

L3 108 Słuchanie

Transkrypcja tekstów



ZADANIE 1

Nagranie 1

It's being described as the biggest mass demonstration in Serbia since the fatal railway station roof collapse last November sparked an anti-corruption movement. On Saturday, tens of thousands of people marched through the capital Belgrade in the latest protest at government corruption which they blame for the roof collapse that killed 15 people at a station in Novi Sad that had only recently been renovated. These protestors say they want to see real change from the authorities. I spoke to our Balkans' correspondent, Guy De Launey, who was at the protest in Belgrade.

Well, it's been an enormous crowd and if you take the official numbers, and by the official numbers I mean the numbers that have come from the government, they're saying that a 107,000 people were at the various locations in Belgrade city centre.

Now, you know, if you take official figures and estimates of organisers the truth is somewhere in the middle usually. We haven't heard from the organisers, we haven't heard from many independent monitors but a 107,000 people in Belgrade is huge by this country's standards. It's certainly the largest protest that I've ever heard of taking place in Serbia and when you're in the midst of it, it's absolutely staggering.

It was quite difficult to make any movement around the city because of it. They actually had to change the location of the rally from in front of the National Assembly to Slavia Square which is a much broader location with fewer obstructions and crucially none of the counterprotestors who were blocking the park in

front of the National Assembly and, of course, that was always leading to the possibility that there might have been clashes between the protestors and the counterprotestors and it's been generally good humored. No serious incidents have been reported but once again people raising their voices and saying that they are unhappy with the way that President Alexander Vučić and the government have been responding to these allegations of corruption and cost-cutting which they believe led to the disaster at Novi Sad Railway Station last November.

And given that there's no sign of these protests abating how is President Vučić responding?

It's really difficult to see what the endgame to this is because the students say they're going to carry on protesting until they've had full transparency and accountability with regards to this railway station collapse. They want to know why 15 people died at a recently renovated facility that was part of the government's flagship infrastructure project, this high-speed railway line from Belgrade to Budapest. Now, President Vučić says the government has already released a lot of the documentation. We've had the resignation of Prime Minister Miloš Vučević and plus the mayor of Novi Sad. The charge is being brought against 16 people including a former minister. He says he believes the students will never be satisfied whatever he does and he thinks they're being manipulated or taken advantage of by opposition parties who are trying to use what he calls "the street" to overthrow a legitimately elected government.

Guy De Launey

Nagranie 2

Japan has found out who its next Prime Minister will be. Shigeru Ishiba, a former Defence Minister, has won the ruling party's leadership election after a second round of voting. He's taking over from the current Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, who's become unpopular because of a series of party scandals and rising prices. Correspondent in Tokyo, Shaimaa Khalil, tell me more about him.

Well, Shigeru Ishiba has been on the political scene for decades now. He is a veteran. He is a former Defence Minister. He is a former LDP Secretary General, so he's very experienced on security issues, but he also knows how the party works, how the machinations of the inside party politics, how they operate. What's interesting about him is that he's different from LDP members. He says it like it is, his candour, while it ruffles feathers within the party. He's recently, for example, been criticising the Prime Minister, while the outgoing Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, which is a rarity in Japanese politics. This candour holds him in good stead with the public, and one of the reasons some observers were saying that he was chosen was to essentially appeal to the public. Here's a man that says it like it is, you know, he doesn't do political talk, he speaks the truth, and hopefully that would appeal to a public that has been very angry at the LDP because of recent scandals. So he provides a safe pair of hands, he provides stability in a turbulent time for the party. What he doesn't offer, I think, is a fresh face for the LDP. It is desperate to reinvent itself. It is desperate to regain public trust, especially in the fallout of the political funding financial scandal. And while he will appeal to the public, expect a lot of: "we've learnt our lesson", "we've changed", "we're going to address the economy." Don't expect a big shake up in the LDP. It's still the same old party, albeit humbled by the recent scandals.

Because there is an election looming, isn't there?

That's true. The election, as it stands, is going to be next year, but some of the candidates, including some of his rivals, like Shinjiro Koizumi, for example, he said that it was going to be as soon as this year. We don't know. This is something that Mr. Ishiba is now going to decide. There will be a lot of back and forth within party members. I think what they want to do is not wait too long to be scrutinised by the public. And he also wants to do it sooner rather than later to cement his position.

And what about the challenges facing the country? You've mentioned the economy. What else?

I think top of his priorities and his challenges is the economic woes. Remember, the public has been suffering from a stagnant economy, wages that haven't moved in three decades. They've been struggling to make ends meet. So that's one big thing. But I think also Japan's aging and shrinking population, the leader will have to deal with how to reinvent the labour market and maybe rethink policies on immigration.

Shaimaa Khalil.

ZADANIE 2

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. I am Major Brown from the Royal College of Defence Studies. Today, I would like to discuss with you the use of first-person view drones, or FPV drones for short, by Ukrainian armed forces in the ongoing conflict.

The conflict in Ukraine has witnessed a remarkable shift in warfare dynamics due to the use of FPV drones. They were initially designed for civilian racing and recreational purposes. However, these drones have found an unexpected yet crucial role on the battlefield. So, why are they so popular? Well, FPV drones are popular because they are constructed using **ready-made components**. It facilitates their mass production, and consequently, widespread deployment. As a result, they become accessible tools for various military operations.

FPV drones are equipped with cameras that transmit live video imagery to an operator's headset or monitor, providing real-time visuals from the drone's perspective. This capability offers a significant tactical advantage on the battlefield. The use of FPV drones in Ukraine has proven invaluable for both reconnaissance and combat operations. Let me focus on reconnaissance first. FPV drones are particularly useful in such types of missions, as they are able to fly low and navigate through **complex terrain**. These abilities allow operators to gather intelligence, monitor enemy movements and identify targets. This real-time intelligence is crucial for making informed decisions and coordinating military strategies, which enhances situational awareness for Ukrainian forces.

In combat scenarios, FPV drones are employed for, so called, direct action missions. They can carry small payloads, such as explosives. They can also be guided to specific targets, including enemy positions, vehicles, and infrastructure. You might be surprised, but it is not uncommon for skilled operators to fly their drones through the window of a building or into the open hatch of an armoured vehicle, unleashing an explosion on exposed personnel inside. This precision minimises collateral damage while maximising **the impact on strategic targets** during high-risk missions.

FPV drones also play a significant role in psychological warfare. Their presence creates a constant sense of surveillance and threat for enemy forces. You can imagine how soldiers feel knowing they are being watched and potentially targeted at any moment. Well, it can definitely be demoralising. However, there is an even more crucial consequence of FPV drones' presence on the battlefield. Namely, soldiers are unable to **operate effectively**. This psychological impact, combined with the drones' physical capabilities, makes them a powerful tool in the Ukrainian military's arsenal.

Additionally, FPV drones support humanitarian efforts and rescue missions. They are used to

locate and assist civilians in conflict zones, delivering medical supplies, food, and other essential resources. Their ability to operate in dangerous areas where ground access is limited or impossible proves crucial in saving lives and providing aid to those in need. For instance, a month ago, the Ukrainian 47th brigade was ambushed by Russian troops. One of the wounded Ukrainian soldiers managed to crawl away and hide within a tree line. After spotting a reconnaissance drone overhead, he decided to **show his military ID to it**. Within an hour, the soldier was successfully evacuated from the combat zone.

In addition to their current applications, FPV drones hold potential for future technological advancements. Enhanced battery life and improved range could extend their operational capacity, while advancements in stealth technology could make them even more elusive to enemy defences. Moreover, the development of swarm tactics, where multiple drones operate in **a coordinated way**, could revolutionise battlefield strategies.

Okay, ladies and gentlemen, it's time for a quick recap now. As technology evolves, FPV drones' impact will grow, further shaping contemporary conflicts and influencing future military engagements. This makes FPV drone technology a critical focus for defence studies and strategic planning.

Thank you for your attention.

ZADANIE 3

13. The Army plans to field its first human-machine integrated formation platoons by 2027. The Pentagon says it will allow robots to make the first contact with the enemy on the battlefield. The primary aim of this strategy is to protect personnel by sending robots into direct combat to remove obstacles or defuse explosives before they can kill or injure soldiers.

14. Over the weekend, President-elect Donald Trump secured a \$15,000,000-payment from ABC News and a note of regret. It was part of a settlement of a defamation lawsuit that Trump brought against the network. Now, Trump says he feels that he has to sue other news outlets because the press is, quote, 'very corrupt.'
15. Members of the Inuit community have accused a British adventurer of displaying privilege and ignorance after she claimed to be the first woman to travel solo across Canada's largest island. Camilla Hempelman Adams completed the nearly 250-kilometre-journey across Baffin Island on foot and ski at the end of March, but local people said her claim was incorrect and that the Inuit had travelled the same route for generations.
16. France has started pulling its troops out of Ivory Coast. Officials say nearly a hundred Ivorian soldiers have been deployed to a former French base in the capital, Abidjan. It's the first stage in a process ending six decades of French presence in the country.
17. Activists and journalists in Indonesia have expressed concern after a severed pig's head and decapitated rats were delivered to the office of a magazine that's critical of the government. Its editor said the deliveries were intended to undermine their work, but he vowed to continue pursuing their journalism. The Director of Amnesty International Indonesia has called for an investigation.
18. The South African ambassador, who was expelled from Washington on accusations of being a race-baiting politician, has returned home to a raucous welcome. The diplomatic row escalated after President Trump froze US aid in February, citing a controversial South African law, which he claimed allowed land seizures from white farmers.
19. On Monday, Peter Greste, an Australian journalist imprisoned in Egypt for his reporting for Al Jazeera English during the Arab Spring in 2011, will join a hunger strike. His motivation? To bring attention to the condition of Alaa Abdel Fattah, a British-Egyptian dual national currently locked up in Egypt.
20. One of the bigger Japanese fast food chains, Sukiya, says it will shut almost all of its roughly 2,000 branches next week to deal with vermin infestations. The move comes a day after a customer in a store in a Tokyo suburb was served a meal containing a bug. Last weekend, the company apologised after a rat was found in a miso soup.



**CENTRALNA
KOMISJA EGZAMINACYJNA
JĘZYKÓW OBcych
MINISTERSTWA
OBRONY NARODOWEJ**