

L3 096 Słuchanie

Transkrypcja tekstów



ZADANIE 1

Nagranie 1

That's the sound of gunshots heard on Saturday night at Evin prison in Teheran. Prison holds 15000 inmates, hundreds of demonstrators who took part in the ongoing anti-government protests are reported to have been taken there. The authorities say the situation is now under control. But is it? I've been talking to Rana Rahimpour from BBC Persian.

This is what the state news agency says but it's very difficult to confirm it. Generally, in these situations they pretend that everything is calm and everything is under control but the reports that we are receiving from the streets, from around the prison contradict that. We have received videos of huge traffic where people are honking in so called off the protests and we can see that security forces are shooting at some of the protesters. We also know that there is a lot of tension around the prison. Family members are trying to get near the prison but the roads are blocked by the security forces and obviously many of them are extremely worried about the fire.

Everything about the last 4-5 weeks has been surprising. Every week we see the authorities crack down, every week we imagine that the protests will be quelled in some way, yet they just escalate.

They do. It seems that the government has lost the plot. They don't know how to deal with these protests, because they weren't expecting it to be so wide. It's now all across the country, so many cities, and it's like flash mob protests, which is very difficult to contain. They don't have enough security forces to contain it, and every step they take they manage to create more anger. But killing teenagers, kidnapping women

by so called plain clothes police. They're masked, they have guns and in front of protesters, they drag women into their cars and they take them to places like no one knows where they are. And all this has created a lot of anger among the Iranians.

Yesterday, we heard the supreme leader saying no one should imagine they could overthrow the Islamic republic. Whereas one might say no one can imagine these protests just to disappear unless there's some concessions to the demonstrators.

You're absolutely right. And it seems neither sides are ready to change their stance. But, on one side we now have a fully armed government that is not afraid of killing teenagers and putting them in prison. On the other side we have teenagers and the youth who are so fed up and they are ready to sacrifice their lives for freedom.

Nagranie 2

Now a scientific question: could viruses locked away in glaciers pose a threat to wildlife and humans as climate change melts the ice? Scientists from the University of Ottawa in Canada warn such viruses could enter the ecosystem. But what would it mean? Owen Edwards is a director at the University of Aberystwyth in Wales. Rebecca Kesby asked him to tell us more about the team's work.

These researchers have used special techniques in the DNA analysis to explore the viruses within the lake's mud and what they've done is quite clever because they can build a family tree of how these viruses relate to each other but then they can compare that with the family tree of the organisms that those viruses infect and if those viruses are in very tight association with their hosts, you should have two mirror images,

but what they found was that the trees actually show some swaps and that suggests that these viruses are quite good at cross jumping from one host species to the next and the concern there is that that's the kind of thing that viruses that can cause pandemic are good at doing.

Right, so how big a risk could this turn out to be and are there any examples of this kind of thing already beginning to happen?

Well, there needs to be a little bit of cold water poured on the big picturesque on the story because there are lots of viruses out there and we are continually finding new viruses and learning new things about the viruses. So, just because you discover new viruses or discover something new about the viruses does not mean that we should start worrying that it's immediately going to cause a pandemic.

But some of these viruses must be ancient. How have they survived in those conditions?

Well, that is the interesting thing about viruses. They are not strictly alive nor dead and inside of a host they can remain in a dormant but potentially infectious state for a long period of time if they're stored properly. So in glacier ice you might expect that they are stored for a long time effectively there. The thing that helps to protect us is that melting process. So as these places melt it's a very rapid change in those viruses' environment and my team has performed research which shows that you can take viruses from glacier ice and you can put them in the lake environment and they decline in their ability to infect host cells. So rapid change poses concerns for us but, in terms of the viruses, they might not be able to withstand that rapid change and go out and then infect new hosts across the world.

Nagranie 3

Now, one of the things that you can depend on in the modern world is that where's trouble Jeremy Bowen will soon be there at the heart of it, the BBC former Middle East editor has written a book about his experiences. He's been talking to Justin Webb who's suggested it wasn't a terribly happy read.

I've tried to include a bit lighter shade because there is a tremendously positive things in the Middle East. But no, the Middle East unfortunately has become a byword for turbulence, for disastrous foreign interventions and actually that's why, from the point of view of journalists, it produces a steady stream of very high quality news stories.

What you point to in the book, is moments where perhaps, if things had aligned differently, we could be telling a different story.

In any, you know, the march of history there are always moments where things might have been different and one, a really significant point, was back in 2013 when the Assad regime in Syria used chemical weapons against its own people in the suburbs of Damascus. President Barak Obama had said that would be a red line. He chose not to take action against the regime. The fact that he threatened it and then didn't do it had some serious knock-on effects. One of them was the fact that the regime thought well, we stab the Americans in the eye and they looked away first and therefore there's more that we can do there to squeeze our people and also there was an opportunity then for Russia to get involved in Syria and I think that emboldened president Putin and emboldened him as well when it came to first of all taking part of Ukraine in 2014 and then, of course, everything we've seen this year.

What if Yitzhak Rabin had lived and not been assassinated by a terrorist? What difference do you think that would have made?

Yeah, that was November 1995 and the peace process between the Israelis and Palestinians was not going in an untroubled way. It was difficult, but it was making progress and, quite extraordinarily at that time, Rabin, who had been a war hero in Israel as well as a politician, had forged a kind of working relationship, a certain grudging mutual respect with Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader. And while the idea of starting an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel was by no means certain to succeed it was the best thing that they had, and the person who assassinated him, a Jewish

extremist did it, he said, because he wanted to stop the betrayal of the Jewish people by their leader giving territory to the Palestinians, and so I would certainly put that down as one of the most effective political assassinations of the 20th century because it achieved what it wanted.

ZADANIE 2

Host: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Today we have a special guest from the American Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Mike Powell. He works in the National Cyber Range. As you may expect, we will be talking about the significance of cyber ranges that are used for training and testing virtual weapons. Mike, the floor is yours.

Man/guest: Thank you. I am honoured to be here and share my knowledge and experience with you. So let's get down to business. Ladies and gentlemen, cyber ranges can be a useful resource for users – especially armed forces – to test their equipment for potential weaknesses and train their operators. Undoubtedly, the concept of cyber ranges is evolving in several directions since AI offers increased capacities. They are used for various purposes – they can include a mix of physical and virtual environments and have three major functions.

Let me tell you about the first function, that is, training. While cyber operators predominantly receive training in their workplaces, which is obvious to all of us, they often need additional training that can be carried out in a cyber range. This is a perfect place where operators can be challenged to perform their tasks in uncommon scenarios. No other training facility is able to offer soldiers such great possibilities at much lower costs.

The second function is testing equipment, systems and sub-systems. For example, a new computer or a software module can be tested against potential attacks in a cyber range to ensure it is resilient enough for operational use. The third function involves testing an entire

network against certain scenarios. In such a case, we will create a simulation of a network within the cyber range, and 'shoot' a certain type of malware at it, to see how the network reacts. This allows us to put in place a defence plan and we don't need to test it on the actual network.

However, there is an issue that subject matter experts are trying to turn our attention to. They claim there is a growing challenge around supply chains in defence and other major industries, with larger organizations buying components and software from smaller firms. Experts believe that there is a danger that, in the future, both private and military IT/AI companies could start using cyber ranges to test their products.

Now let me move on to another aspect related to cyber ranges. Cyber ranges are a major focus for the EDA, The European Defence Agency. They have launched a Cyber Ranges Federation project, CRF in short, under which 11 NATO member states are to federate their national cyber ranges to boost their cyber defence training capabilities. Last month this project completed its first developmental phase known as 'Spiral One'. By developing a larger platform across different countries, the objective is to create a more powerful virtual range. That range could enable exercise and training planners to design more realistic scenarios. What is particularly important is that Spiral Two of the Cyber Ranges Federation is now under way. This time it will focus on implementing the requirements identified in Spiral One.

As you probably know, cyber ranges have been around for some time now and they have evolved over time. They have specialised in specific functions or domains of cyber test or training. Let me point out that only few ranges can meet warfare needs such as offensive and defensive training and weapons platform testing. Apart from the obvious advantages that today's cyber ranges offer to the military, there are a few drawbacks. The most serious one is that the military industry has a lack of cyber

operators. And as you know, it is crucial to have such people on hand to facilitate training.

Let me recap now. Cyber ranges provide armed forces with insights into how well their existing information technologies can meet the demands of a rapidly evolving cyber security landscape. As they are secure and can be scaled in size, users can answer their questions quickly and safely, at a relatively low cost.

Thank you very much for your attention. Let us meet again after a short break.

ZADANIE 3

13. The US Justice Department has published a heavily redacted affidavit justifying the unprecedented search of Donald Trump's Florida home. It explains why the FBI wanted a warrant to recover material allegedly taken illegally by the former president from the White House. It refers to evidence being kept at the property relating to national defense and obstruction of justice.
14. The International Monetary Fund has extended its stay in Sri Lanka, where it's reportedly reached an initial agreement on an emergency loan. The country is grappling with an economic crisis. It wants to borrow up to \$3 billion.
15. Six Indonesian soldiers have been arrested on suspicion of killing and mutilating four indigenous Papuans, in a case linked to an insurgency in the region. The soldiers are accused of luring their victims to a meeting with a promise of selling them arms.
16. The Iraqi president has warned that the political crisis in the country isn't over, even if the violence of the past 24 hours has stopped. Barham Salih said early elections might be one way of breaking the impasse that's paralysed politics since Iraqis last went to the polls almost a year ago.
17. The Chief Muslim cleric in Indian-administered Kashmir says he's been prevented from attending Friday prayers in Srinagar. Mirwaiz Umar Farooq said police officers stopped him leaving his house, despite the region's top Indian official telling the BBC last week he was not under detention.
18. The top leaders of the Hungarian Meteorological Service have been sacked by the government after a thunderstorm changed its forecast direction. It didn't hit the capital where a firework display had been cancelled. Ministers accused the forecasters of misleading them.
19. A former senior executive at Twitter has presented detailed allegations to US regulators, claiming that the on-line platform misled them about security problems. Peiter Zatko was Twitter's head of security before being sacked. He said the social media site was susceptible to foreign interference, spying and hacking. It's denied the accusations.
20. Britain's intelligence agencies are facing accusations of tipping off the Indian authorities about a British national who was later seized and allegedly tortured. Jagtar Singh Johal, a Sikh activist, was snatched by Indian police five years ago and has been imprisoned ever since. He's accused in India of conspiracy to commit murder and being a member of a terrorist gang.



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