

L3 109 Słuchanie

Transkrypcja tekstów



CENTRALNA
KOMISJA EGZAMINACYJNA
JĘZYKÓW OBcych
MINISTERSTWA
OBRONY NARODOWEJ

ZADANIE 1

Nagranie 1

It's the biggest mystery in mountaineering. A hundred years ago, British climbers Sandy Irvine and George Mallory tried to be the first to reach the summit of Mount Everest. They were last seen about 200 meters from the top. Now an old cracked leather boot with the remains of a foot and a sock with a name AC Irvine has been found on the north face of the mountain. DNA testing is being carried out. Our Asia Pacific Regional Editor Celia Hatton told Hannah Gelbert more about the young mountaineer.

Sandy Irvine was just a young Oxford student when he was recruited to join George Mallory and the rest of the British climbing team that wanted to be the first to summit Everest. He wasn't actually an experienced climber, but his skill was that he could fix anything and he became Mallory's primary climbing partner because he could fix the oxygen tanks that Mallory decided that they really needed to depend on if they were going to try to be the first to summit the mountain. And so that's why it's unclear whether the remains are his. For years, mountain teams have been trying to find the remains of both Mallory, which were found about 25 years ago, but the remains of Sandy Irvine. And so now the finding, the discovery of this boot with, as you said, a label with his name on it does indicate that it could actually be him and that could answer even a few more mysteries if more equipment and more remains can be found.

Celia, does it answer the question of whether they made it to the top?

Well, it doesn't answer yet, but there are some clues that have already been found. So for example, George Mallory, when his body was found, he was found with his snow goggles tucked inside his pocket. So that suggests it was evening when the two mountaineers might have fallen down the mountain. And so that means they would have been on the way down from the summit, meaning they probably did summit. He also was not found with a photo of his beloved wife. He always said that he had wanted to leave the photo at the very top of the mountain. And so the fact that he was found without that photo suggests that they actually did make it to the top of the mountain a hundred years ago. If that's true, that would have been 29 years before Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary summited the mountain in 1953.

Celia Hatton.

Nagranie 2

The White House has confirmed that a prominent journalist was accidentally texted classified military information. A spokesman said the administration was reviewing how Jeffrey Goldberg's phone number was inadvertently added to a chain. Earlier Mr. Goldberg, the Editor-in-Chief of the Atlantic magazine, revealed that he had received classified military plans for U.S. strikes on Houthi rebels in Yemen. Owen Bennett-Jones asked the BBC's Nomia Iqbal in Washington, DC, for more on what the military chat has revealed.

Goldberg said that he received a connection request by someone named Michael Waltz, who is the national security advisor to

President Trump. He was then added to it. I mean, he also mentioned how Mr. Hegseth posted a detailed war plan in which he gave a certain time for when the first bombs would be dropped in Yemen and then two hours later explosions were heard in the country. I do think it was pretty notable that VP Vance, who has been in lockstep with President Trump, actually disagreed with some of the president's approach in that chat. But I think one of the really extraordinary things about this is that Jeffrey Goldberg left the group. That's how they knew he was in it. And so it raises the question, if he hadn't left the group of his own accord, would they have spotted him?

Yes, I didn't get that bit. I mean, the other thing was that this journalist, this editor of the Atlantic was saying, he basically thought it was a hoax and that someone was trying to trick him into doing something and he'd be discredited in some way. And it's not a hoax.

It's not. And the reason why he might have thought that as well is because Donald Trump isn't a big fan of the Atlantic, nor is he a big fan of Jeffrey Goldberg. Over the years, he has really sort of made it quite clear how he doesn't like him. So I can see why Mr. Goldberg might have thought that it was some kind of hoax. And especially on that particular chat app, you never quite know, but the White House did confirm that they are now looking to quote them how an inadvertent number was added to the chain.

The BBC's Nomia Iqbal in Washington.

Nagranie 3

A warning for all you breakdancers out there, limit those head spins. That is the advice published in the British Medical Journal. Why? It could give dancers a cone-shaped head. David Lewis is following the story.

Cartwheel kicks, windmills and worms, all key moves that go into making a great breakdancing routine. But new advice has come in for those athletes who like showing off their moves upside

down. Don't go too wild on those head spins, or you risk developing a cone head. The warning comes from doctors in Copenhagen after medics there treated a Danish dancer with the condition known in sporting circles as breakdance bulge or head spin hole. The man in his thirties developed a protrusion on the crown of his head. He needed it surgically removed. An MRI published online shows his skull with a clear bump, probably caused by friction with the floor. "In radiologic descriptions, the term cone head sign is used.", medical experts wrote. And he was a keen breakdancer, very keen, dancing five times a week for 19 years. So how does it happen? Well, the condition can start off with hair loss, tenderness, and then a major bump on the head, which can become plainly clear to see. Experts said that although the bulge was getting bigger over the years, it hadn't impacted his ability to dance on his feet or head. He reportedly became tired of having to wear a cap to hide his bump and opted for surgery. The man who's choosing not to identify himself told the BMJ case reports he was now pleased. The outcome is much better than it looked before, and I'm glad I had it done.

ZADANIE 2

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Major Tom Brown. It's a real pleasure to be here with you today. I want to talk to you about a groundbreaking advancement in military defense technology and that is the Iron Beam.

The Iron Beam is a state-of-the-art directed-energy weapon system developed by Rafael Advanced Defense Systems. This cutting-edge technology marks a significant leap forward in how we counter aerial threats like rockets, artillery, and mortar shells. Now, unlike the traditional missile defense systems we're all familiar with, the Iron Beam intercepts and neutralizes incoming threats using **high-energy lasers**.

One of the most remarkable features of the Iron Beam is its rapid response time and pinpoint accuracy. This means it can stop threats in their tracks, providing a vital layer of protection for both our forces and civilian populations. However, in today's complex and fast-changing battlefield environment, speed and precision alone aren't enough. Modern adversaries often rely on saturation attacks which involve launching waves of rockets, drones, or artillery shells in the hope of overwhelming defense systems. That's where the Iron Beam truly stands out as it has the unique capability to engage **multiple targets at once**.

What also makes the Iron Beam distinguish itself is its cost-effectiveness. Let me give you some numbers. Traditional interceptors, like those used in the Iron Dome, cost around \$50,000 per rocket. In comparison, each shot from the Iron Beam costs about \$3.50. Yes, you heard that right. This huge reduction in expense means we can stay prepared and defend ourselves without burning through massive defense budgets. And since the Iron Beam relies on a power source instead of physical ammunition, it essentially gives us **an unlimited magazine**.

So how does it work? The Iron Beam operates by focusing a laser beam on an incoming target, such as a rocket, mortar, or drone, heating it to the point where it is either damaged beyond function or completely destroyed. This process takes only a few seconds. Importantly, the Iron Beam is not a standalone system. It is specifically designed to work in coordination with other defense technologies, most notably the Iron Dome. Together, they can form an **integrated, multi-level defense strategy**. This enhances the overall resilience and adaptability of national security efforts.

The Iron Beam can engage and destroy airborne targets at distances ranging from just a few hundred meters to approximately 10 kilometers. It is capable of delivering a focused beam with a power output of up to 100 kilowatts. Such a level of intensity, even at the Iron Beam's maximum

range, allows for concentrating the beam down to **the size of a coin**. That's pretty incredible when you think about it.

And it doesn't stop there. There's also a mobile version – the Iron Beam-M. This version brings the same powerful technology but adds flexibility for rapid deployment in different combat situations. It can be mounted on tactical trucks or armored vehicles, making it ideal for protecting moving forces and key locations. With advanced optics, thermal imaging, and a modular design, it fits easily into existing defense systems. The mobile version also has a compact power and cooling system. However, the most significant feature of the Iron Beam-M is its ability to operate continuously in the field, which is made possible by a **battery storage bank**. It can be recharged by a small generator.

In conclusion, the Iron Beam isn't just a marvel of technology. It's a testament to our ongoing commitment to protect our nations and safeguard our way of life. Together, let's keep pushing forward, strengthening our defenses, and working towards a safer, more secure future for the generations to come.

Thank you for your attention. Are there any questions?

ZADANIE 3

13. Well, Donald Trump's tariff policies have seen the world's stock market fluctuate wildly in recent months. But throughout it all, the value of bitcoins trajectory has been relentlessly upwards. The world's largest cryptocurrency has now set a new record, trading at more than \$120,000 for the first time.
14. A US federal court has ordered Google to pay \$425 million for breaching users' privacy by collecting data from millions of users even after they turned off a tracking feature. The tech giant said it would appeal against the decision, claiming the

- court misunderstood how its products work.
15. K-pop is a global music phenomenon and its biggest stars are arguably BTS, but the South Korean boy band had to stop performing so that all seven members could carry out 18 months of mandatory military service. Two of them have just finished and, as G. McKenzie reports, adoring crowds were ready to greet them.
 16. Pressure is growing on the head of the Valencia region in Spain about the failure to warn people in time about last month's devastating floods that claimed more than 220 lives. Carlos Mazón has refused to resign despite revelations that on the day a year's worth of rain fell in some places he was having a three-hour lunch.
 17. Hundreds of protesters in Syria's predominantly Druze province of Sweida are demanding the withdrawal of government forces after deadly sectarian violence there last month. The security forces had been sent to a curb fighting between Druze militias and Bedouin tribes.
 18. From next year, judges in Mexico are set to be elected by the public under a controversial reform approved last month. Few countries allow that to happen and the members of the Mexican judiciary think it'll threaten their independence and the rule of law. On Wednesday, eight of the 11 judges on Mexico Supreme Court resigned over the issue.
 19. Researchers in South Africa say cutting off a rhino's horn is the most effective method for deterring poachers. A conservation assessment found that removing the horn under sedation reduced poaching by nearly 80% between 2017 and 2023. Rhinos are at significant threat of extinction as the material in their horns is commonly used for traditional medicine in Asia.
 20. A set of sacred jewels believed to be linked to the Buddha had been returned to India by the auction house Sotheby's after mounting pressure from the Indian government. The Pitbull Hard Gems, described by archaeologists as one of the most astonishing finds of the modern era, was due to be auctioned in Hong Kong in May but the sale was called off after threats of legal action.



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