 1 minute to finalise your answers. Copy your answers on the answer sheet.

Talking pictures

		True	False
1.	This film is the first piece of a trilogy.		
2.	The two girls in the film have just started a career.		
3.	The most fashionable discos in New York welcome all sorts of people.		
4.	One of the spectators feels really fascinated by the film.		
5.	He was dissatisfied with the social life at college.		
6.	Chloë Sevigny leads a similar life to her role in the film.		
7.	She apologized for her delay from the audition.		
8.	She is used to working with strict directors like Witt Stelman.		
9.	Discos flourished in the early '80s.		
10.	The film explains what brought about the decline of disco life.		

(Total: 20)

Sokat segít, ha átgondolod, milyen szófajú lehet a hiányzó elem. Ha nem tudsz egy-egy hiányzó elemet önállóan kiegészíteni, menj tovább, és amikor a szöveg végére értél, térj vissza a problematikus részekhez.



Use of English

Complete the text below by writing a suitable word in the space provided. The first one is done for you as an example. Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet.

One giant leap for GPS

GPS is ubiquitous these days. From geotagging our photos to finding our way around using Google Maps, **the (0)** ability to pinpoint our precise location has never been more desirable. ... **(1)** ... the advent of autonomous cars, a more accurate GPS system is ... **(2)** ... than warmly welcome.

Recently, a team at the University of California has combined GPS signals with data from the motion sensors typically found in smart phones to enhance the accuracy of GPS. This approach isn't new: ... **(3)** ... have already been numerous attempts to implement such a system ... **(4)** ... but the need for powerful computers to crunch ... **(5)** ... the data fast has held the technology back. Or it ... **(6)** ... until the University of California team came up with a formula capable of meshing the GPS and the motion sensor data. ... **(7)** ... algorithm will allow centimeter-accurate GPS ... **(8)** ... be incorporated into autonomous cars' navigation systems and smart phones. This won't make much difference to ... **(9)** ... of our daily lives in the short term, but it is ... **(10)** ... to make autonomous vehicles considerably safer and it also has applications in robotics. ... **(11)** ... the downside, it also makes it much easier for certain tasks – ... **(12)** ... order-picking in a retailer warehouse - to be handed over to machines. ... **(13)** ... the long-term picture will be, though, the University of California team has managed to make pin-sharp GPS a reality and for ... **(14)** ... they should be congratulated. The new system also has political implications because the robotic applications ... **(15)**... lead to greater unemployment.

(Total: 15)

Reading

Először próbáld meg szótár
nélkül megérteni a szövegeket és
csak ezután nézd meg a
legfontosabb szavak jelentését!

Ne feledd:
a nyomtatott szótár használatát is
be kell gyakorolni!



Read the article below from which 10 sentences have been removed. Match the list of sentences (A-M) with the gaps (1–10) and decide where they fit. Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet. Remember there are *three extra sentences you do not need to use*.

A shiny new pipe dream

Capturing the carbon dioxide from power stations is not hard, but expensive. In Norway, at the Monstad oil refinery the world's largest and newest experimental facility for capturing CO₂ aims to make it cheaper.

Such capture is the first part of a three-stage process known as carbon capture and storage (CCS) that many people hope will help deal with the problem of man-made climate change. ... **(1)** ...

If the world is to continue burning fossil fuels while avoiding the consequences, then it will need a lot of CCS. There is no other good way to keep the CO₂ emitted by power stations, and also by processes such as iron-and cement-making, out of the atmosphere. ... **(2)** ... According to the International Energy Agency, CCS would be the cheapest way to manage about the fifth of that reduction.

To do this requires the building of 100 capture facilities by 2020, and 3,000 by 2050. ... **(3)** ...

That is not because it is hard. Since 1996, Statoil, Norway's largest oil company, has captured and stored the CO₂ which forms part of the natural gas extracted from a gas field in the North Sea. ... **(4)** ... It is ironic and also makes it expensive.

The most common capture technologies involve running the gas to be processed through a solution of amines or ammonium carbonate. ... **(5)** ... The remainder of the exhaust (mostly nitrogen) can then be vented safely to the atmosphere. The carbon-rich solution, meanwhile, is treated in a separate vessel to release its burden of CO₂. ... **(6)** ...

All of which is fine and dandy except that, if rigged to the average coal-fired power station, this process might use a quarter of the energy the plant produces. That implies a cost of between \$50 and \$100 per tonne of carbon stored. CO₂ can sometimes be sold to oil companies for injection into partially depleted wells, in order to force more petroleum out of them. ... **(7)** ... In one way or another, the technology will need to be subsidised if it is ever to become important.

There was a rush of interest in CCS in the late 2000s, but many projects are now being cancelled. ... **(8)** ... Mongstad – a billion dollar development is a rare exception that has actually opened. Hence the hoopla.

The facility itself consists of two capture plants connected to the exhaust flues of the refinery and also to a nearby gas-fired power station, fitted with more than 4,000 instruments to monitor what is going on, and with a total capacity of 80,000 tonnes of carbon a year. That lets operators experiment with different flow rates, CO₂ concentrations, and with the capture technology itself. ... **(9)** ...

Amine- and ammonium-carbonate-based CCS are not the only ways to do things. Two other techniques, called gasification and oxy-combustion, work by reacting coal with pure oxygen rather than air, and thus produce exhausts that require little treatment before burial. ... **(10)** ... The latter burns coal directly. Purifying oxygen and raising steam, however, consume energy. And gasification also requires bespoke plants. Unlike the other processes it cannot be retrofitted to existing power stations.

- A. Then it can be piped away and stored, and the amines or ammonium carbonate thus liberated recycled.
- B. Opponents claim that money spent on CCS will divert investments away from other solutions of climate change.
- C. The other two are piping the captured gas towards a place underground where the rocks will trap it and then actually trapping it there.
- D. A general problem is that long-term predictions about underground storage security are very difficult and uncertain.
- E. To stop global warming of more than 2°C — a widely agreed safe limit — CO₂ emissions must be halved by 2050.
- F. Geological formations are currently considered the most promising sequestration sites.
- G. Either the developers have lost confidence in government commitments to support them or their costs have turned out higher than expected.
- H. It is a problem, because at the moment there are only eight, none of which is attached to a power station.
- I. These react with CO₂ to form soluble chemicals.
- J. The former uses coal, oxygen and steam to produce burnable hydrogen.
- K. They are trying out new amine solutions and testing the ammonium-carbonate process to increase efficiency.
- L. Rather, the process consumes a lot of power that would not otherwise have to be generated.
- M. But much CO₂ is not produced near depleted oil wells.

(Total: 20)

Read the text below and answer the questions in English. Give short answers. Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Should the UK Frack for Gas?

The UK does need to re-think its energy supplies. The North Sea gas fields are reaching the end of their lives, most of its nuclear plants are to close by 2023, and a third of its coal-fired power stations are set to close by 2016 to meet European air quality regulations.

The greenest solution is a switch to renewables, but there is a catch. The sun doesn't shine and the wind doesn't blow 24/7. We do, however, consume energy around the clock. Until we can develop the large batteries needed to even out energy supplied from renewables we need a more reliable source.

This is where fracking comes in. Geological surveys reveal that parts of the British Isles are made of methane-rich shale, where the sediment traps natural gas inside tiny bubbles. To extract this gas, companies drill a mile or more below the surface before gradually turning horizontal and continuing several thousand feet more. Thus, a single surface site can accommodate a number of wells. Once the well is drilled, cased and cemented, small perforations are made in the horizontal portion of the well pipe, through which fracking liquid, a typical mixture of water, sand and other granulated materials and chemical additives, is pumped at high pressure to create micro-fractures in the rock that are held open by the grains of sand following the fracking treatment. The gas trapped in the rock escapes through the cracks and collects in the well.

Fracking is highly controversial in many countries. Its proponents advocate the economic benefits of more extensively accessible hydrocarbons. However, opponents argue that these are out-weighed by the potential environmental impacts, which include risks of ground and surface water contamination, air and noise pollution, and potentially triggering earthquakes. Geochemists have revealed that hazardous levels of ammonium, bromide and iodine were ending up in rivers as a result of fracking in the US. These come from deep inside the shale and are carried up to surface along with the wastewater. Although many conventional oil and gas operations now inject the same chemicals as for fracking into their wells, the difference with shale is that it's closer to people's homes, so they see the impact.

There are basic steps the UK could take to minimise the environmental risks. For instance, casings around drill wells should be thick, impermeable and routinely monitored for cracks to avoid any gas or chemicals contaminating drinking water. There should also be a 1 km exclusion zone around drinking resources where fracking cannot occur.

The real clincher against fracking in the UK is in time and emissions. Oil and gas industry representatives estimate that it will take at least 10 years for the UK to produce a meaningful amount of shale gas, making it a poor substitute for dwindling North Sea production in the short term. It also triggers concerns that once a fracking industry is in place, it will displace future renewables.

And then there are emissions. There is no room for fracking if we want to make sure we don't go over 2°C warming – the internationally agreed threshold for “dangerous” climate change.

Many think that instead of producing more gas and oil, increasing energy efficiency, cutting consumption and developing low-carbon options are the only way to avoid environmental disaster.

1. Give two reasons why the UK needs to re-think its energy policy. (a., b.)
2. Why are renewables not the answer to the UK's energy dilemma?
3. What geological formation makes fracking promising for the UK to bridge the gap to renewables?
4. What is the function of the granular material in the fracking fluid?
5. Name two environmental problems fracking can cause according to environmentalists. (a., b.)
6. What are proponents' arguments for hydraulic fracturing in terms of economy?
7. Name two steps the UK should take to reduce the environmental hazards of fracking technology. (a., b.)
8. Why do skeptics claim that shale gas from fracking cannot compensate for present gas resources?
9. In what case would fracking really wreak havoc on the environment?
10. What kind of climatic problem can fracking cause?

(Total: 20)

Tervezd meg a szöveg tartalmát és szerkezetét, gondolataidat tagold, és ügyelj a logikai összefüggések megteremtésére! Írj minden tartalmi szempontról! Próbálj nyelvileg változatos szerkezeteket használni! Ne feledd, mindkét feladatot meg kell oldanod!



Writing

Part 1

You work for a small company called OpticInvent Hungary. Your boss, the Managing Director, sent you the following e-mail this morning. Based on the information below, write a *letter of invitation* in about 100-150 words using the conventions of a formal letter.

Hi, Peter

I'm out of town today but we need to get in touch with Prof. George Abram asap. You know he is the guy who has these new optical lenses we might produce if we can agree with him on the conditions. He got this Inventor of the Year award last year in Birmingham.

Could you please write him a short letter in my name - I will sign it when I'm back

- shortly remind him of who we are (you know the usual stuff about the company, what our line is, our market share, etc
- tell him we are interested in his new lenses (congratulations on his award!)
- get him to come for a talk about future work together

By the way, check my schedule, but I'm sure next week, either Wednesday or Thursday would be OK with me to meet him.

Thanks a lot,
Andrew Brown

(Total: 25)

Part 2

Take part in Arup's unique online forum running through to the end of September 2016, to share your views with experts worldwide on the topic below, in the form of an opinion essay, in 300-350 words.

“Stop Talking, Start Doing”

This is the new motto of environmentalist groups worldwide who firmly believe that any further delay in taking global action will lead to irreversible climate change and could seriously jeopardize the future of our planet.

Include the following points:

- a global revolution needed in ways energy is supplied and used
- problems with renewables – environmental energy comes at an environmental cost
- the effect of economic downturn and global financial crisis on the investments in clean energy
- the fatal shortcoming of market solutions to environmental problems (Emissions Trading Scheme)

(Total: 15)

Ne maradjon üres hely a
válaszlapon, próbáld meg
minden kérdésre válaszolni!



Answer sheets

Name: _____ No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

Date of birth: _____ Date: _____

Mother's maiden name: _____

Part 1

Answers in English		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Correct answers

--	--

 x 2 =

--	--

Part 2

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

	T	F
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Correct answers

--	--

 x 2 =

--	--

--	--	--	--	--

1st examiner

--	--	--	--	--

2nd examiner

Date: _____

No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

One giant leap for GPS

	Answers	Score
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Correct answers

--	--

--	--	--	--	--

1st examiner

--	--	--	--	--

2nd examiner

Date: _____

No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

Part 1

A shiny new pipe dream

	Answers	Score
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Correct answers

--	--

 x2 =

--	--

--	--	--	--	--

1st examiner

--	--	--	--	--

2nd examiner

Date: _____

No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

Part 2

Should the UK Frack for Gas?

		Answers in English	Score
1.	a.	b.	
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.	a.	b.	
6.			
7.	a.	b.	
8.			
9.			
10.			

Correct answers

		x2 =		
--	--	------	--	--

--	--	--	--	--

1st examiner

--	--	--	--	--

2nd examiner

For examiner's use only:

Communicative value	5	
Expressiveness	5	
Grammatical accuracy	5	

--	--	--	--	--

1st examiner

--	--	--	--	--

2nd examiner

Hozd magaddal a
nyelvvizsgára a
személyi
igazolványodat!



Keys

	Answers
1.	with
2.	more
3.	there
4.	before
5.	all
6.	did
7.	this
8.	to
9.	most
10.	likely
11.	on
12.	like
13.	whatever
14.	that
15.	may, might, can, could

Part 1

	Answers
1.	C
2.	E
3.	H
4.	L
5.	I
6.	A
7.	M
8.	G
9.	K
10.	J

Part 2

	Answers in English
1.	they have to find replacement for North Sea gas / they have to find replacement for nuclear plants / they have to find replacement for coal-fuelled power stations / they have to meet European air quality regulations (any two)
2.	Because they are sporadic (and do not supply energy on demand)
3.	Shale rich in methane
4.	It holds the micro-fractures in the rock open
5.	water contamination / air pollution / potential earthquakes (any two)
6.	Fracking allows drilling firms to access difficult-to-reach resources of oil and gas.
7.	By providing thick impermeable casings / regular monitoring for cracks / one km exclusion zone around drinking resources (any two)
8.	Because it will take at least 10 years to produce shale gas on industrial scale
9.	If it pushes out renewables
10.	If it is carried out, warming can exceed 2°C

Tapescripts

Tapescript 1

From Smokestack to Gas Tank

(Two of the world's greatest energy users are electricity generation and transport. Both are responsible for huge quantities of greenhouse gas emissions, as most power plants and vehicles still rely on fossil fuels. Now GreenFuel Technologies, Massachusetts is developing a way of producing biofuel from the noxious emissions of power plants. The emerging technology uses a by-product of one to supply fuel to the other. Doing so could dramatically reduce their overall carbon dioxide emissions.

To produce fuel from CO₂, the flue gases are fed into a series of transparent „bioreactors”, which are 2 metres high and filled with green microalgae suspended in nutrient-rich water. The algae use the CO₂, along with sunlight and water, to produce sugars by photosynthesis, which are then metabolised into fatty oils and protein. As the algae grow and multiply, portions of the soup are continually withdrawn from each reactor and dried into cakes of concentrated algae. These are repeatedly washed with solvents to extract the oil.

The algal oil can then be converted into biodiesel through a routine process called transesterification, in which it is processed using ethanol and a catalyst. Enzymes are then used to convert starches from the remaining biomass into sugars, which are fermented by yeasts to produce ethanol.

GreenFuel is testing a pilot facility at the Redhawk power station in the Arizona desert, and a second, larger prototype of around 1300 square metres is now under construction.

This new facility will also capture the heat produced by the plant and use it to help dry the algae before the oil is extracted and converted into biodiesel. This excess heat could also make it easier to recover the solvent from the oil after extraction. Since seventy per cent of a coal-burning plant's energy is lost as heat, that's a lot of waste heat to use.

GreenFuel hopes to install a full-scale algal farm at least 1 kilometre square near the Redhawk plant by 2009. They calculate that if the farm has enough algae to absorb all the CO₂ produced by the 1000-megawatt plant, GreenFuel could ultimately produce more than 150 million litres of biodiesel and 190 million litres of ethanol a year. To do this, it would need a farm of between 8 and 16 square kilometres.

The idea of producing biofuel from algae is not new. The US Department of Energy began investigating algae in the 1970s during the global oil shortage. Researchers scoured the US, collecting more than 3000 different strains of „extremophile” algae that could withstand the high temperatures, salinity and pH required to absorb the exhaust from power plants.

Another company building a pilot algae reactor is New York-based Greenshift. The company plans to begin testing its reactor at a bioethanol plant in Iowa, where waste CO₂ is emitted when corn is converted into ethanol. "Roughly one-third of the corn that goes into a facility comes out as ethanol. With algae and other technologies we can increase that to two-thirds", says Kevin Kreisler of Greenshift. Like GreenFuel, the company eventually plans to use the technology at power plants.

Instead of exposing the algae directly to sunlight, Greenshift uses an array of mirrored troughs and fibre optics to carry sunlight to the plants. Algae don't need strong sunlight for photosynthesis, so the bioreactors could feasibly be housed in buildings or underground. „It's all about efficiency," says Kreisler. „By diffusing the light we can take one square metre of sunlight and spread it out over 10 square metres of growth plates, thus reducing the amount of land we need by a factor of 10.

Indeed, one key advantage of algae farms over other sources of biofuel such as corn and soybeans is that they need much less space. In Germany, where rapeseed is the primary crop used for biodiesel, it would take up to 33 times as much land as is needed by the algae bioreactors to produce the same amount of fuel. What's more, unlike other biofuel crops, algae do not require precious commodities like fresh water or fertile land. That makes the technology suitable for use in the deserts of the American south-west and China.

If the technology is to be successful, though, the energy industry will need to be convinced. Barry Worthington of the US Energy Association in Washington DC, which represents the electricity generators, says, the economics of algal biofuel still have to be borne out. But he is optimistic about its potential. All the conventional ways of reducing CO₂ emissions are considered a cost, he says. „This changes the dynamics dramatically."

Tapescript 2

"Talking Pictures"

Presenter: "The last days of disco" is the third part of a trilogy of movies by the American director, Witt Stilmann. If you've seen both "Metropolitan" and "Barcelona", you'll understand where it fits. Two female graduates of Hampshire College, played by Chloë Sevigny and Kate Beckinsale, work by day as junior assistants in publishing and consort by night with a bunch of slightly flaky ex-Harvard men at New York's most fashionable, indeed almost impenetrable, disco. Who's going to succeed **A** in their emotional life and **B** in business is what the movie works out, though we see more leisure than work.

1st voice: I was just starting Law school when the first up-tempo international Philadelphia hits broke. Some people don't consider that "Disco" because it's good. But I remember feeling absolutely electrified.

2nd voice: Do you feel electrified often?

1st voice: No, but this was different. I loved the idea of there being all these great places for people to go dancing after all the terrible social wasteland of our College years ...Ugh!

2nd voice: Do you go to a lot of discos?

1st voice: No! In fact practically none. What I found terribly encouraging was the idea that when the time of life came there was social life. There'd be all these great places for people to go to, because as you all remember for many years there were none. What I didn't realise was that they'd get so impossible to get into.

Presenter: "Matt Keysler and Robert Sean Leonard"

I'd heard that Chloë Sevigny had almost missed her role because, most authentically, she'd been out "clubbing".

Chloë: "That is very true. Yes. I had an audition early in the morning and I was out till God knows when 5 or 6 - I don't know what I was thinking about and I woke up and I called and I cancelled the audition. I just ... I felt so ill. I said I can't go in and then you know I took a bath and then I sort of woke myself up and then my agent called and said "Chloë, you know you should really go in. They really want to meet you." And I said "OK. OK. Alright. I'll find 'em. Alright. So I pulled myself together ... " (laughs).

Presenter: "Did you confess that [it] might have been a good thing to say 'cos that's what you'd been doing 'cos you'd been right in the spirit of the picture."

Chloë: "I don't know if I told him that I was out really late the night before"

Presenter: "I have heard that he's a pretty tough director to work with. Would you go along with that?"

Chloë: "He's tough. He's very specific. And he knows exactly what he wants, for every mind reading, every word, every action - you know How he wants you to pick up the cup you know and I'd never worked in that sort of environment before. I'd always been set free to do whatever I want and so it was kind of fascinating to be directed like that..... sort of reigns on you the whole time .. You know..."

Presenter: "Yeah, yeah"

Chloë: "I quite enjoyed it you know. I enjoyed being the puppet ...you know ..."

Presenter: "One of those who saw the movie this week were the young writer and critic, Emma Forrest, who covers Today's Club scene, and the slightly older cultural commentator, Paul Gambuccini, who was "there". I wonder if he thought the title was at all misleading."

P. G.: "Oh, it's definitely about disco and it's definitely about the last days of disco, because historically they were the last days of disco. 1979 was the commercial peak and then it suddenly starts to fade in 1980 and in the very early '80s it just goes. And it goes for the reasons given in the film, which include the excessive use of drugs, particularly Cocaine, which brings about Government Investigation, and also sexually transmitted illness."