

Children welcome? No, in Britain. Yes, in Budapest

The police stared menacingly as we drove forward while trying to get home. Part of downtown Budapest was sealed off because of a mass demonstration. There were traffic jams everywhere. But the policemen smiled and made way, signalling their colleagues to do the same, on spotting our two young children. What a contrast with Luton airport, a few hours earlier. There, security officers confiscated the children's vitamin D drops and skin cream – both prescribed medicines – from our hand luggage, brushing aside our protests.

Our trip opened my eyes to the differences in attitude to children between Britain and elsewhere. Perhaps it is not so surprising that a recent UNICEF report ranked Britain and America last out of 21 developed nations in a table of children's welfare, after taking into account education, health, safety, family and peer relationships, material wealth and other factors. Denmark was ranked the best place for children.

We are all too ready to lecture the new EU member states on what they must do to reach our "civilised" standards, yet there is a lot they could teach us about family values. Everyday politeness – courtesy and respect for elders – that has all but vanished from Britain still thrives in Central and Eastern Europe. The family has retained its central place in society and children are valued above all else. In some ways the whole region, sealed off from the great Western European upheavals of the 1960s, including feminism and lifestyle politics, has been "frozen in time".

In Budapest strangers exchange greetings in lifts, wishing each other good morning or evening and saying goodbye when they leave. Hungarian children greet their elders with the phrase *csókolom* – short for "I kiss your hand" – which is both archaic and undeniably appealing.

Old ladies are always ready with advice that the tot is overdressed or underdressed according to the weather.

Hungarians of all ages give up their seats on public transport to mothers and fathers with children. Prams and clothes are passed on from mother to mother on semi-permanent loan.

In Hungary, parents and grandparents often move house to be near to one another. Grandparents are happy to bring cooked food and meals for their grandchildren if the parents are working. Families are used to living together here, and used to handling children. It's passed on from one generation to another.

When we got off the plane at Budapest airport, my wife took our son, Danny, aged 3, to the toilet. Two British women were already waiting. In Hungary it is automatic for mothers with children to go first, but the women spluttered indignantly when Danny and his mum headed for the cubicle. "There's a queue, you know," one of the women barked.

Not here, dear.

1. *Mi volt a cikkíró pozitív élménye egy budapesti túrterés alatt?* (3 pont)
2. *Ezzel szemben milyen kellemetlenség érte Angliában az induláskor?* (2 pont)
3. *Milyen besorolást kapott a gyerekek jólétét tekintve Nagy-Britannia az UNICEF jelentésében?* (3 pont)
4. *Mit taníthatnának az új EU-tagok a régienek?* (4 pont)
5. *Mit vett észre a cikk írója Magyarországon a közönnyel kapcsolatban?* (2 pont)
6. *Hogyan reagálnak az idős hölgyek a kisgyerekekre Magyarországon?* (1 pont)
7. *Milyen egyéb pozitív jelenségekkel találkozott a szerző Magyarországon?* (5 pont)

Harry Potter and the lost desert grave of a teenage British hero

For 65 years the family of heroic boy soldier Private* Harry Potter had tried desperately to find his final resting place. All they knew about the 16-year-old who had lied about his age and marched off ready to fight for his country in 1937 was that he had been killed and buried somewhere in Palestine.

But now his grave has been rediscovered by devotees of an entirely different Harry Potter – the boy wizard from J. K. Rowling's world-famous books. And Pte Potter's grave has been transformed into a shrine for J.K. Rowling enthusiasts from all over the world. So many flowers and messages have been left there that the inscription detailing the fate of the real Harry Potter – killed in action at Hebron, Israel on July 22, 1939, aged 19 – has almost become obscured.

The headstone was first noticed by local admirers of J. K. Rowling's creation and word quickly spread in Israel, where the books and films have become immensely popular.

The news about Potter's grave was soon picked up by the local paper and, back in England, attracted the attention of the soldier's nephew, Alan Hinton, 54, who had been carrying out internet searches for information about his uncle.

Now the local mayor has invited Pte Potter's family to visit so they can finally pay their last respects. The family is pleased the story of Pte Potter's life is attracting so much attention, even if the interest was sparked by a simple coincidence of names.

Pte Potter was actually just 18 when he died, having lied about his birthday to join the Army at the age of 16 in January 1937. After a few weeks' training with the 1st Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment, he was assigned to its Motor Transport division and sent to Palestine, where a rebellion had broken out against the British mandate. Ten months later he is believed to have been shot by a sniper, although his parents were never told the exact circumstances of his death. Attempts were made to dissuade Harry from joining up, but the high-spirited teenager had a good practical reason for wanting to leave home: with three sisters and four younger brothers, the family's three-bedroom house was uncomfortably overcrowded. His sister, now 82, said: "Harry wanted to see a bit more of the world. He'd left school at 14 and worked for six months fixing roller skates, but then joined the carpet factory to bring in a bit more money."

* Private/Pte = közlegény

Pte Potter's body lies in a Commonwealth war cemetery near Tel Aviv, the capital city of Israel. He was buried with 6,000 other war dead and officials had until now been unable to pinpoint the location of his grave for the family.

„The family has another reason to be glad that the grave has been found. Now Pte Potter can be remembered properly. They were disappointed when they asked for his name to be engraved on the war memorial in his home town and their request was rejected because the soldier had died five weeks before the outbreak of the Second World War.

1. Hol és mit találtak?
(3 pont)
2. Kik fedezték fel a cieleben említett helyet, és mivé változtatták?
(2 pont)
3. Kicsoda Alan Hinton, és hogyan jutott el hozzá a hír?
(3 pont)
4. Hogyan került Potter Palesztinába?
(3 pont)
5. Milyen személyes okok vezették Pottert elhatározására?
(3 pont)
6. Miért nem tudta eddig a család, hogy hol van eltemetve Harry?
(2 pont)
7. Miért örül a család a felfedezésnek?
(4 pont)



The tyranny of the gym

"Smell that?" asks Brocas Burrows as he takes me around three floors of gymnasium at the Third Space health club near Piccadilly Circus in London. "Now you mention it, yes. Very nice." "That's the kind of thing people pay to come here for. It's the little touches that make it special. Everywhere you go in the Third Space, it smells good", says Brocas, the club's duty manager. I'm scenting gardenias, lilacs and, unless I'm mistaken, a hint of the palm-fringed island in the Indian Ocean on a summer's morning. Which is much better than the smell of armpit, stale lager and concentrate of uncleaned toilet that my council-run gym offers.

It's the little things that make people choose the Third Space, one of London's posh health clubs. "Everything has to be pristine," says Brocas. "That's why there are warm, clean towels everywhere, the changing rooms are spotless and the whole vibe is warm."

"The philosophy is that you have three spaces in your life – home, work and here," says Brocas. "It's the third most important space in our members' lives – and for some of them it's even higher. It's a spiritual centre in a way." The third space in people's lives used to be the church, or the pub. Now, at least for a growing minority of Britons, it is the health club. "Some just come for a steam and a shower before they go out for the night. Some seem never to be anywhere but here. They work out, send some emails, have something to eat, read the papers, just hang. It's a great place to be."

Third Space members can use three floors of gym equipment (the running machines have individual TV screens), a 20m ozone-treated pool (the ozone prevents the chlorine from making your eyes sting) complete with chill-out music and soothing wood panelling. They have a boxing ring, a climbing wall and there's something called hypoxic training chamber which, by reducing oxygen in its atmosphere, simulates what it's like to work out at 8,500ft. As for personal training (which costs £40 an hour), the Third Space lists 29 trainers on its website.

"Most of our members are very time-poor," says Brocas as we visit Fresh and Wild, the club's two-storey organic foods supermarket. "The lack of time means that we tailor our services so people can get the most out of the experience. That's why in our medical centre you can see a GP at lunchtime without having to take the morning off or having to go back to where you live. You'll find they come here for a workout after the office, then go to the supermarket and

buy a salmon fillet and some couscous, and warm it up when they get home. They don't have to go anywhere else during their day. It's all about convenience and ease."

One facility that the Third Space is particularly keen on promoting is the Wash, Dry and Fold service. You pay £35 for 10 washes; for each wash you may drop up to five items of sweaty gym clothing at a designated point and find them fully washed and returned to your locker 24 hours later.

1. *Mi volt a cike írójának az első pozitív élménye az egészségmegőrző klubban?* (4 pont)
2. *Milyen a tanács által üzemeltetett tornaterem?* (3 pont)
3. *Mennyi időt töltene itt az emberék?* (2 pont)
4. *Milyen sportolási lehetőségeket és szolgáltatásokat nyújt a klub a tagoknak?* (6 pont)
5. *Milyen szolgáltatásokat említi a menedzser az időhiányban szenvedő emberek igényeinek kielégítésére?* (3 pont)
6. *Hogyan működik a „mosás-száritás” szolgáltatás? Részletezze!* (5 pont)

Would you want to live on a remote, cold island? If you're lucky, you can

As the winners of an international competition to live on a Scottish outpost, "the Americans" – Tom Hynndman, who is 44, his wife Liz Musser, 45, and their son Henry, who will celebrate his sixth birthday this week – have become the island's newest residents.

It is almost two months since they left Saratoga Springs in New York State, population 19.2 million, and started their new life on this small island, population 73. Situated halfway between Shetland and Orkney, off the north-eastern tip of Scotland, it is the most remote inhabited island in Britain. They left behind the 21 pupils in Henry's class, as well as friends, family, good careers – she worked as a photographer and TV producer, while he ran a successful business making hats – and a city bustling with lots of restaurants, department stores, museums, cinemas and art galleries. Now, Henry shares a class with one other pupil; there are a total of eight in the school. There is no pub, hotel or restaurant, no doctor or resident nurse; but there is one small shop (closed Tuesdays and Thursdays) and a world-famous bird observatory.

The weather is so bad that, when planning a trip, islanders often allow five days just to get to Shetland – last summer there were hardly any flights off the island because of fog. The island, a short flight or a two-and-a-half-hour ferry ride from Shetland, can be cut off by bad weather for days on end.

The Americans were chosen last year from over 800 who responded to an SOS for new residents from the island's owner, the National Trust for Scotland (NTS), which bought it in 1954. The most common reasons given by applicants keen for a new life are the need to get away from the city and to raise their children in a crime-free environment. Judging by the response to the NTS's appeals, there is clearly no shortage of people eager to give up their amenities and suburban comforts, even their pension plans, to escape to one of Scotland's 90 inhabited islands, 44 of which have fewer than 20 residents.

When an SOS goes out, it is presented as an invitation to an idyll where children will be raised to skip cheerfully through the kitchens of neighbours, never encountering a locked door, speeding car, or drug pusher. But is the reality as blissful as this peaceful and romantic popular portrayal?

"In many ways it has exceeded our expectations and I sometimes think we are still in this infatuation, honeymoon period," says Liz. "But there are immense

challenges. Simple things that we'd take for granted back home can become hugely problematic." Still, they are optimistic.

So the big question: why make such a life-altering move? Liz, who grew up in southern California, initially heard the Fair Isle appeal on a radio show while "stuck in rush-hour traffic. When she got home she told her husband it was time for a change.

1. Hova költözött a Hynndman család? (1 pont)
2. Milyen változásokat jelent ez a családtagok életében? (2 pont)
3. Mi mindentől kellett lemondaniuk? (2 pont)
4. Mi van és mi nincs a szigeten? (4 pont)
5. Milyen közlekedési lehetőségek vannak a szigetről? (2 pont)
6. Mit tudunk meg az NTS-ről, és hogyan került velük kapcsolatba a család? (3 pont)
7. Mivel indokolták általában a jelentkezők, hogy új életet akarnak kezdeni? (2 pont)
8. Mit ígérnek az S. O. S. felhívások a szigetre költözőeknek? (4 pont)

Olvasa el figyelmesen az alábbi szöveget, majd annak alapján válaszoljon magyarul a kérdésekre!

Charles buys remote Welsh estate – for himself and as a nice little earner

At first glance it does not seem to be a home fit for a future king. Nestling in a remote spot in south-west Wales, the farmhouse boasts only three bedrooms, the crumbling outbuildings need work and the gardens are not all they could be. But look a little closer at the estate and it is possible to see why the prince has decided that this is to be his first home in Wales.

That remoteness which would put others off would attract the prince, who so values his privacy. He must also have been charmed by the area's legendary links to alternative medicine and its modern connections to organic farming and rural crafts.

The prince hopes that the estate could be used as a training centre for local young people, and the prince's people also revealed that permission would be applied for to extend the house so it could be rented out as a holiday home. Paying guests, it was promised, would be able to range freely over the house and even sleep in the royal couple's bedroom. For that, locals said yesterday, the prince might expect more than the £300 a week that other cottages in the area often earn.

The prince is hoping to use local craftspeople in the renovation work – if, that is, there are any local people to find. In recent years the pub, post office and the school in the village, Myddfai, have all closed down because there are not enough permanent residents to use them. Many cottages in this Welsh-speaking area are second homes, owned by rich businesspeople, or are let out to holiday-makers. Prince Charles, it seems, may be adding to the problem.

Some question why the prince needs a rural hideaway in Wales. And, of course, if he and Camilla fancy a change of scene, he has a range of royal residences to choose from. Some nationalists will be dismayed by the prince's new Welsh bolt-hole. But most people in Myddfai were cautiously positive. They hope Charles' arrival will be a boost for the local economy. He is a supporter of the farming community and so will be welcome because of that.

The history of the estate, which dates back at least to the 17th century, is fascinating. The origins of the unusual Welsh name, which means Wormwood Grove, may be bound up with the legendary Physicians of Myddfai, doctors renowned across Europe because of their knowledge of herbs. The Physicians are reputed to have been bequeathed their knowledge by the Lady of the Lake, who vanished into the waters in unhappy circumstances and is said to haunt the area.

Farmers still grow medicinal herbs in the area and as a champion of alternative medicine, the prince will, no doubt, be interested in learning more.

More prosaically, estate agents said the royal link was bound to make house prices rise. "Having a neighbour like this in the area can only mean that property prices will go one way: up."

1. *Miért nem tűnik királyhoz méltónak Károly herceg új ingatlanát?* (4 pont)
2. *Mi bűvölkötte mégis el benne a herceget?* (4 pont)
3. *Milyen tervei vannak a hercegnek új szerzeményével?* (4 pont)
4. *Mi ígérnek majd a vendégeknek, és mennyiért?* (3 pont)
5. *Milyen legendáról tesz említést a cikk a falu nevével kapcsolatban?* (2 pont)
6. *Mit tudunk meg a cikkből a „Tó Hölgyéről”?* (3 pont)

Olvassa el figyelmesen az alábbi szöveget, majd annak alapján válaszoljon magyarul a kérdésekre!

Three masterpieces vanish without trace

For the guards at Whitworth Art Gallery in Manchester it was just another quiet Sunday morning. But as they prepared to unlock the doors and let in the visitors, staff realised with horror that three of their most prized pictures had vanished from the collection.

The Whitworth, founded in 1889 with a bequest left by the Stockport-born engineer Sir Joseph Whitworth, is internationally renowned for its collection.

The timing of the raid, and the care with which it appears to have been carried out, indicates the foresight and organisation of the thieves who snatched the pictures. By the time the theft was discovered, the pictures were probably miles away; possibly even out of the country. "It isn't usually an inside job in these cases," said Alexandra Smith, operations manager at the Art Loss Register, which monitors stolen works. "It is often done by outsiders who have worked out the security system, identified the most valuable paintings and planned an entry and escape route meticulously."

"Their methods may be as simple as hiding inside at closing time, when other people are leaving," said Dick Ellis, an art risk consultant. The Whitworth has been particularly busy recently thanks to the success of its exhibition of photographs, and the hordes of visitors would have provided plenty of cover for thieves who wanted to get information before the raid.

While art lovers often imagine that paintings are stolen to order for unscrupulous collectors, experts say most art thefts are carried out for ransoms or so that the works can be used as collateral for criminal deals.

"If people have stolen them for ransom it is very likely that in a few months' time the people who have the pictures will contact the police, insurance company or the gallery itself and say they can get access to the painting and get it back if someone is willing to pay money," Ms Smith said. "Or they are more likely to trade on the black market where the paintings can be used instead of money in drug deals and for gun running. Money is traceable, but pictures can change hands much more easily and can cross over borders without being detected."

But even if the Whitworth manages to recover the pieces, the sad truth is that the works returned to it may bear little resemblance to the works it lost.

"One of the big concerns in this case must be that because these are water colours they need to be looked after rather more than oils," Mr Ellis said. "If the recovery takes some time – which is quite likely, because the statistics show that

the peak period of recovery is seven years after the time of theft – and you have a watercolour which has been looked after incorrectly, there's a great danger of the thing being destroyed.

4. Mireor fedezte fel a műincislopást a galéria személyzete? (2 pont)
2. Hogyan keletkezett a galéria? (1 pont)
3. Mit gondolt Alexandra Smith az ilyen jellegű lopásokról? (4 pont)
4. Mit gondolt Dick Ellis a betörő módszeréről, és mi támasztja alá elgondolásait? (4 pont)
5. Miért lopnak műincseket a műkedvelde szerint, és mi a szakértők véleménye? (2 pont)
6. Mit gondolt Ms Smith a képek további sorsával kapcsolatban? (3 pont)
7. Mi történnie általában az elloptat képekkel a fekete piacon? (1 pont)
8. Miért aggódik Mr Ellis a képek sorsa miatt? (3 pont)

Beavers could be successfully reintroduced to England

Beavers could be successfully reintroduced to England and could help restore and conserve rivers, according to the government's ecological advisers. But convincing landowners and other rural groups of their benefits could mean it is many years before the furry mammals and their distinctive dams are seen again in the wild.

A major scientific study of all English rivers has identified six areas with the most suitable habitats. Beavers need 2km lengths of river away from human populations, water at least 60cm deep and ideally willow and poplar trees on the river bank.

Despite their notoriety for nibbling their way through trees to create their immense dams, according to the report by Natural England, they could have a significant, but largely positive effect on English rivers and wildlife. Studies from all over the world have shown that they can increase the variety of plants, birds, fish and mammals. At the same time their dam-building habit can also increase flooding, damage crops and may affect some fish populations.

Beavers were a natural part of the British countryside until they were hunted to extinction for their fur and the secretion from their scent glands, which was believed to have medicinal properties. They mostly died out in the 16th century, although there is evidence some hung on until the 18th century in some northern rivers. Several beavers are to be introduced to a remote part of Scotland in May following a 10-year long battle between conservationists and landowners, and there are plans to reintroduce them in Wales.

Reintroductions have been successfully made in most mainland European countries but the report says there needs to be wide public consultation before going ahead in England. "There is a strong possibility that beavers could do well in England. But they are not going to come for some time. Reintroducing them is time consuming and expensive. They could have a range of environmental benefits but could only be reintroduced under the right conditions," said Natural England's chief scientist.

Polls suggest that the public would be in favour, but many landowners and farmers are dubious. "The English countryside has changed enormously since beavers were last seen here in large numbers," said the Country Landowners Association's president. "We have a landscape unlike that of much of the rest of the world – one that has been actively farmed for hundreds of years."

"Our biggest concern is where the beaver would fit into today's modern, working English countryside. Beavers will destroy crops – particularly wheat and maize. Dams will restrict migration for other species. And beaver burrows will damage river banks and will increase the risk of flooding."

The National Farmers Union's adviser said consultation with stakeholders would be crucial.

1. Mit állítanak a hódokról a kormány környezetvédelmi tanácsadói? (2 pont)
2. Kiket kell még meggyőzni a tervről? (2 pont)
3. Milyen élőhelyre van szükségük a hódoknak? (4 pont)
4. Milyen vonatkozásban említi a szöveg a 16. és 18. századot? (3 pont)
5. Mit állít a Földművelésügyi Szövetségének elnöke a brit vidékről? (2 pont)
6. Miben különbözik a táj a világ sok más részéről? (1 pont)
7. Milyen károkat fogynak szeríne az állatok okozni? (6 pont)

Olvasza el figyelmesen az alábbi szöveget, majd annak alapján válaszoljon magyarul a kérdésekre!

Family history

In 1854, a black slave named Archibald Monteith dictated an account of his remarkable life to a missionary. As a child, Archibald had been transported from his native Nigeria to work on the Jamaican sugar plantations, travelling on one of the last slave ships to cross the Atlantic before the abolition of the British trade in 1807.

This detailed biography, which recorded his spiritual beliefs as well as his struggle to buy his own freedom, was circulated in Christian periodicals across the globe. Whether he was aware of it or not, Archibald had also set down a document that would provide future generations with something unique among those descended from slave stock: a family history.

Nearly two centuries later, Archibald's great-great-grandson David Monteith recalls the moment when he first became aware of his extraordinary ancestor. "When I was eight, I remember I asked out a girl at school and she was white, and she said to me, 'You'd be all right if you were white.' I remember going home and telling my mum that I wished I was white, and she sat me down and told me about ancient black civilisations, just trying to root me, and that was when I really became aware of Archibald being part of the family history."

David is a 38-year-old Londoner, who works as an actor. His own parents moved to the UK from Jamaica in the 1960s, and he was born in this country. But the memory of Archibald has remained powerful since his youth, and last year he decided to retrace his ancestor's passage from Nigeria, a journey that would confront his sense of family history in the most unexpected of ways.

David first travelled to Nigeria, to the port where Archibald recorded boarding a slave ship bound for the Caribbean and the area where his ancestor was likely to have been born, and spoke to the current elders of that community.

David then travelled to Jamaica, where most of his family still live. Almost every Jamaican is descended from slaves, and the island was Britain's largest slave colony. There he uncovered documentation of Archibald's purchase. His original slave name was Toby, but he was later baptised and renamed Archibald. Monteith was the name of the slave-owning family that bought him.

David is aware that he is in a special position. "I think everyone has an innate desire to know where they've come from. But it's a lot easier for Europeans and others because those records exist." In Jamaica, no other family is able to trace their family tree as far back as the Monteiths.

What he's discovered on this journey has been quite life-changing, he says, and has taught him much more than the story of one single man. "It's literally not as black and white as you think it is. It's really important for everyone to have an idea of where they fit into world history, not just black people."

1. *Hogyan és mikor került Archibald Monteith Jamaicába?* (2 pont)
2. *Hogyan maradt fent Archibald életörténete?* (3 pont)
3. *Milyen körülmények között haltott David Monteith először távoli őstől?* (4 pont)
4. *Miért utazott David Nigeriába?* (1 pont)
5. *Mit olvashatunk a cikkben Jamaicáról?* (4 pont)
6. *Milyen felfedezéseket tett ott David?* (4 pont)
7. *Mire tanította meg Davidet az utazása?* (2 pont)

Olvasza el figyelmesen az alábbi szöveget, majd annak alapján válaszoljon magyarul a kérdésekre!

A feast of Scotland

Scotland is remarkable for the wide variety of good produce that can be gathered from the land and its surrounding waters, despite the fact that barely a quarter of Scottish soil is under cultivation.

With such native riches, no elaborate treatment is required to make the most mouth-watering of meals. From humble origins, the art of Scottish cookery has developed over the centuries to achieve international renown.

In Celtic times the sea was held in religious awe. The eating of fish was forbidden, as they were held to be sacred to the pagan goddess Venus, and this must have made the diet far more frugal than necessary. But by the eleventh century Catholicism had spread in Scotland, and the vast fishing grounds of coasts, rivers and lakes began to be exploited. So plentiful were freshwater fish that as early as the thirteenth century Scottish salmon was pickled and exported to London, where it was considered to be a food for the poor! So important did the harvesting of the sea become that coastal towns sprang up and thrived or fell with the fluctuation of fish stocks. Scots fishermen found they had to compete with the Dutch, who were only too efficient at harvesting their waters, and this led to blows in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Nowadays we are fighting through diplomatic channels to preserve fishing limits around our Scottish coasts, because overfishing has caused a dangerous depletion in fish stocks.

Early cooking methods were simple. The fuel for the fire was usually peat, and over this would be hung the bake stone, which was superseded by the grid-iron, and the kail-pot. The former, which is still very much part of the Scottish kitchen, is a round, flat, cast-iron plate with a hooped handle. It took the place of the oven, and on this was baked the daily bread, which of course was unleavened. The kail-pot was also made of iron, and was a large round saucepan with a lid and three legs. It stood over the fire and simmered the stews and soups which formed the daily menu.

Hardly anyone possessed a built-in oven, and it was the abbey and monasteries which were among the first to do so. During the eighteenth century the kitchen range became a widespread acquisition, but before this it was custom to take the day's baking to the public bake houses in these religious establishments, which were such a focal point in community life.

It was during the seventeenth century that Scotland's most famous product was properly developed. I refer, of course, to whisky. *Aqua vitae* was in fact

distilled in religious establishments as early as 1494, but it was not until much later that the practice became widespread in the Highlands. Before this the Highlander drank either fresh water, or milk and its by-products, such as buttermilk and whey.

1. *Miért meglepő, hogy Skócia híres a földéről begyűjtendő javairól?* (1 pont)
2. *Miért volt a szükségessé a szőnyeg az étrend a kelta időkben?* (2 pont)
3. *Miért kezdődhetett el a halászat a 11. században?* (1 pont)
4. *Kiől kellett megvédeni a halállományt a 15. században, és mi lett ennek a következménye?* (2 pont)
5. *Hogyan, mi ellen és miért küzdene napjainkban?* (3 pont)
6. *Mi a grid-iron és a kail-pot, és mire használták őket?* (6 pont)
7. *Miért váltak a vallásos intézmények a társadalmi élet központjává a 18. század előtt?* (3 pont)
8. *Mit ittak a Skót-felföldön lakók a whisky elterjedése előtt?* (2 pont)

Looking back on eighty years

The world I entered when at the age of eighteen I became a medical student was a world that knew nothing of planes, motorcars, movies, radio or telephone. It was a very cheap world. When I entered St. Thomas's Hospital I took a couple of furnished rooms in Vincent Square for which I paid 18 shillings a week.

I had enough money to go to the theatre at least once a week. The pit, to which I went, was not the orderly thing it is now. There were no queues. The crowd collected in a dense mass at the doors, and when they were opened there was a fierce struggle, with a lot of pushing, elbowing and shouting, to get a good place. But that was part of the fun.

I spent five years at St. Thomas's hospital. I was an unsatisfactory medical student, for my heart was not in it. I wanted, I had always wanted, to be a writer, and, in the evenings, after my high tea, I wrote and read. Presently I wrote a novel, called *Liza of Lambeth*, sent it to a publisher and it was accepted. It appeared during my last year at the hospital and had something of a success. It was of course an accident, but naturally I did not know that. I felt I could afford to give up medicine and make writing my profession; so, three days after passing the final examinations which gave me my medical qualifications, I set out for Spain to write another book. Looking back now, and knowing as I do the terrible difficulties of making a living by writing, I realise I was taking a fearful risk. It never even occurred to me. I abandoned the medical profession with relief, but I do not regret the five years I spent at the hospital – far from it. They taught me pretty well all I know about human nature, for in a hospital you see it in the raw. People in pain, people in fear of death, do not try to hide anything from their doctor, and if they do he can generally guess what they are hiding.

I began this talk not intending that it should have an autobiographical element, but I do not seem to have been able to avoid it. The next ten years were very hard, and I earned an average of £100 a year. Then I had a bit of luck. The director of the Court Theatre put on a play that failed; the next play he had arranged to put on was not yet ready, and he was at his wits' end. He read a play of mine, called *Lady Frederick*, and, though he did not much like it, he thought it might just run for the six weeks till the play he had in mind to follow it with could be produced. It ran for fifteen months. Within a short while I had four plays running in London at the same time. Nothing of the kind had ever happened before. I was the talk of the town. One of the students at Saint Thomas's Hospital

asked the eminent surgeon with whom I had worked whether he remembered me. "Yes, I remember him quite well," he said. "He was not very successful, I'm afraid."

1. *Hogyan lehetett akkoriban bejutni a színház elsőbbségű, hátsó helyeire?* (4 pont)
2. *Milyen körülmények között született az elbeszélő első regénye, és milyen volt a fogadtatása?* (3 pont)
3. *Miért nem bánta, hogy orvosnak tanult?* (1 pont)
4. *Hogyan és mi tapasztalt meg az emberi természetből a kórházban?* (4 pont)
5. *Mi volt az a szerencsés körülmény, amelynek segítségével bejutott?* (6 pont)
6. *Hogyan alakult a Lady Frederick című darab sorsa?* (1 pont)
7. *Hogyan emlékezett vissza az időre az egyik kiváló sebész?* (1 pont)