

Hungarian

Basic Course

Workbook

To

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Lessons 95 - 103

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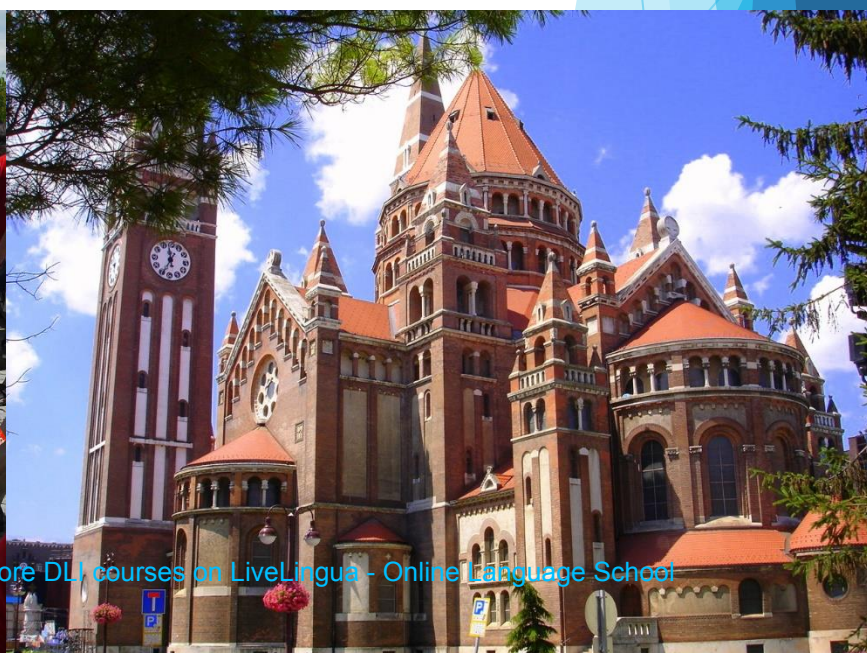

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Geography of the Carpathian Basin

East of the Alps lies the Carpathian Basin. The basin is bordered on the west by the Alps, on the north, east and southeast by the Carpathians, and on the south by the mountains of the Balkan Peninsula.

The Carpathian Basin is a self-contained geographical unit. It is bounded by high mountains. The most important geographical regions are the Great Plain, the Small Plain, Transdanubia, the Northwestern Highlands, the Northeastern Highlands, Transylvania, and Transdrava.

The Great Plain is one of the largest lowlands in Europe. The other great lowland in the Carpathian Basin is the Small Plain. Transdanubia is hilly. Both highlands are in the northern Carpathians, while Transylvania lies to the east. Transdrava resembles Transdanubia; it too is hilly.

Almost all the rivers in the Carpathian Basin flow toward the center. The main river is the Danube. The most important lake is Lake Balaton, also called the Hungarian Sea. The two most important canals in the basin are the Sió Canal and the Eastern Primary Canal.

The Carpathian Basin is a self-contained economic unit. The Great Hungarian Plain produces primarily foodstuffs, while the mountain areas produce lumber and raw materials for industry. Much iron and coal is mined in the Carpathians; bauxite is mined in Transdanubia; there are oil fields in Transdanubia and on the Great Plain, and sources of natural gas everywhere.

All the geographical regions in the Carpathian Basin belonged to Hungary until 1920, when the unity (of the basin) was severed by the Peace Treaty of Trianon.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Mi a Kárpát-medence és hol van Európában?
2. Mik a medence határai?
3. Miért mondják a Kárpát-medencét tökéletes földrajzi egységnek?
4. Melyek a medence tájegységei?
5. Melyik tájegységek területe sík?
6. Hol fekszik a többi tájegység és milyen azok területe?
7. Miért nevezik a Dunát a medence vízgyüjtőjének?
8. Melyek a Kárpát-medence tavai és csatornái?
9. Miért mondták a Kárpát-medencét tökéletes gazdasági egységnek?
10. Milyen ipari nyersanyagokat termelnek a medencében?
11. Van különbség a politikai és földrajzi egység között?
12. Még megvan a Kárpát-medence gazdasági egysége?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Egy földrajzi terület Középeurópában, mely az Alpoktól keletre fekszik.

2. Nyugaton az Alpok, északnyugaton, nyugaton, keleten és délkeleten a Kárpátok, délen pedig a Balkán félsziget hegyei.

3. Azért mert a határai magas hegyek és mert a folyói majdnem mind a medence közepe felé folynak.

4. A Dunántúl, a Kis-Alföld, az Északnyugati- és Északkeleti Felvidék, a Nagy-Alföld, Erdély és a Drávántúl.

5. A Nagy-Alföldé és a Kis-Alföldé.

6. A Duna és a Dráva között van a Dunántúl, ez hegyes és dombos vidék, a két Felvidék az északi Kárpátokban hegyes terület, Erdély a keleti és déli Kárpátokkal hegyes vidék, és a Drávántúl dombos vidék.

7. Mert a medence főfolyója és a medence folyói majdnem mind a Dunába folyik.

8. A Balaton, a Fertő és a Velencei tó, a Sió és a Keleti-főcsatorna.

9. Mert a hegyvidék ipari termelése és az Alföld mezőgazdasági termelése kiegészítette egymást.

10. Szenet, vasat, olajat, bauxitot és földgázt termelnek.

11. Persze. A politikai egység változhat, ezáltal változhat a gazdasági egység is. A földrajzi egység azonban nem változik.

12. Nem. Nincs már meg. A trianoni béke széttörte a Kárpát-medence politikai és gazdasági egységét.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Segment 1

The Carpathian Basin

If one were to fly high enough to be able to see all of Central Europe at once, one would see a large basin which lies to the east of the Alps. The basin is surrounded by high wooded mountains. It is bordered on the west by the Alps, on the north, east and southeast by the Carpathians, and on the south by the mountains of the Balkan Peninsula. This is the Carpathian Basin, one of the most self-contained geographical and economic units in the world. The geographical borders of this area were for centuries the borders of the Hungarian nation as well.

Segment 2

Principal Geographical Regions

The Carpathian Basin contains several natural geographical regions. These are the Great Plain, the Small Plain, Transdanubia, the Northwestern Highlands, the Northeastern Highlands, the Southeastern Highlands (Transylvania), and Transdrava.

In the center of the basin lies its major geographical region, the Great Plain. The Great Plain is one of the largest lowlands in Europe. Over half of it lies in modern-day Hungary. The northern area belongs to the Soviet Union, the eastern part to Romania, and the southern part to Yugoslavia.

Segment 3

The other great lowland in the basin is the Small Plain. The Small Plain is bordered on the west by the Alps, on the north by the Carpathians, and on the east and south by the hills of Transdanubia. The Danube divides the Small Plain into two parts, of which the northern part belongs to Czechoslovakia.

The borders of Transdanubia are difficult to determine since they are not so well-defined as those of the other areas. It is bordered on the west by the Alps, on the north by the Transdanubian Mountain Range, on the east by the Danube, and on the south by the Drava. Transdanubia is mostly hilly. The southern area of the Small Plain is presently considered to be

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a part of Transdanubia. The western part of Transdanubia, called the Burgenland, belongs to Austria.

Segment 4

The northern, mountainous part of the Carpathian Basin includes two geographical areas: the Northwestern and Northeastern Highlands. The northern and northeastern borders of the two areas run along the crest of the Carpathians. This line is also the border of the Carpathian Basin.

In the southeastern part of the basin lies another, smaller one. This smaller basin is Transylvania. It is bounded on the east and south by the Carpathians.

Another area in the Carpathian Basin is Transdrava.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. How could we see the great basin east of the Alps?
2. What are the boundaries of the basin?
3. Are the boundaries of the area also political borders of a nation? Explain.

Segment 2

1. List the main geographical areas within the basin.
2. Where is Hungary located with respect to the basin?
3. To which other countries do parts of the Great Plain belong?

Segment 3

1. Which are the two big plains of the basin?
2. Why are the western borders of Transdanubia hard to define?
3. What is the Burgenland?

Segment 4

1. What is the main characteristic of both the Northern and the Northeastern Highlands?
2. There is a smaller basin within the Carpathian Basin. Where is it? What is it called?
3. What and where is Transdrava?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. Hungary lies east of the Alps.
2. The Balkan Peninsula is in the southeastern part of Europe.
3. There is a greal deat of bauxite in Transdanubia.
4. Transdanubia is hilly (country).
5. Transdrava is similar to Transdanubia.
6. Few foodstuffs are produced in high mountain regions.
7. Transylvania is not now a part of Hungary.
8. Not many Hungarians live in the Northeastern Highlands.
9. There are also high mountains in the Northwestern Highlands.
10. Recently sources of natural gas were found in the country.
11. The Carpathian Basin is a geographical unit.
12. Hungary is situated in the middle of the Carpathian Basin.
13. An island is sometimes an economic unit.
14. The Carpathians curve around the basin on the north and the east.
15. The most important canal in Hungary is the Easter Main Canal.
16. A great deal of lumber is produced in the wooded mountains.
17. There are usually large amounts of raw materials in the mountains.
18. Oil fields are not usually found in the mountains.
19. The plain produces foodstuffs, but one also finds oil there.
20. The Sió Canal connects the Danube with Lake Balaton.
21. We cause a great deal of trouble when we dismember a unit.
22. The Carpathian Basin consists of seven geographical units.
23. All the geographical units belonged to Hungary until 1920.
24. Only islands have perfect boundaries.
25. The unity was severed by the Peace Treaty of Trianon.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

A Hydrographical Unit

The Carpathian Basin is a hydrographical unit. Almost all the Carpathian Basin's rivers flow toward the center. The chief river in the basin is the Danube. The Danube flows into the basin through the "great western gate" and flows out of it at the Iron Gate. The Danube is navigable all year round. Its width is about 300 to 800 meters. Small ocean vessels can sail up to as far as Budapest.

The largest tributary of the Danube is the Tisza. Rising in the Northeastern Highlands, it flows into the Danube in the southern part of the basin. Its width is 50 to 300 meters. Only some of the Tisza is navigable.

The two most important tributaries of the Danube in the west are the Drava and the Sava. Neither is normally navigable. The most important tributary of the Tisza is the Maros, which rises in the Transylvanian Basin.

The most important lake in the basin is Lake Balaton, the largest lake in Central Europe. Lake Balaton is also called the Hungarian Sea. The lake is in the middle of Transdanubia. It is approximately 77 kilometers long and its width is from 3 to 14 kilometers. The water is shallow, but clean. The other big lake in the basin is Lake Fertõ. The water is very shallow and the shores are marshy. The Hungarian-Austrian border runs through it. There are also many small lakes on the Plains and in the Carpathians.

The most important canal in Transdanubia is the Sió Canal, which connects Lake Balaton with the Danube. The Eastern Primary Canal supplies water to the dry land east of the Tisza. These canals are navigable.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

The Carpathian Basin is economically a self-contained unit. For as long as the entire basin belonged to Hungary, the inhabitants of the mountains were supplied with foodstuffs by the Great Plain. The forested, mountainous areas of the Carpathians in turn sent various kinds of industrial raw materials and lumber to the capital and the great industrial centers of the Great Plain. Aside from Budapest, the cities of Temesvár, Miskolc and Győr were the most important industrial centers in the basin.

The Carpathian Basin is quite rich in raw materials. Large quantities of iron and coal are found in several areas. Iron is found in Transylvania, the Northwestern Highlands, and the Bükk Mountains. The best coal is mined in Transylvania. Coal has also been found in the Mecsek, Vértes, Pilis, Cserhát, and Mátra Mountains. Large amounts of bauxite are mined in the Bakony Mountains. In the southwest area of the basin and on the Great Plain, there are sizeable oil fields. At several places on the Great Plain and in the Transylvania Basin, there are sources of natural gas. Uranium is mined in the Mecsek Mountains.

The economic unity of the Carpathian Basin was broken up by the Peace Treaty of Trianon. Rump Hungary retained the rich agricultural areas, as well as most of the industrial centers. However, most of the sources of raw materials came under foreign rule. The previous unit is now divided by the borders of six different countries. Thus, customs must be paid for both exports and imports.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

What's Wrong with the Patient?

When a patient goes to his doctor, we consider it natural for the doctor, first of all, to examine him thoroughly. The doctor makes a diagnosis. Only after he has a detailed diagnosis can the doctor begin treatment. Successful treatment requires not only medical examinations, however, but also centuries of medical experience. This experience is systematized by science and enlarged upon by diligent laboratory research. No one is startled when a doctor is not satisfied with a single examination, but,rather, submits the patient to several different kinds.

What's Wrong with the Weather?

Whenever the weather surprises us with unexpected changes and unusual extremes, we are never (half) patient enough: right away, we expect the weatherman to give us an acceptable explanation. In fact, whenever and wherever we inquire about the weather, the weatherman is supposed to have available not only an accurate diagnosis, but a proper prognosis as well.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Ethnology of the Carpathian Basin

The Hungarians were the first to unite all the people living in the Carpathian Basin. There were many other peoples living there when the Hungarians arrived, most of whom were eventually assimilated. By the end of the fifteenth century, 80% of the population was Hungarian. During the Turkish Wars (1366-1740), however, the Hungarian population declined to 39%. By 1914, 55% of the inhabitants of the basin were Hungarians, but there was also many Germans, Slovaks, Romanians, Serbians, and Croats. The unity of the Carpathian Basin was shattered by the Peace Treaty of Trianon.

North of the Danube lie the Northwestern Highlands. The inhabitants are Slovaks, Hungarians and Germans. Northeast of Hungary lie the Northeastern Highlands. Both highlands belonged to Hungary for over a thousand years. Until 1920, Transylvania also belonged to the realm of Hungary.

The Bánát and the Bácska are really parts of the Great Plain. The Bánát has the most mixed population of any area in the Carpathian Basin. The Hungarians in the Bácska are in a majority.

Most of the inhabitants of Transdrava are Croatians, although nearly 100,000 Hungarians also live there.

Western Transdanubia (Burgenland) was annexed to Austria after World War I. The majority of the inhabitants are Germans, although around 10,000 of them are Hungarians.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Mi sikerült a Kárpát-medencében a magyaroknak először?
2. Mi történt a medencében élt népekkel az idő multával?
3. A medence lakosságának hány %-a volt magyar a XV. szd. végén?
4. Minek a következtében pusztult el a magyarság nagy része?
5. Hogyan alakult a magyarok létszáma a következő évszázadokban?
6. Mi volt a trianoni béke következménye a Kárpát-medencére?
7. Melyik területek voltak több mint 1000 évig Magyarország részei?
8. Mi volt Erdély helyzete?
9. A Bánát és Bácska külön tájegységek?
10. Milyen a Bánát és Bácska lakossága?
11. Miért hivják a Drávántult néha Horvátországnak?
12. Mi történt Nyugat-Dunántúlon Burgenlanddal 1921-ben?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Az, hogy egyesíteni tudták a Kárpát-medencében élő népeket.
2. Beolvadtak a magyarokba.
3. Nagy többségben, 80%-ban magyar volt.
4. A török háborúk következtében.
5. Igen, sokat növekedett.
6. A trianoni béke széttörte a Kárpát-medence politikai és gazdasági egységét.
7. Az Északnyugati- és az Északkeleti Felvidék.
8. Erdély is sokáig Magyarország része volt.
9. Nem. Azok tulajdonképpen a Nagyalföld részei.
10. A Bácskában magyarok vannak többségben. A Bánát pedig a Kárpát-medence legvegyesebb lakosságú vidéke.
11. Mert a lakosság legnagyobb része horvát.
12. Nyugat-Dunántúlt, vagy osztrák nevén Burgenlandot, Ausztriához csatolták 1921-ben.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Ethnology of the Carpathian Basin

Segment 1

By the ninth century, the Carpathian Basin had been occupied by many different peoples. None of them had been able to organize a state capable of embracing all the peoples living in the basin. After 896, however, the Hungarians were able to unite the basin under their rule for over a thousand years (896-1920).

The Hungarians encountered many small Slavic tribes in the basin. In a few hundred years, most of these had been assimilated. By the end of the 15th century, more than 80% of the people in the basin were Hungarians.

Segment 2

During the Turkish Wars, however, the relationship between the Hungarians and the other nationalities changed. During the long wars, it was chiefly the Hungarians who perished, while the other nationalities increased. By 1740, there were only 1,300,000 Hungarians left, or 39% of the total population.

During the next two centuries, the Hungarians were only partly able to regain their former status in the Carpathian Basin. Nonetheless, by 1914, approximately 55% of the population were Hungarians.

Segment 3

The geopolitical unity of the Carpathian Basin was shattered by the Peace of Trianon, and the area of the basin presently belongs to six different countries. Hungary's area before the war had been 325,000 square kilometers; the Peace (Treaty) of Trianon left only 93,000 square kilometers. At the same time, 3 1/2 million Hungarians, or one-third of the Hungarians then living, came under foreign rule.

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Segment 4

The economic balance formed in the Carpathian Basin over the centuries ceased to exist. For this reason, all six of the new states had to struggle against serious hardships. The western nations tried to alleviate the situation by means of large loans. The loans put an end to the postwar problem of food, but they could not put an end to the trade barriers caused by the new borders. The economic hardships caused political hardships too. Politicians often took advantage of the opportunity to incite the people of the various nations against each other.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. Who lived in the Carpathian Basin when the Hungarians arrived?
2. What happened to the people?
3. How long a period is covered by the text?

Segment 2

1. Why did the ratio of peoples change?
2. What does the 39% in the 18th century pertain to?
3. What did the Hungarians do within the next 200 years?

Segment 3

1. Who shares the Carpathian Basin's area today?
2. The effects of which war are mentioned in the text?
3. How many of the total number of Hungarians were living in the country after the war?

Segment 4

1. What had apparently developed through the centuries?
2. What effect had the assistance from Western countries?
3. What caused the difficulties for the exchange of goods?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. The western part of Transdanubia was annexed to Austria.
2. The Bácska is the southern part of the Great Plain.
3. Many different nationalities live in the Bánát region.
4. The Hungarians assimilated the peoples living in the basin.
5. The Hungarian Realm included the entire basin.
6. The name of the area given to Austria is Burgenland.
7. Transylvania was annexed to Romania in 1920.
8. Czechoslovakia is Hungary's northern neighbor.
9. The area of Hungary diminished by two-thirds.
10. Who united all the peoples into one country?
11. The country's geopolitical situation has always been difficult.
12. The Croatians live in Yugoslavia.
13. Until 1920, the king of Hungary was also the king of Croatia.
14. The Hungarians in the highlands are in a minority.
15. In 1914, fifty-five percent of the basin's inhabitants were Hungarians.
16. The population of the basin is more mixed than anywhere else in Europe.
17. The ethnology of the Carpathian Basin is very interesting.
18. The Romanians are Hungary's eastern neighbors.
19. The Serbs live in Yugoslavia.
20. The Peace Treaty of Trianon shattered the unity of the Carpathian Basin.
21. The Slovaks live in Czechoslovakia.
22. In the Bánát area the Hungarians are in the majority.
23. Many Hungarians died during the Turkish Wars.
24. Many Hungarians live under foreign rule.
25. In which geographical area is the population the most mixed?

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

The Northwestern and Northeastern Highlands

We are flying east over the Danube in Austria. We have just left Vienna behind. Before us lies the Small Plain. To the north we can see the wooded mountains of the Northwestern Highlands. These and the northern section of the Small Plain belong, under the name Slovakia, to Czechoslovakia.

This area was an important part of Hungary for more than a thousand years. More Slovaks live here now than Hungarians. The number of Hungarians is about three-quarters of a million. There are also a small number of Germans. The Slovaks live in the mountains, the Germans mostly in the valleys, and the Hungarians on the Small Plain immediately north of the border. Pozsony and Kassa are the most important cities of the highlands. Pozsony, which the Czechoslovaks call Bratislava and the Germans Pressburg, is now the capital of Slovakia. For centuries Pozsony was the capital of Hungary. Kassa (Czech name: Kosice) is even now an important center of Hungarian culture.

The Northwestern Highlands were ceded to Czechoslovakia in 1920.

We're going to fly northeast until we reach the Carpathians again. This area is called Ruthenia. Most of the inhabitants are Ruthenians (a subdivision of the Ukrainians), but approximately 160,000 Hungarians also live there. The largest city in this area is Ungvár, which is now in the Soviet Union.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Transylvania

Turning south, we see a small basin within the larger, Carpathian Basin. This is the Transylvanian Basin. It is bordered on the east and south by the Carpathians. It is separated from the Great Plain by mountains, but joined to it by three broad river valleys.

Transylvania now belongs to Romania. For almost a thousand years, it was part of Hungary. The majority of the population is Romanian, but there are also approximately 2 1/2 million Hungarians. In 1940, the northern part of Transylvania was returned to Hungary. In 1945, however, the Romanians recovered this area with the aid of the Soviet Union.

Most of the inhabitants of the eastern part of the basin are Szeklers. The Szeklers are a subgroup of the Hungarians. The main city in this area is Marosvásárhely (Romanian: Tîrgu-Mureş).

Large numbers of Hungarians live in other parts of the basin as well. Its two largest cities are Kolozsvár (Cluj) and Brassó (Brasov). Kolozsvár has long been a center of Hungarian culture. Brassó is a large industrial city.

The eastern part of the Great Hungarian Plain also belongs to Romania. Nagyvárad (Oradea) and Arad (Arad) are former Hungarian cities.

The Hungarians of Transylvania were comparatively well-off until 1956. Things changed, however, after the Revolution. Under the present regime, Hungarians are persecuted.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

The Southern Area, Transdrava and Burgenland

We are flying over the Maros. Below us we can see the southern part of the Great Plain. This is the Bánát. The Bánát is the triangle-shaped flatland lying between the Tisza, the Maros and the Southern Carpathians. One half of it belongs to Romania; the other half belongs to Yugoslavia. The population of this region is more mixed than anywhere else in the Carpathian Basin. Hungarians, Romanians, Serbs, Germans, and others live in close proximity. The most important city is the industrial center of Temesvár.

We are now flying over the Tisza. The southern part of this area is called the Bácska. It belongs to Yugoslavia. Both the Bánát and the Bácska were part of Hungary for over a thousand years. The Bácska was part of Hungary again from 1941 to 1945. Even now, there are more Hungarians in the Bácska (about half a million) than Serbs. The two most important cities are Ujvidék (Serbian name: Novi Sad) and Szabadka (Subotica). Both are still important centers of Hungarian culture.

Our plane is turning southwest. We will soon reach the Drava. We are now flying over the river. South of the Drava lies Croatia. Croatia is part of Yugoslavia. For over eight hundred years the king of Hungary was also the king of Croatia. The capital is Zágráb (Zagreb). Most of Croatia's inhabitants are Croatians. The area has only a few (about 100,000) Hungarians.

Now we turn north. A strip of this land was annexed to Austria in 1921. It is called Burgenland and most of its inhabitants are Germans.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

The Contraceptive Pill

During the past 15 years, a hundred and fifty million women all over the world have at one time or another taken the pill. Right now, it is estimated that almost sixty million women are using hormone pills to protect themselves against unwanted pregnancies. Tens of thousands of Hungarian women are also using the pill.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Transdanubia and Budapest

Western Hungary is called Transdanubia. It is bordered by the Alps, the Danube, and the Drava.

The Small Plain is in the northern part of Transdanubia. Processible plants, malt barley, and sugar beets are grown there. However, there is also industry: dairy production, flour mills, and sugar refineries. The largest city is Győr, which is known for its industry, including factories for the manufacture of railroad cars, machines, and textiles.

Further south are the Bakony Mountains with their rich bauxite mines. The center of aluminum production is Ajka, which also has an electric power plant and a coal mine.

The water and shores of Lake Balaton are a paradise for vacationers. Excellent wines are produced on the lake's northern shore.

In the Mecsek Mountains of southern Transdanubia, coal and uranium are mined. At Lispe there are oil wells as well as natural gas.

The main city in Hungary is Budapest. Trade in Budapest, later industry, became highly developed. Today one half of the nation's factories are in Budapest.

Raw materials and manufactured products are transported in and out of the city over a tight network of railroads and highways.

The capital city is the nation's economic and cultural center. The government and Parliament assemble there; the head of state has his residence there. Also located in Budapest are most of the schools, universities, theaters, libraries, (public) swimming pools, and sports arenas, as well as other cultural and athletic institutions.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Mik a Dunántúl határai a négy főirányban?
2. Hogy nevezik a Dunántúl északi részét?
3. Milyen mezőgazdasági termékeket termelnek a Kisalföldön?
4. Melyik a Dunántúl legnagyobb városa és minek a központja az?
5. Milyen ásványban gazdag a Bakony vidéke?
6. Mit tud a Balatonról és vidékéről?
7. Milyen energia források és hol találhatók a Dunántulon?
8. Mi fejlődött ki jól a fővárosban?
9. Mit szállítanak az ország első városában található vasúti és közúti hálózaton?
10. Miért mondjuk azt, hogy Budapest az ország közigazgatási központja?
11. Miért nevezik a fővárost az ország kultúrközpontjának?
12. Mit gondol, az ország ipari üzemeinek hány százaléka van a fővárosban?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Nyugaton az Alpok, északon és keleten a Duna, délen a Dráva.
2. Kisalföldnek nevezik, de ez tulajdonképpen egy tájegység része.
3. Ipari növényeket, sörárpát, cukorrépát és élelmiszert.
4. Győr, a Kisalföld és egyben a Dunántúl ipari központja.
5. Bauxitban gazdag, ebből termelik az aluminiumot.
6. A Balaton a nyaralók paradicsoma és az északi partja jó bortermő vidék.
7. A Mecsek vidékén uránium- és kőszén található, Lispe környékén olaj és földgáz, az északkeleti hegyekben pedig barnaszén.
8. A kereskedelem, és később az ipar is.
9. Sok ipari nyersanyagot hoznak és kész iparcikkeket szállitanak el.
10. Azért, mert Budapesten van a kormány, az országgyűlés, az államfő és a pártközpont is.
11. Mert a fővárosban van a legtöbb iskola, szinház, könyvtár, és sok sport- és kulturális intézmény.
12. 50 %.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Transdanubia

Segment 1

The Hungarian Travel Agency in Vienna has arranged a tour of Hungary by air. The tourists are flying over Transdanubia. The tour guide is speaking.

"From here you can see the boundaries of Transdanubia quite clearly. It is bounded on the north and east by the Danube, on the south by the Drava River, and here on the west by the eastern mountains of the Alps. Our plane is flying over the Small Plain. The southern area of the Small Plain is part of Transdanubia. The Small Plain is a flat land watered by many rivers. The Danube flows through it from west to east. Large quantities of hay, sugar beets and processible plants are grown in it fields."

Segment 2

"At the confluence of the Danube and the Rába lies Győr, the largest city on the Small Plain. Győr is an important industrial center. The smokestacks of railway car , machine, and textile factories are clearly visible on the outskirts of the city.

We are now turning right and flying south. The Bakony Mountains can be seen in the distance. In the valleys ahead of us are the richest bauxite mines in Europe. We are presently over the Bakony Mountains. As you can see, new buildings have been constructed in the vicinity of the small mountain villages. These buildings are part of the new aluminum factories. Below us is Ajka, center of the aluminum mining area."

Segment 3

"We are now approaching Lake Balaton. You can see the lake over there behind those wooded hills. Lake Balaton is the largest lake in Central Europe. The water is clean and warms up quickly in the summer. The water is especially warm on the southern shore, where one can walk into the lake for a distance of several hundred meters. This sandy shore is a paradise for vacationing children. We are now over the northern shore. You can see how close the mountains come to the water's edge. Excellent wines are produced here, for example, the famous wines of Badacsony. We are now flying south. You can see the resort

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towns built up all along the shore. Thousands of people come here on vacation every year."

Segment 4

"Gradually leaving Lake Balaton behind, we now turn northeast. We are flying over the Vértes and Pilis Mountains. These mountains contain the largest coal mines in Hungary. The most important mining towns are Tatabánya and Dorog. We are now flying over Dorog. Millions of tons of fine quality coal are mined here each year.

Our plane is turning sharply to the southeast. On one side of the Danube you can see the new industrial center of Dunaújváros. There is always smoke coming from the stacks of the town's metallurgical works.

We are flying southwest, and will soon reach the Sió Canal, which connects Lake Balaton with the Danube. Ladies and gentlemen, we are nearing the end of our journey."

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. Where did the tourists probably board the plane? Why do you think so?
2. What are the boundaries of Transdanubia?
3. What are the geographic and ecological conditions necessary for the growth of sugar beets?

Segment 2

1. Where is the largest city of the Small Plain located?
2. What factories are visible?
3. What are the new buildings in the vicinity of the villages?

Segment 3

1. Why is the southern shore of the lake a tourist paradise?
2. Where are the mountains in relation to the lake?
3. Why do people come to stay all along the shore?

Segment 4

1. What direction from the Vértes is the lake?
2. How much of what mineral is mined in the Pilis Mountains?
3. Why do you think Dunaujváros is an old city?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. Ajka is the center of aluminum production.
2. In the United States, the head of state is the President.
3. Aluminum is white and much lighter than iron.
4. Athletics are very popular in Hungary.
5. There is a big sugar factory near Salinas.
6. Thousands of tons of sugar beets are grown on the Small Plain.
7. Ready-made clothing is transported from the textile factories.
8. Industry in Hungary developed late.
9. Schools are necessary for cultural development.
10. The theater is a cultural institution.
11. Many industrial products are manufactured in Budapest.
12. Commerce developed earlier than industry.
13. A rich country is one in which a lot of petroleum has been found.
14. Soldiers would rather go on pass than to the library.
15. The center of the country's oil production is Lispe.
16. Mills are usually built where wheat, rye, and barley are grown.
17. Tobacco and marijuana are plants.
18. Some oil fields have hundreds of wells.
19. The shores of the lake are a paradise for vacationers.
20. Good dark beer is made from malt barley.
21. Soccer games are held in the sports arena.
22. The government and parliament have their session in Budapest.
23. Cheese is a dairy product.
24. Uranium is mined in the Mecsek Mountains.
25. Sugar beets are transported in railroad cars.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

The Small Plain

The second large lowland in the Carpathian Basin is the Small Plain. Its size is about 10,000 km^2. The Small Plain is situated between the Northwestern Highlands and Transdanubia. It is bordered on the west by the Alps, on the north by the Carpathians, on the east by the Vértes and Pilis mountains, and on the south by the Bakony Mountains.

The Danube divides the lowland into two almost equal parts. The northern half belongs to Czechoslovakia. The southern half is now (considered to be) part of Transdanubia.

The population of the Small Plain is about 900,000. There are thousands of small and medium-size villages. Many places have populations of less than a thousand. The Small Plain is true agricultural country. Almost every plant found in the temperate zone grows there. The climate is not as extreme as that of the Great Plain. The amount of precipitation is also greater, as well as more evenly distributed.

There are many more rivers on the Small Plain than on the Great Plain. Many rivers pour into the Danube from the surrounding mountains.

The largest city is Pozsony, capital of present day Slovakia. The majority of Pozsony's inhabitants, however, are Hungarian. There are many factories in Pozsony.

The second important city in the area is Győr. Győr is one of Hungary's most important cities for industry and commerce.

The majority of those living on the Great Plain are Hungarian. Hungarians have lived in this area continuously since the end of the ninth century.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS

Supplement A

Kérdések - Questions

1. Melyek a Kárpát-medence nagy síkságai?
2. A Kisalföldnek melyik része van a Dunántúl északi felén?
3. És az északi része most hova tartozik?
4. A Kisalföld igazi ipari vidék?
5. Milyen települések vannak itt?
6. A Kisalföld lakósainak legnagyobb része milyen nemzetiségű?
7. E terület klimája jobb vagy rosszabb, mint az Alföldé?
8. Itt, vagy az Alföldön nő többféle növény?
9. Melyik alföld gazdagabb folyókban?
10. Melyek a legnagyobb helységek a Kisalföldön?
11. Hol vannak ezek?

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS

Supplement A

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. A Nagyalföld és a Kisalföld.
2. A déli része.
3. Az most Csehszlovákiához tartozik.
4. Nem ipari, hanem igazi mezőgazdasági vidék.
5. Sok kis település van itt, de kevésnek van többezer lakosa.
6. Magyar.
7. Jobb, mert nem olyan szélsőséges, mint a Nagyalföldé.
8. Itt több féle növény nő, vannak ipari növények is.
9. A Kisalföldőn sok kis folyó van.
10. Pozsony és Győr, Győrnek közel 100,000 lakosa van.
11. Pozsony, ma Szlovákia fővárosa, Győr pedig a Dunántúl északi részén van, ipari- és kereskedő város.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Lake Balaton

At the southern foot of the Bakony Mountains lies Hungary's largest lake, Lake Balaton. The lake is 600 km^2 in area, and 77 km in length. Its average depth is 3 meters; it is, in other words, quite shallow. Its deepest point is the so-called "well," 11 meters deep, under the ferry dock at Tihany. Lake Balaton contains 1,8000 km^3 of water. The Danube at Budapest has an average flow of 10,000 m^3 per second, which means that the waters of the Danube would fill Lake Balaton in 30 hours.

The fine sand on Lake Balaton's shores has made the lake one of Europe's largest vacation spots. Another reason for this is that in the summer, because of the lake's shallowness, the water gets pleasantly warm. The sun shines often, but the temperature is not as high as it is at resorts in Southern Europe. It is much higher, however, than at the windswept and rainwashed resorts of northern Europe.

In the winter, Lake Balaton freezes over with a covering of ice so thick that cars can drive over it. In very cold weather, the ice contracts. Around the edges, however, the ice is frozen to the shores and therefore it cannot contract. This causes a powerful tension, the result of which is that, in many places, the ice splits. These "tension breaks" have been the cause of many accidents. A horse crossing the ice is supposed to be able to feel a break coming, and will refuse to go on.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Notes

Free port A port where goods can be loaded from ships to railroad cars or other means of transportation without the payment of customs.

Liberation Hungarians sardonically call "liberation" the Soviet occupation at the end of the Second World War and the crushing of the Revolution in 1956.

Pécs The largest city in Transdanubia. Its inhabitants number around 120,000. After Budapest, Miskolc and Debrecen, Pécs is the fourth largest city in Hungary.

The Small Plain Size: about 10,000 km^2. The Danube flows through the center. The northern area of the Small Plain now belongs to Czechoslovakia. The majority of the Great Plain's inhabitants are Hungarians. Hungarians have lived there since the Hungarians arrived in the Carpathian Basin in 896.

Lake Balaton Area: about 600 km^2.

Dunaujváros This is a city built by the Communists. Up until 1958, it was called Sztálinváros. In 1958 the name was changed to Dunaujváros. The city is about 70 miles south of Budapest.

Lispe Lispe is near the Drava River. Before the war, the oil fields at Lispe belonged to a Hungarian-American (oil) company.

Uranium The uranium mines are also owned by the Soviets. Previously Hungarians were not allowed to enter the area of the mines. The mines have recently come under Hungarian direction, but everything produced is shipped to the Soviet Union.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

When Can It Be Used?

Dear Képes Újság,

Last fall we installed a boiler in our bathroom. In October we submitted a request to the Balatonfüred office of the EDASZ to have it connected. The number we received to indicate our turn was 255. They never showed up. Recently we learned that not a single boiler had been connected since last year. The excuse was always not enough current. There are two children in our family, and a third on the way. We therefore require a great deal of hot water. I should like to know when we'll be able to use our expensive boiler, so I won't have to keep on heating water in a pot.

Mrs. Ferenc Gyarmati
8237 Tihany
Kiserdőtelep 39

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

The Great Hungarian Plain

In the center of the Carpathian Basin lies the Great Plain, the largest and lowest-lying area in Hungary. Its two main parts are the area to the east of the Tisza River and the area between the Tisza and the Danube.

The flat and, for the most part, sandy Great Plain is quite fertile. The main industry is therefore agriculture.

The area between the Danube and the Tisza has numerous orchards. Vegetable growing is also important. Great numbers of melons, apricots, and apples find their way to the famous fruit markets in Kecskemét. Further south, on the banks of the Tisza, lies Szeged, the main area where paprika is grown.

Another important city in the area between the rivers is Szolnok, where numerous roads and railroads come together, cross the bridge over the Tisza, and separate again. Szolnok is the largest railway center after Budapest.

The main crop of the southern part of the area east of the Tisza is cereal grains. There are miles and miles of grain fields most of which grow wheat, although some are used to grow corn, which is used to feed swine.

The chief occupation in the northern part of the area east of the Tisza is raising cattle. In many places the cattle are still watered from old-fashioned swing-pole wells. With irrigation from the Eastern Main Canal, the area devoted to agriculture has increased. The area now produces rice and cotton.

Private agriculture is rare on the Great Plain. Most people are agricultural laborers working under the professional direction of agronomists. Society has changed a great deal since the last war, and a new way of life has developed in agriculture.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Mi van a Kárpát-medence közepén?
2. Az Alföld melyik két főrészét ismeri?
3. Milyen az Alföld talaja?
4. Miből él a tegtöbb ember az Alföldön?
5. A Duna-Tisza közén főleg mit termelnek?
6. Miről ismert Szeged?
7. Miért van Szolnokon a legnagyobb vasúti csomópont a Tisza mellett?
8. Mik a főtermények a Tiszántúl déli részén?
9. A Tiszántúl északi részén mit tenyésztenek?
10. Mi tette lehetővé a rizs- és gyapottermelést a Tiszántúlon?
11. Hogyan történik a földművelés Magyarországon?
12. A háború következményei milyen változásokat hoztak?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleltek - Anticipated Responses

1. Az Alföld.
2. A Duna-Tisza közét és a Tiszántúlt.
3. Homokos és nagyon termékeny.
4. A mezőgazdaságból, illetve az élelmiszeriparból.
5. Főleg gyümölcsöt és zöldségféléket.
6. A környék paprika termeléséről és a fogadalmi templomról.
7. Mert a Tiszán lévő hidak itt központosítják a forgalmat.
8. Főleg kenyérgabonát és kukoricát, de termelnek rizst is.
9. Szarvasmarhát tenyésztenek a Tiszántúl északi részén.
10. A tiszalöki duzzasztómű és a Keleti- főcsatorna vize tette lehetővé a termelést.
11. Termelőszövetkezetekben és állami gazdaságokban. Önálló földművesek nincsenek.
12. Az egész társadalom megváltozott, igy a mezőgazdaságban is új társadalmi élet fejlődött ki.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

The Great Plain

Segment 1

We are traveling over the Great Plain. The tour guide is telling us about the countryside, the cities, the people, etc.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we will soon be leaving Budapest. Our bus is heading south into the area between the Danube and the Tisza rivers over the main highway to Szolnok. The flatland to your left and right is the Great Plain, which is bordered on the west by the Danube, on the south by the mountains of the Balkan Peninsula, on the east by the mountains of Transsylvania, and on the north by the Carpathians. The Great Plain is 400 km long from north to south and 300 km long from east to west."

Segment 2

"We are now leaving the Budapest-Szolnok road and turning south in the direction of Cegléd. This, the central section of the area between the two rivers, is called the Kiskun area. We are now approaching Cegléd. Just look at the beautiful orchard! This region is the center of Hungary's fruit-growing industry. We won't be stopping in Cegléd, but we will be seeing the famous fruit market in Kecskemét.

In fact, we're already there. As you can see, there are hundreds of trucks here from Budapest. Most of the fruit shipped to Budapest comes from here. So does most of the fruit for export."

Segment 3

"I'm afraid we have to hurry. We're leaving for Szeged. Do you see those big buildings over there? That's where Kecskemét's world-famous brandy is made.

Ladies and gentlemen, we shall soon be in Szeged. Szeged is known for its paprika. In the distance you can see several paprika mills. That's where Szeged paprika is ground. We have now arrived in Szeged. Szeged is the fifth largest city in Hungary. There is a university here. The large building we are passing now is the famous 'Votive Church.' The majority of the people of Szeged are Catholics."

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Segment 4

"About five km. south of Szeged lies the Yugoslav border. About half a million Hungarians live on the other side. We have just arrived at the border station. We shall continue our trip by boat up the Tisza to Szolnok."

"Aren't we going to see Makó?"

"Due to the shortness of time, our plans have had to be changed. You should know, however, that the area around Makó is where Makó onions are grown."

"Aren't we going to visit Békéscsaba?"

"No. Well, let's board the ship. We'll be leaving in just a moment."

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. What is the guide going to talk about?
2. What mountains are mentioned as being to the east?
3. Is the Great Plain longer in a north-south or east-west direction?

Segment 2

1. What direction is Budapest from Cegléd?
2. What do the trucks from Budapest do in Kecskemét?
3. What industry is Cegléd known for?

Segment 3

1. What are the tourists supposed to see on the way to Szeged?
2. What is mentioned in relation to Kecskemét?
3. Which one is the largest: Kecskemét, Szolnok, or Szeged?

Segment 4

1. Which one is on the Tisza: Kecskemét, Cegléd, or Szeged?
2. A number of Hungarians are mentioned as living on the other side of the border. Is this other side to the east, south, west, or north?
3. Could you, with closed eyes, state whether you are in the vicinity of Makó or Békéscsaba? How?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. Agronomists are agricultural experts.
2. The train crossed the areas between the Danube and the Tisza rivers quickly.
3. Animals are restless before feeding.
4. Agricultural work is very hard.
5. Most farmers don't like city life.
6. The fields of grain are often several kilometers long.
7. Many places still have swing-pole wells.
8. Cotton grows only in warm areas.
9. Processible plants are not grown in orchards.
10. Animals need to be given water every day.
11. Kecskemét is a famous town on the Great Plain.
12. Wheat, rye, and barley are known as bread grains.
13. A lot of people used to work in agriculture.
14. Eastern Europe does not have as many paved roads as the United States.
15. For several centuries Hungary was not independent.
16. A great deal of water is used for irrigation.
17. Swine are also called pigs.
18. Good professional direction makes work easier.
19. Cattle are raised in the northern area of the Great Plain.
20. After it crosses the bridge the railroad divides into several lines.
21. Szolnok is Hungary's second largest railway center.
22. Society has changed in recent times.
23. Animals are raised, but plants are grown.
24. They raise many horses in the area east of the Tisza river, but mainly, they raise pigs.
25. Railway centers are usually busy places.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

A Boat Trip on the Tisza River

"Ladies and gentlemen, the river on which we are now traveling north is called the Tisza. Wheat, rye, corn, and barley - in other words, cereal grains-are grown around here, most of them in the area east of the Tisza. Our boat is proceeding slowly so that we can at least see the Great Plain. Here by the river everything is nice and green, but a few kilometers away the ground is quite arid. It hasn't rained for forty days. The climate of the Great Plain is quite extreme. In the summer it gets very hot, in the winter it's very cold. Sometimes it doesn't rain for weeks, while at other times there are big storms.

Only about half of the Great Plain belongs to Hungary. A wide strip of it, east of the Tisza River, between the present (Hungarian) border and the Transylvanian Mountains, now belongs to Romania. The latter area has over a half a million Hungarian inhabitants. The most important cities there are Szatmárnémeti (now Satu Mare), Nagyvárad (Oradea), and Arad.

That's Szolnok you see there. In front of us are the railroad and highway bridges. Szolnok is an important railroad center. We're staying at the Tisza Hotel, and in the morning we'll continue our journey by bus to Debrecen."

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

In the Hajdú Region

The next morning we got on the bus again. We were greeted by the same tour guide.

"Ladies and gentlemen, today we will be seeing the northern section of the area east of the Tisza River. There are two regions here: the Nagykun Region and the Hajdu Region. In the past, before the Tisza was regulated, this area was under water every spring. The problem now is aridity. The Eastern Main Canal, however, does supply the area with water.

We are now approaching Hajduszoboszló. Hajduszoboszló is the best-known spa in Hungary. The medicinal water comes from two wells, 1050 and 1900 meters deep, at temperatures of 73° and 78° centigrade. This is the hottest well water in Europe.

Those are the baths. I'm afraid we don't have time to go inside, but I suggest you spend a few days there next time you come. During the summer months, thousands of people bathe here every day.

We are now approaching Debrecen. Debrecen is also known as 'The Calvinist Rome.' A double-spired Reformed Church stands in the city's main square. The National Assemblies of 1848 and 1945 were held in this church. In the Great Forest north of the city are the university clinics. The medicinal baths and the sport stadium are there, too. After Budapest, Debrecen has the largest number of schools in Hungary. The Reformed High School is one of the oldest schools in the nation."

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

From the Hortobágy Plain to the Nyir Region

"West of Debrecen there is a large, flat, open area called the Hortobágy, the largest such area on the Great Plain. The Hortobágy was formerly famous for animal husbandry. There were vast numbers of horses and cows. In the spring, the area was made swampy by rainfall, while in the summer it was usually parched. This is why the famous 'Nine-Hole Bridge' is so strange: there's no water under it. At present, rice and cotton are grown over a large area of the Hortobágy. The plain has been made fertile by water from the Eastern Main Canal.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are leaving Debrecen and proceeding north. As you can see, the countryside is gradually changing. Hills, lakes of various sizes, and a forest of locust trees give the area variety. This is the Nyir Region, where potatoes are grown. The best potatoes in Hungary grow here in this sandy soil. The most important city in the area is Nyiregyháza, which is a lively commercial and industrial town. We'll be arriving there soon. You can already see the steeples of the city's churches. We can't stop here either because, before the day is over, I want to take you to Tiszalök and show you the power plant and the Eastern Main Canal. By evening we should be in Miskolc, so we really must hurry."

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

Debrecen

Debrecen, the third largest city in Hungary, lies in the center of the Hajdu Region. The population is about 130,000. In existence for more than 600 years, Debrecen is one of the oldest cities on the Great Plain. Lajos Kossuth called it "the guardian city of Hungarian freedom." It is also known as "The Calvinist Rome," since Debrecen is the cultural center for members of Hungary's Reformed Church.

Debrecen is a typical Great Plain city. The streets are wide, the houses surrounded by gardens. The city has many beautiful buildings. The best-known theater on the Great Plain is located in Debrecen. Debrecen's libraries contain thousands of books. Famous statues stand in its squares.

Many interesting stories could be told about Debrecen. This is the story of how Debrecen's university was founded.

Debreceners are a proud people. The city's inhabitants have always been progressive-minded, and have always provided support for schools and other cultural institutions. At the turn of the twentieth century there were many schools in Debrecen, but as yet no university. The city fathers therefore decided to build one.

The matter was hotly debated at a city council meeting. Many people wanted no part of a university. "What do we need a university for?" they asked. Finally, a long-time citizen of Debrecen stood up and provided the answer: "Why do we need a university? So we can say we have one!"

The citizens understood to a man, and Debrecen got its university.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

The Northern Mountain Range

The Northern Mountain Range is the highest mountainous region in Hungary. It includes the Mátra Mountains, of which the highest, Mount Kékes, is the highest mountain in Hungary.

The drainage system in the mountain region is very dense. The mountains are separated by numerous river valleys. The most important river is the Sajó. The mines, factory chimneys and industrial plants along the Sajó's banks stand almost side by side. The largest industrial plants are located in Kazincbarcika and the Borsod Basin.

Some of the minerals found in the area are ferrous and nonferrous ores, and lignite. Of the nonferrous ores, the most important are gold, copper and zinc. In addition to what is mined locally, large quantities of minerals are imported, the main imports being iron ore, coke, and petroleum from Poland and the Soviet Union. The most important industries are iron and steel production, in addition to the production of electrical energy, most of which is done by thermal power plants. There are also a few modern chemical plants which manufacture synthetics and fertilizer.

The climate of the area is cool and rainy. As a result, the northern hillsides in particular are covered with dense and beautiful forests. The southern side of the mountains produces quality fruits and wine. From these areas come the famous wines of Tokaj and Eger, including Egri Bikavér and Tokaji wine, which are shipped almost everywhere in the world.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Hol van Magyarország legmagasabb hegyvidéke?
2. Melyik az ország legmagasabb csúcsa, és hol van?
3. Milyen e vidék hegy- és vizrajza?
4. Mi található a Sajó-völgyben?
5. Milyen asványi kincsek vannak ezen a területen?
6. A helyi termelés mellett mit kell küldföldről hozni?
7. Melyek a legfontosabb iparágak az Északi-középhegységben?
8. Mit termelnek a vegyiipari üzemekben?
9. Milyen a vidék időjárása?
10. Ennek következtében milyen a növényzet e hegyvidéken?
11. Melyik különlegesen jó bortermelő vidéket ismeri?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Az ország északi és észak-keleti részén.
2. A Kékes, mely 1000 m magas; a Mátrában van.
3. A vizhálózata sűrű és széles folyóvölgyek választják el a részeket.
4. Ipartelepek és bányák vannak itt.
5. Vasércet, szines ércet és barnaszenet bányásznak itt.
6. Vasércet, kokszot Lengyelországból és kőolajat a Szovjetunióból hoznak be.
7. A vas-és acélgyártás és a villamosenergia termelés.
8. Műtrágyát és műanyagokat termelnek.
9. Hűvös és csapadékos. Itt esik a legtöbb eső, illetve hó.
10. Az északi hegyoldalakon erdők, a délieken gyümölcsösök és szőlőkertek vannak.
11. A tokaji és az egri bortermelő vidékeket.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

The Northern Mountain Range

Segment 1

In Nyiregyháza the tourist group boarded a plane again, this time for a flight over the Northern Mountain Range. For awhile they flew directly west until they reached Tiszalök and the Tisza river. Then the tour guide began to speak.

"Ladies and gentlemen, below us now is the winding Tisza River. The Tisza rises in the Northwestern Highlands of the Carpathian Basin and flows into the Danube south of here in the area of Bánát and the Bácska."

Segment 2

"The big hydroelectric dam beneath us is the Tiszalök power plant. This is where the Eastern Main Canal begins. You can see the canal there running off to the south. We're flying north now over the Tisza; you can see Mount Tokaj in the distance. The world-famous Hungarian Tokay wine has been grown on these hills for centuries. It would be nice to land here and go to a wine cellar, but I'm afraid we can't. We don't have the time. We will continue therefore to fly north."

Segment 3

"Below us now is the ancient fortress of Sárospatak, and over there is the Reformed Church High School. The school is several hundred years old, older even than the Reformed School in Debrecen. The school in Sárospatak is one of four such schools permitted (by the State).

Hey! What's going on?" asked the tour guide nervously.

The plane had suddenly turned around. Soviet fighter planes had shown up all over the place.

"Looks like we're too close to the Soviet border. Good Lord, they're going to shoot us down! Well, at last they're gone," said the tour guide, calming down.

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Segment 4

"We are approaching Miskolc. The factory chimneys of Diósgyőr are visible in the distance. Miskolc is Hungary's second largest city. Since its consolidation with Diósgyőr, the population of it has been around 150,000. Miskolc is, after Budapest, the second most important industrial city. The Borsod heavy industry complex is located there. Part of this complex is the Lenin Metallurgical Works in Diósgyőr. Miskolc is also an important cultural center. The Technical University for heavy industry is located there. In addition, there are several high schools. Miskolc's theater is also well known."

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. From what direction is the plane approaching the Tisza?
2. Over what area is the plane going to fly?
3. What does the tour guide say about the Tisza?

Segment 2

1. Does the Eastern Main Canal begin east or west from the dam at Tiszalök?
2. Would it be nice to land in the vicinity of Tiszalök? Why?
3. What direction are the famous hills from Tiszalök?

Segment 3

1. What religion do the people of Sárospatak seem to belong to?
2. How much religious freedom is there in Hungary? On what is your answer based?
3. Is the Soviet Union friendly with Hungary?

Segment 4

1. How does the guide know that they are approaching Miskolc?
2. How many cities in Hungary have a population of more than 150,000?
3. Why is Miskolc considered to be a cultural center?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. Steel production is an important branch of heavy industry.
2. One of the most valuable of metals is gold.
3. Minerals are usually found in mountainous regions.
4. The Borsod Basin is in the northern mountainous region.
5. Tokaj is the capital of the best-known wine-producing region.
6. Hungary produces little zinc.
7. Plants grow best in rainy areas.
8. The country's climate is temperate.
9. Thermal power stations require a lot of coal.
10. Industrial plants are sometimes built outside cities.
11. One of Hungary's important industrial towns is Kazincbarcika.
12. Large quantities of coke are imported from Poland.
13. There are numerous guard towers along the border.
14. Synthetic materials are used instead of wood and coal.
15. Modern agriculture would not exist without fertilizer.
16. Hungary mines very little copper.
17. There are many mines and factories in the Sajó valley.
18. Monterey often has heavy fog.
19. Iron is not processed from nonferrous ore.
20. Nonferrous metals are either white, red or yellow.
21. Iron ore is a greyish stone.
22. The area's main industry is the production of iron.
23. The chemical industry developed especially well after the war.
24. Electrical energy can be produced in many areas.
25. Rivers, lakes, and other waters are called the drainage system.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

The Northern Mountain Range

That part of Hungary which extends from the Danube Bend to the Bodrog river valley is known as the Northern Mountain Range.

The area has several mountain ranges.

Hungary's highest mountain is in the Mátra Range. This 1015-meter high peak is the "Kékes." The Mátra has some of the nicest vacation spots in the entire Hungarian People's Republic.

The most primitive of the mountain areas is the Bükk Range. The craggy, wooded mountains are quite beautiful. In the mountains north of the Bükk are situated Europe's most beautiful caves.

The section of the northern mountainous region which lies farthest east is the Zemplén Mountain Range. Here, in the area known as "Hegyalja," as well as on Mount Tokaj, are produced the finest wines in the Carpathian Basin.

On the whole, the area is cooler than the Great Plain. The average mean temperature is about 5° C. while yearly precipitation is nearly twice that of the Great Plain. The only river in the area which flows into the Danube is the Ipoly. The other rivers in the region all flow into the Tisza. The main river of the Borsod industrial area is the Sajó.

There are countless medicinal springs and baths in the area.

The area is highly valuable for its coal and iron ore. There are two rich coal fields, the Salgótarján field and the Sajóvölgy field. Both produce brown coal.

As of the 1970 census, the three largest cities in the northern mountainous region were: Miskolc (pop. 143,364); Eger (35,375); and Ózd (34,155).

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the production of fruit, wine, and lumber. Also large numbers of people work in the area's mines and large industrial plants. Tourism is also important.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Eger

Historically, one of the most important cities in the Northern Mountain Range is Eger. Eger is situated in the valley between the Bükk and Mátra mountains. Through this valley runs a road, important commercially and strategically, which connects the Great Plain with the Highlands.

A fortress was built on this spot in the fifteenth century. During the subsequent Turkish Wars, the fortress became one of the strongest in Hungary. In the end, the fortress was taken by the Turks. A minaret and many buildings from this period are still standing.

Eger is known today as a center for cultural activities, commerce, and tourism. The city possesses a theater, a college, several high schools, and a famous library. Its commercial importance stems from the fact that an important road runs through it, connecting one large geographical area with another.

Eger is also doing its part in Hungary's program of industrialization. Several industrial plants are to be found in the city and in the surrounding area. The largest of these is the tobacco processing plant. More important than this are the brick factory, the hardware factory, and the machine factory, the last of which manufactures motorcycles and household utensils.

Wine has been made in the Eger region for centuries. Wines from Eger are mentioned as far back as the fifteenth century. Other famous wines of the region, in addition to Egri Bikavér, are Egri Leányka and Egri Riesling. In books on wine written by experts, Bikavér is called the king of Hungarian red wines.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

News Excerpts

1. "Good afternoon. Welcome aboard MALEV's passenger plane TU-154. Our flying altitude is 11,000 meters, our speed 950 km an hour. Flying time will be 1 hour and 50 minutes. Speaking for the plane's captain and crew, have a pleasant trip."

2. On January 7, 1947, General Marshall became the new US Secretary of State. He resigned on January 7, 1949. Marshall was Chief of Staff of the Army during the war, and in 1950 he became Secretary of Defense.

Answer the following questions.

(1) Were the Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean named after him?

(2) Was Marshalltown in the U.S.?

(3) The Marshall Plan?

3. On January 8, 1918, the President of the United States proposed his famous 14 points. Was he:

(1) Monroe?

(2) Roosevelt?

(3) Wilson?

4. More than 60,000 carloads of sugar beets are being processed in the nation's largest sugar refinery in Szolnok. Work began at the end of August, and sugar has so far been extracted from 53,000 carloads of beets. Work is proceeding apace, and estimates are that the factory's season will end sometime during the first week of February.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

Eight to Ten Centimeters of Snow in the Bükk and Mátra Mountains

Gale-force winds in Budapest.

Road traffic in Hungary not affected.

The mild weather experienced in Budapest the last few days was replaced on Friday by cloudy, windy weather. During the afternoon hours, the winds reached gale force. The strongest winds in Budapest-almost 80 kilometers an hour-were measured in the Pestlőrinc area; in Sopron the wind sometimes reached 100 kilometers an hour. The wind caused no particular damage in Budapest, except to hold up streetcar traffic on Zugligeti Avenue. In front of #8 Zugligeti, a branch fell on the upper wires of a $58 streetcar, thereby making it necessary to use buses for nearly three quarters of an hour.

In the Bükk and Mátra Mountains of Northern Hungary the snow cover is 8 to 10 centimeters thick. Snow clearing machines have had to be put into service to clear the roads. Frost tonight is expected to make roads in these areas slippery and slick, and drivers are asked to drive with particular care. Roads throughout Hungary are wet, and should temperatures fall below freezing, the resulting slipperiness will again make greater caution necessary.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Hungary's Economic Position Worldwide

(NOTE: The primary text to this unit reflects the way in which the Hungarian government appears to view its own position in the world today.)

Hungary is not large. It has ten and a half million inhabitants and an area of 93,000 km^2. Altogether it maintains diplomatic relations with 110 nations and has contacts with over 600 intergovernmental organizations. Clearly this small country is willing to work in peace with the rest of the world.

"The Hungarian People's Republic is a member of the socialist world order. It continues to develop and strengthen its fraternal contacts with (the other) socialist nations. It attempts to work peacefully with all the peoples of the world in the interests of peace and human development." This brief extract from Hungary's constitution shows clearly the direction of her internal development and the character of her outside activities.

This was not always so. Not so long ago, before the First World War, Hungary was in the same position as the developing countries today. It was a victim of capitalism and semi-colonialism. These circumstances involved Hungary in two world wars, causing heavy losses.

During the last several decades, however, the People's Republic has undergone great changes. Industry has reached full development, per capita income has increased several times over, culture and social welfare have flourished. All this is explained by the fact that the people have chosen socialism.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Ez a szöveg kinek a véleményét tükrözi?
2. Körülbelül hány ember él ma Magyarországon?
3. Tart kapcsolatot más nemzetekkel?
4. Az ország területe nagy ma?
5. Mi látható abból, hogy sok országgal van diplomáciai kapcsolata?
6. Mi a mai Magyarország államformája?
7. Melyik politikai rendszer tagja?
8. Mit igyekszik fejleszteni állandóan?
9. Mit mutat az alkotmány kivonata?
10. Mikor volt Magyarország a fejlődő országok sorában?
11. Miknek az áldozata volt Magyarország?
12. Mi okozott súlyos veszteségeket az országnak?
13. Mi történt az utolsó néhány tíz év alatt?
14. Mi indult virágzásnak?
15. Mivel magyarázható ez a történet/cikk szerint?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. A magyar kormány véleményét.
2. Körülbelül 11 millió.
3. Igen. Sok országgal tart diplomáciai összeköttetést.
4. Nem. Az ország területe kicsi.
5. Az, hogy Magyarország hajlandó a világgal békésen együttműködni.
6. Népköztársaság.
7. A szocialista világrendszer tagja.
8. A baráti kapcsolatait fejleszti és erősíti.
9. A belső fejlődés irányát, és a külső tevékenységek jellegzetességét mutatja a kivonat.
10. Az első világháború előtti időben.
11. A fél-kolonializmusnak és a kapitalizmusnak volt az áldozata.
12. A két világháború.
13. A Népköztársaság nagy változásokon ment keresztül.
14. A kultura és a társadalmi jólét.
15. Azzal, hogy a nép a szocializmust választotta.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Segment 1

Hungary's Ties with the Developing Countries

An essential characteristic of the policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is to assist young nations which have recently freed themselves from colonial oppression. Hungary thereby increases the economic and political independence of the developing nations.

Accordingly, Hungary helps the developing nations to improve their economies, strengthens already-existing ties so far as Hungarian economic opportunities permit, and continues to improve political and economic cooperation to the advantage of both countries.

Segment 2

The Development of Trade Relations

Hungary now has diplomatic relations with 23 developing nations in Asia, 34 in Africa, and 12 in Latin America. Following the development of diplomatic relations, additional cooperation may also occur.

Trade relations are usually established when both countries sign a mutual agreement. In 1965, Hungary had only 30 such agreements. By 1970, however, the number had grown to 80. In 1976, it reached 110.

Segment 3

What is a Trade Agreement?

A trade agreement usually includes financial, economic, scientific-technological, and manufacturing agreements.

After a rapid start, Hungary's ties are in need of further development. In the past, most agreements indicated only a commercial exchange of goods. Recent agreements are more extensive and of course equally advantageous to both parties.

At present, 8% of Hungary's trade is with developing nations.

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Segment 4

Experiences with Developing Nations

Exports by Hungarian commercial and other firms have been increasing by 12% to 13% a year. Exports have varied in terms of quantity, value, and the needs of developing nations, in the following ways:

1. The ratio of consumer goods has gone down. This means that the majority of these countries' needs are supplied by their own industry.

2. The export of machines, factory installation, and equipment has increased. This also shows the growth of industry.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. Why are developing nations considered to be young?
2. In what ways does Hungary's assistance help the developing nations?
3. In what way does Hungary benefit from providing economic assistance to developing nations?

Segment 2

1. In essence, what does "diplomatic relations" mean?
2. Are there more developing countries in Asia, in Africa or in Latin America? Why do you think so?
3. What are Hungary's trade relations with other nations?

Segment 3

1. What is a trade agreement?
2. What is the difference between past and more recent trade agreements?
3. 8% of Hungary's trade is with developing nations. Is it considerable or little?

Segment 4

1. What is the status of Hungary's export? Steady, decreasing, or increasing?
2. Is Hungary exporting more consumer goods or factory installations?
3. Is availability of consumer goods a sign of a high or low standard of living?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. The political life of the nation depends on the constitution.
2. Hungary was a victim of the Second World War.
3. Per capita income in the United States is quite high.
4. The People's Republic is always developing its fraternal connections.
5. Hungary's circumstances involved her in two world wars.
6. Hungary maintains diplomatic relations with many countries.
7. Hungary must work together chiefly with the Soviet Union.
8. One rarely works against his own interests.
9. Sports strengthen the body.
10. There are many developing countries in Africa.
11. The people lived under semicolonialism before the war.
12. A lazy person is rarely willing to work.
13. He who tries usually gets ahead.
14. One characteristic of the Monterey Peninsula is cool weather.
15. The United States has ties with many nations.
16. Industry will thrive under the right conditions.
17. All I read of the President's speech was an excerpt of it.
18. Diplomats hold many intergovernmental meetings.
19. The area of Hungary is 93,000 km^2.
20. The national income of poor countries is low.
21. In socialist countries social welfare depends on the state.
22. A woman who doesn't trust her husband keeps an eye on his activities.
23. The Eger football team won the championship several times over.
24. Every young man goes through changes.
25. There are two social systems: socialist and capitalist.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

Hungary's Economy in the Middle Ages

Although there are few ancient documents which deal with geography or economics, most historical records do contain information of economic interest. The most valuable of these are the ones containing place-names and detailed descriptions of the way in which the land was used.

One document belonging to this category is the document which describes the founding of the abbey at Tihany in 1055. The document mentions Siófok and other easy-to-identify place-names in the area around Lake Balaton. It describes the area around the lake as having sand, hay fields, meadows, and farming land. It also mentions the reed beds and fishing spots along the shore.

It is somewhat astonishing to see how much of the information contained in the document deals with the occupations of the populace. Most of the people in the area made their livings from agriculture or animal husbandry. Those living on the land owned by the abbey included farmers, grape growers, fishermen, grooms, herdsmen, swineherds, and beekeepers. There were also artisans and tradesmen among them, such as cooks, cobblers, ironsmiths, goldsmiths, coopers, millers, tanners, and turners.

Our knowledge of conditions in Hungary and of the appearance of the countryside comes not only from documents, but also from descriptions written by the Crusaders and the individual pilgrims who crossed Hungary on their way to the Holy Land.

These foreign travelers had many interesting and revealing things to say. One complained that he had been cheated during a currency exchange; another mentioned the badly neglected roads. Aside from complaints, we also learn the Hungary was crossed by major commercial routes as early as the Middle Ages, and that there were merchants there from the East who imported Eastern goods and dealt in currency exchange.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

A Brief Summary of Economic Development

In days gone by, people themselves obtained the material for clothing, and produced their own footwear and coats. They also built their own houses and carved their own tools. But gradually production became specialized. Those who produced the raw materials were separated from those who processed them. The processors came to be grouped together in specialized factories, manufacturing plants, and towns, although chiefly they processed local raw materials for local consumption.

In the past, Hungarian industry was not self-sufficient. Owing to Hungary's social and political makeup, industry was linked to agriculture. Most development occurred in those industries which support agriculture and which process agricultural products. Although there did exist capital as a financial basis on which Hungarian industry could build, most of this capital was of Austrian, i.e., foreign, origin which made industry even less independent. The credit needed for development was provided by foreign banks, and this made Hungarian industry a slave to foreign capital.

An economic policy based on the principles of socialism, however, has changed the relationship between agriculture and industry. The primary tasks after the introduction of socialism were to repair the damage done by the war, to rebuild ruined and plundered factories, and, finally, to make industry self-supporting. Nationalization solved these problems completely and at the same time put an end to the dependence of industry on capitalist interests.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS

Supplement B

Kérdések - Questions

1. Régen mi volt a termelés alapja?
2. Később mi történt a termeléssel?
3. Melyik két nagy termelés illetve ipar alakult ki először?
4. Először hova összpontosultak a feldolgozók?
5. Elsősorban mit elégitettek ki a termelésükkel?
6. A múltban mi kötötte a magyar ipart a mezőgazdasághoz?
7. Milyen iparágak fejlődtek ki a mezőgazdasági termelés következtében?
8. Miért lett a magyar ipar idegen tőke csatlósa?
9. Mi változtatta meg a magyar ipar- és mezőgazdaság viszonyát?
10. Mi oldotta meg a magyar ipar önállósitását?

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS

Supplement B

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Az egyéni nyersanyag beszerzés és egyéni termelés.
2. Fokozatosan szakosodott.
3. A nyersanyag-termelése és a feldolgozása.
4. Gyárakba, üzemekbe és városokba.
5. A helyi fogyasztás szükségességét.
6. Az ország társadalmi és politikai összeállitása.
7. A mezőgazdaságot támogató iparágak.
8. Mert a fejlesztéshez szükséges hitelt külföldi bankok adták.
9. A szocialista elvekre épülő gazdálkodás.
10. Az államosítás.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Notes

Acquincum. For centuries a significant part of the Carpathian Basin belonged to the Roman Empire. The whole of Transdanubia and the Transylvanian Basin were therefore under Roman rule. The Romans built numerous cities, of which Acquincum was one. When the Hungarians entered the Carpathian Basin, nothing remained of these cities but ruins.

The Millenium Monument. The Hungarians occupied the Carpathian Basin in 896. The Millenium Monument was erected in 1896 to commemorate the one-thousandth anniversary of this event.

The Turkish Period. The Hungarians battled with Turks for almost 400 years (1366-1740). From 1526 to 1686, a good part of Hungary was under Turkish rule.

The Matyó People. The Matyós, a subgroup of the Cumanians, live in the area where the Great Plain joins the northern mountainous region. Matyó folk costumes are the most colorful in Hungary.

The Danube Bend. The area in northern Hungary where the Danube makes a sharp turn to the south.

The Mathias Church. The church in Buda where Hungarian kings were once crowned. The royal castle is close-by.

The Pioneer Railroad. An excursion railroad in the hills of Buda, managed by Pioneers (young children) under adult supervision.

Lajos Kossuth. Leader of the 1848-49 Revolution, Kossuth was elected Regent in 1849.

Day-Care Center. A place where children of working mothers are cared for. Communist indoctrination of children gets a good start here.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

Strange but True

Since children in Canada are not required to pay in order to ride on Canada's urban mass-transit systems, authorities in Toronto have tried to protect against freeloaders by placing a ring at the entrance where passengers get on. Anyone taller than the ring must be over twelve, and must therefore purchase a ticket. The problem, however, is that Canadian children have been getting taller. In 1921, the ring was set as 127 cm, in 1942 at 133 cm, and in 1956 at 146 cm. By this year, the average height of Canadian twelve-year-olds had risen to 151 cm.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

General Organization of the Armed Forces

A. The Armed Forces, i.e., the military, are usually referred to by the term "army."[1] The main parts of an army are its branches. The following branches may be found in a modern army:

Ground Forces
National Air Defense units
Air Force
Naval Forces
Strategic Rocket (or Missile) units

Each branch consists of three main parts: the combat arms (i.e., fighting units), the combat support units, and the service support units. The non-fighting units are also called technical service units.

B. The Ground Forces defend the country's territory. Their mission is also to seize and hold enemy areas.

1. These units comprise the following combat arms:

Mechanized Infantry
Armored Corps
Artillery
Air-Mobile units
Air Defense units
Rocket (or Missile) units
Army Aviation

2. Combat support units create the circumstances favorable to combat. These are: the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps and the Chemical Corps.

3. Service support or logistics units provide material support for the combat arms and the combat support units. Examples of such units are the Transportation Corps units, Maintenance Units, Medical Service units, etc.

Note 1. Remember that there is a difference between the term "army" which refers to all the branches of the armed forces, and the term "Army" which refers to only one, i.e., the "Ground Forces."

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. A magyar katonaságot hogy nevezik ma hivatalosan?
2. Mik a magyar Néphadsereg főrészei?
3. Milyen haderőnemekből állnak a varsói szerződes hadseregei?
4. Hány főrészből áll egy haderőnem?
5. Sorold fel egy haderőnem főrészeit!
6. A három közül melyik a nem-harcoló csoport?
7. Mi a szárazföldi csapatok hármas feladata?
8. A szárazföldi haderőnemek részeit hogy hívják?
9. Sorold fel a fegyvernemeket!
10. Mi a harcbiztositó csapatok feladata?
11. Sorold fel a harcbiztositó csapatokat!
12. Más szóval hogy nevezzük a hadtáp csapatokat?
13. Mi a kiszolgáló csapatok feladata?
14. Milyen kiszolgaló csapatokról olvastál/tanultál?
15. A mi hadseregünk szervezete olyan, mint a Magyar Néphadseregé?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Fegyveres Erőknek.
2. A haderőnemek.
3. A szárazföldi- és honi legvédelemi csapatok, légierő, haditengerészeti flotta, és hadászati rakéta csapatok.
4. Háromból.
5. A fegyvernemek, a harcbiztosító- és kiszolgáló csapatok.
6. A kiszolgáló-vagy szakcsapatok.
7. Védik az országot, és az ellenséges területek elfoglalása és megtartása.
8. Fegyvernemeknek.
9. A gépkocsizó lövészek, a harckocsicsapatok, a tüzérség, a légideszánt, a légvédelmi, és rakéta csapatok, és a csapatrepülők.
10. Megteremteni a harcnak kedvező körülményeket.
11. A műszaki, - a híradó, - és a vegyivédelmi csapatok.
12. Kiszolgáló csapatoknak nevezzük őket.
13. A fegyvernemek és a harcbiztosító csapatok anyagi ellátása.
14. A szállító, - és javító egységekről, és az egészségügyi csapatokról.
15. Nem. A mi hadseregünk szervezete nem olyan mint a Magyar Néphadseregé, de sokban hasonlít hozzá.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

General Organization of the Armed Forces

Segment 1

The following combat arms may be found in the modern army of a major power:

The Ground Forces defend the country's territory against attack by the ground forces of the enemy. Another mission is to seize and hold enemy territory.

The National Air Defense Units defend the country's political, military, and economic centers against enemy air attack.

The mission of the Air Force is to destroy the enemy's air, ground, and naval forces, and to support its own troops.

Segment 2

The mission of the Naval Forces is to defeat enemy war vessels and to support its own landing forces.

The mission of the Strategic Rocket Units is to destroy the enemy's strategic objectives and to destroy the enemy's means of atomic attack.

Each branch of the service consists of three main parts: (1) combat arms (i.e., fighting units), (2) combat support units and (3) service support units. The latter two are jointly called technical service units.

Segment 3

The combat arms are troops in which each unit has similar weapons, equipment, and training. Their mission is to engage in combat. Within the ground troops, examples of such combat arms are the Mechanized Infantry, Artillery units, Rocket units, etc.

The mission of combat support units is to create the conditions necessary for successful combat. This mission includes the construction of roads and bridges, laying and removing mines, insuring communications, providing defense against gas warfare, etc. These missions are carried out by Communications, Engineer and Chemical Warfare Defense units.

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Service support units provide units with material. Examples of such units are Transportation and Maintenance units, Medical units, and others. With regard to successful accomplishment of the combat mission, the activities of all three branches are equally significant and of equal value.

Segment 4

In addition to conventional air defense cannons, National Air Defense units are also equipped with defensive and counter missiles.

Air Force planes may be divided into two main groups:

1. Bombers (tactical and strategic).
2. Fighter planes or interceptors.

The Hungarian People's Army has no naval forces. Instead, there is a small river flotilla. The war vessels, gunboats and other vessels of the river guard secure the waterways and support ground forces engaged in combat along the larger rivers.

Strategic missile forces primarily destroy important targets in the enemy's rear.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. What is the defensive mission of ground forces?
2. What is the main mission of the National Air Defense Forces?
3. The Air Force's mission is the destruction of what?

Segment 2

1. What is the Navy supposed to support?
2. Are the enemy capabilities and means for atomic attack a strategic target? If so, for whom?
3. Parts of each branch of service are categorized into three, or sometimes two different parts. Name the two parts.

Segment 3

1. There are two groups of non-combat arms branches. Name them.
2. Name three service support units.
3. Which of the three branches of a service is the most important and valuable?

Segment 4

1. What equipment is used by the ADA Units?
2. What type aircraft are used against strategic targets?
3. What is the mission of the river flotilla?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. (Providing) material support to soldiers is very important.
2. Army aviation units are an important part of the army.
3. The rifleman's mission is to seize and hold enemy territory.
4. Many people say that the only real soldiers are in the combat arms.
5. The Mechanized Infantry doesn't move much on foot.
6. For strategic targets, bombers are used.
7. Not everyone can be a member of the armed forces.
8. What does each branch of the service consist of?
9. Hungary has no naval forces.
10. Where does one find logistics units?
11. Combat support units support the fighting troops.
12. Communications are usually maintained by Signal Corps units.
13. Vehicles are difficult to maintain without Maintenance units.
14. We're going on an outing Sunday if the weather's right (favorable).
15. Every soldier needs the service support units.
16. I don't like the circumstances.
17. Airborne and airtransportable units are deployed behind the enemy's lines.
18. Air defense units are used against an attack by aircraft.
19. God created the world in six days.
20. The Corps of Engineers builds bridges and roads.
21. Rocket (Missile) units are a combat arm of the People's Army.
22. Sometimes good technical service units can win a war.
23. What is the mission of the Transportation Corps units?
24. The People's Army consists largely of ground forces.
25. Chemical Corps units are not fighting units.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

The People's Army

The following branches may be found in the Hungarian Army:

Ground Forces
National Air Defense units
Air Force
River Guard

The most important part of the Ground Forces are the combat arms. These are:

1. Mechanized Infantry. These units carry out the attack. They also occupy and hold territory.

2. Armored Corps. These units carry out deep, rapid strikes.

3. Artillery. These units provide fire support to the Mechanized Infantry and Armored Corps during the attack and during defense.

4. Airborne and Airmobile units. Their mission is to take possession of important objectives behind enemy lines.

5. Air Defense units. Their mission is to fight against enemy planes and helicopters.

6. Rocket (Missile) units. Their mission is to destroy the enemy's tactical targets. This may include demolishing the enemy's defense positions, destroying troop concentrations, transportation centers, headquarters, etc.

7. Army Aviation units. These provide direct support to ground forces. Their mission includes communications, transportation of materials, personnel and the wounded, as well as combat.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Technical Service Units and Other Branches of the Armed Services

An example of technical services is transportation units, which provide units with war material, food, etc.

The following are combat support units:

1. Corps of Engineers. Their mission is to ensure the mobility of the combat arms. It is they who build and maintain roads, bridges, etc. Another of their missions is to obstruct enemy movement.

2. Signal Corps. These maintain communication between units.

3. Chemical Corps. Their mission is to employ atomic, gas and biological weapons, and to organize troop defense against chemical and other warfare.

National Air Defense Units

These units are equipped primarily with air defense and countermissiles. They also have antiaircraft guns, however. Air defense missiles are used against airplanes; countermissiles are used against attacking missiles.

Air Force

There are two main groups in the Air Force: bombers and fighters or interceptor planes. Bombers may be tactical or strategic. Tactical bombers support ground troops; strategic bombers destroy targets in the enemy's rear. The fighter plane's mission is to protect bombers against enemy fighter planes.

River Guard

The Hungarian Army has only a few river gunboats, mine sweepers and mine layers on the Danube. These secure the waterways and support ground forces in combat along the river.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

The Warsaw Pact *

The Second World War ended with the victory of the Soviet Union. Before the Nazi Wehrmacht surrendered, however, Mr. Churchill, the former Prime Minister of England, recommended that the Western Powers march against the Soviet Army. This recommendation is further proof that the Western leaders desired the destruction of the socialist system.

The Western alliance was created at the end of the war in 1948. From it developed NATO. This military organization of the capitalist world is openly opposed to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

In the spirit of peaceful cooperation, it was recommended by the Soviet Union that a European system of collective security be established. Thus, on May 14, 1955, those countries concerned with maintaining peace in Europe signed the Warsaw Pact.

The pact primarily insures economic and cultural cooperation, but it also coordinates the defense efforts of the individual states.

* This is an excerpt from Katonaélet, 1965 (a booklet issued to all recruits in the Hungarian army.)

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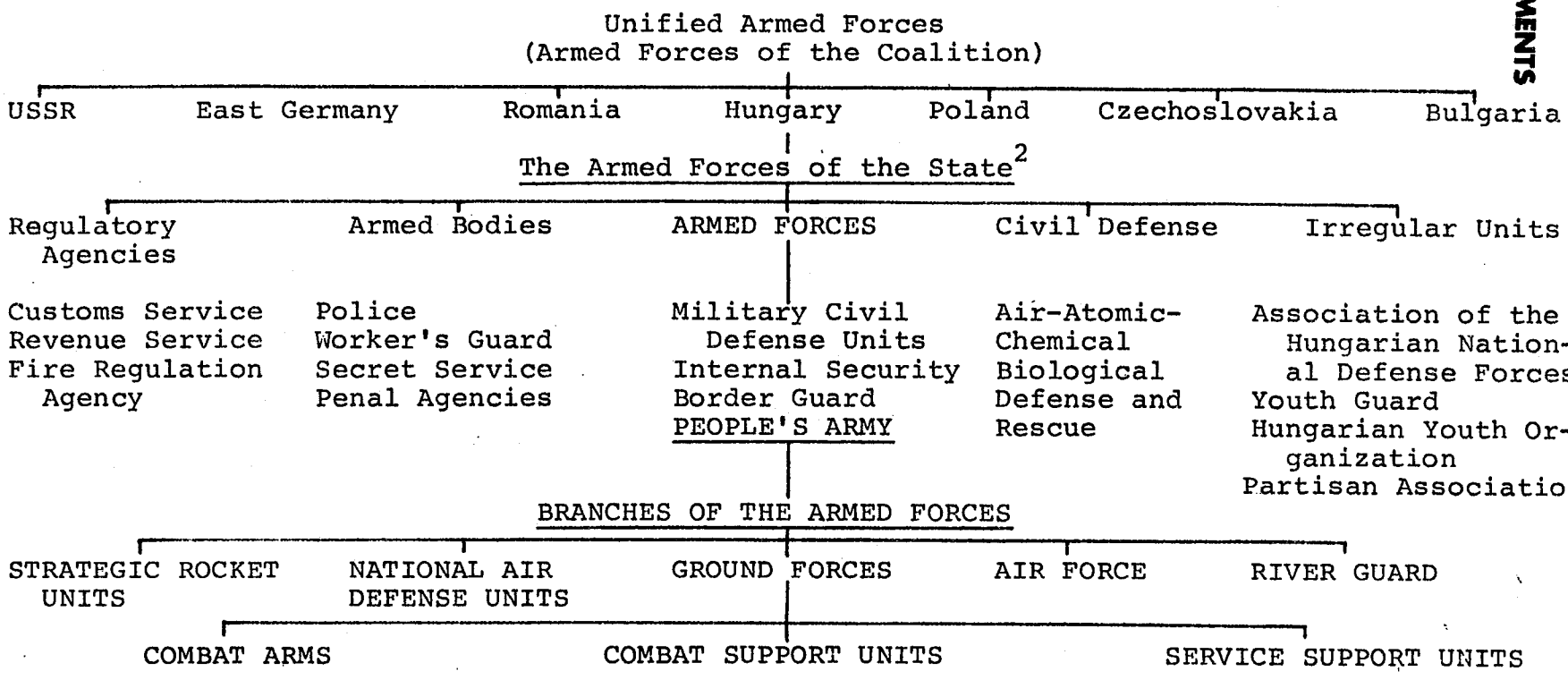
Supplement D (Suggested Translation)

Military Organization of the European Fraternal Socialist Nations (The Warsaw Pact)[1]



NOTES: 1. Those items which are capitalized are discussed in the Primary and in the Complementary text.

2. In Hungary various law enforcement agencies and paramilitary organizations are considered to be part of the armed forces. In the United States, on the other hand, the same types of agencies and organization are under civilian administration. A useful reference on this subject is Dr. Béla Rektor,"Federal Law Enforcement Agencies," Danubian Press, Astor Park, Florida, 1975,which is available in the Hungarian Department.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Detailed Organization of the Hungarian People's Army

The commander-in-chief (CINC) of the Hungarian People's Army is the Minister of Defense. His office consists of general staff sections and branches.

The People's Army is organized into subunits, units, and major units.

The smallest unit is the squad. There are 10 men in it. Three squads make up a platoon, three platoons make a company, and three companies form a battalion. A platoon, a company, and a battalion each have a staff. A company and a battalion each have a train which transports the unit's material. Battalions also have organic units. These are smaller than a company but are assigned directly to the battalion. Such units include the engineer platoon and the medical section (platoon).

A regiment consists of three battalions. A regiment has a staff, a train, and several organic units.

The major units are brigade, division, corps, and army. A brigade consists of two regiments, a division of three regiments. There are three divisions in a corps, and two or more corps in an army. All major units have a staff, a train and several organic units.

The basic unit for planning and management in the army is the division. The division incorporates various units of the combat and technical branches. It is therefore capable of fulfulling an independent combat mission. The commander of a division is a major general.

The organization of the People's Army is determined by the Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). This also prescribes the units' strength, weapons and equipment.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Ki a Magyar Néphadsereg legmagasabb parancsnoka?
2. Milyen hivatalok vannak a Honvédelmi Miniszter alatt?
3. Milyen egységekből áll a Néphadsereg?
4. Melyek azok az alegységek, amelyeknek van törzse?
5. Melyik alegységekben van vonat?
6. Milyen egységek azok, amelyek lehetnek zászlóaljnál vagy annál magasabb egységeknél, de nincsenek a századnál?
7. Milyen közvetlen alegységek vannak a zászlóaljnál?
8. Sorold fel az egységeket a legkisebbtől az ezredig.
9. Mi a feladata az egység vonatának?
10. Melyek a magasabb egységek?
11. Egy hadseregben mi a tervezés és vezetés alapegysége?
12. Milyen feladatok megoldására képes egy hadosztály?
13. Mi írja elő a Néphadsereg szervezetét?
14. Az állománytábla mit határoz meg?
15. Van állománytábla a mi hadseregünkben?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. A Honvédelmi Miniszter.
2. Főcsoportfőnökségek és csoportfőnökségek.
3. Alegységekből, egységekből és magasabb egységekből áll.
4. A szakasz, század és zászlóalj.
5. A században és a zászlóaljban.
6. Közvetlen egységek.
7. A műszaki - és az egészségügyi szakaszok.
8. A rajokból, szakaszokból, századokból és zászlóaljakból.
9. Az egység anyagának a szállítása.
10. A dandár, hadosztály, hadtest, és a hadsereg.
11. A hadosztály.
12. Önálló harcfeladatok megoldására.
13. Az állománytábla.
14. Az egységek létszámát, fegyvereit és feleszerelését.
15. Igen, van. Ugyanaz a feladata, de részleteiben más mint a Néphadsereg állománytáblája.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Detailed Organization of the Hungarian People's Army

Segment 1

Management

The Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian People's Army is the Minister of Defense, whose office is in the Ministry of Defense. The Ministry is not, of course, as large as the Pentagon; nonetheless, a great number of officers, NCO's and civilian employees work there. The Ministry of Defense consists of general staff sections and branches.

The most important general staff sections are the political, personnel, counterintelligence and logistics sections, in addition to the Office of the Chief of Staff. The organization of the U.S. Forces is similar, except, of course, that they have no political section and the section chiefs are called Deputy Chiefs of Staff.

Segment 2

Organization

The Hungarian People's Army consists of subunits, units and major units. Units smaller than regiments are called subunits; those larger than regiments are called major units.

The smallest unit is the squad. There are 8 to 10 men in it. The commander is a junior NCO.

In a platoon there are three squads. The strength of a platoon is from 30 to 35 men. The commander is an officer or NCO. A platoon leader also has a staff. The staff has a radioman and a messenger.

Segment 3

A company consists of three platoons, a staff and a train. Its strength is about 120-150 men. The commander is a captain or other company grade officer. The staff here is large, consisting of about 15-20 men. The staff consists of a first sergeant, a clerk, a supply NCO, a radioman, a medical patrol, cooks, etc. The train transports the company's material and takes care of resupply.

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Segment 4

The staff of a battalion commander has a greater number of officers and NCOs. The staff commander is the chief, who is also the military executive of the battalion commander. The battalion's political representative is the political officer, who represents the Communist Party. The commander of the medical platoon is himself a doctor. There is also, in addition to these, a weapons officer. The train, just as it does at company level, transports material and supplies for the battalion.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. How is civilian control over the military maintained in the Hungarian People's Republic?
2. In what ways does the HQ of the Hungarian Army differ from that of the U.S. Army?
3. Where is the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian Army?

Segment 2

1. What is the literal translation in Hungarian of the word "platoon leader?" What does it represent?
2. What is the lowest level unit that has a staff?
3. What type units is the Hungarian Army comprised of?

Segment 3

1. What are the three parts of a company?
2. What consists of about 15 to 20 men in a company?
3. Who among those listed is the senior man of the staff?

Segment 4

1. What is the military executive's primary assignment?
2. Who in the battalion represents the Communist Party?
3. What is the primary assignment of the surgeon (medical officer)?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. What is the army's basic unit of management?
2. Subunits usually receive brief missions.
3. Are the Tables of Organization and Equipment of the Hungarian People's Army all alike?
4. The chief of a staff branch does not give orders to the minister.
5. The soldiers in a staff branch do not usually engage in combat.
6. A brigade is a smaller unit than an army.
7. What prescribes the equipment a unit should have?
8. The chiefs of the staff sections are among the highest-ranking officers in the People's Army.
9. Civilians work in the staff sections too.
10. A division is a larger unit than a platoon.
11. The corps commander outranks you.
12. The Minister of Defense is the supreme commander of the People's Army.
13. The soldiers who work at the Ministry of Defense are well (taken care of).
14. Regiments have directly subordinate units too.
15. Who is the supreme commander of the People's Army?
16. Unit strength is checked every day.
17. Are there any doctors in the higher-echelon units?
18. What determines what equipment should be used?
19. A sergeant is rarely an independent commander.
20. The organization of a company should be known in detail.
21. The lieutenant did not accept the proposal.
22. A squad leader is not a major general.
23. The teacher claims that management is not his job.
24. All units larger than a platoon have a train.
25. The commander of a battalion is usually a lieutenant colonel.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

Units

A regiment consists of three battalions, a staff, directly subordinate units, and a train. Its commander is a colonel. A regimental commander has two deputies: the military deputy (or the executive officer) is responsible for military affairs, and the political officer for political affairs. In addition to these, there is also a chief of staff who commands the regimental staff. Subordinate to him are the director of finance, the regimental chief physician, the personnel officer, the logistics officer, the athletics officer, etc.

A regiment has the following subordinate units: air defense battalion, artillery battalion, machine gun battalion, tank assault company, light artillery battery, heavy mortar battery, antitank battery, reconnaissance company, engineer company, chemical defense company, and medical company. The train comes under the command of the logistics officer, whose mission is to insure that the regiment is provided with supplies.

Higher-Echelon Units

A brigade consists of two regiments, directly subordinate units, a staff and a train. Its commander is a colonel or a major general. Its strength is 6,000 to 8,000 men.

A division consists of three regiments, directly subordinate units, a staff and a train. Its commander is a major general. Its strength is 11,000 to 14,000 men.

A corps consists of three divisions or three brigades, directly subordinate units, a staff and a train. Its commander is a lieutenant general. Its strength is from 25,000 to 40,000 men.

An army consists of two or three corps. The commander of an army is a general.

The Hungarian People's Army is reorganized every year in accordance with the continual development of technology. Each year a new TOE is prepared by the chiefs of staff for all the higher-echelon units. The TOE determines a unit's strength, weapons, and equipment, as well as the rank of its commander.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Notes

Subunit

In every branch of the Hungarian People's Army, any unit smaller than a regiment is called a subunit. A regiment is called a unit, while units above regiment are called major units.

Reorganization

War technology and the strategic and tactical methods are constantly changing and developing. This makes it necessary to change the Army's organization. The change is called reorganization.

Company Grade Officer

Officers in the Hungarian Army whose rank is below major are collectively called company grade officers.

General Staff Section

The largest organizational units of the Ministry of Defense are called general staff sections. The directors of the general staff sections are usually deputies to the Minister of Defense. Their rank is that of lieutenant general. The American Defense Department is similarly organized.

Field Grade Officers

Majors, lieutenant colonels and colonels in the Hungarian People's Army are collectively known as field grade officers.

Executive Officer

A battalion, regiment, division, corps or army commander has, in addition to a political deputy, an executive officer. If the commander is on leave or TDY, is attending a course or is sick, then the executive officer acts as commander.

Major Unit

Those units larger than a regiment, i.e., brigade, division, corps and army, are known collectively as major units.

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Political Deputy

At company level and above, every commander has a political deputy, who represents the Party. The deputy's job is to conduct political instruction for the unit. Such officers do not exist in the American Army.

Staff

The officers and men at headquarters are known collectively as "the staff."

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Taking the Oath

The First Great Event in a Soldier's Life

The defense of the homeland demands the active participation of everyone. The attainment of victory requires each member of society to prepare himself to be a good soldier. Young men, old men, and also women must be firm in their moral and political convictions. Primarily, however, it is our soldiers whom we expect to serve unselfishly. They swear to do so in the military oath.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

The Nations of Europe

Europe is more densely populated than any other continent. Over the centuries, many different countries have developed there. These countries were usually named for their inhabitants. Depending on their social system, the European countries are divided into capitalist and socialist (states).

In the capitalist countries, the capitalists are in power. Industry, agriculture, transportation and commerce are owned, for the most part, by capitalists. There is a great contrast between the luxurious, comfortable lives of the capitalists and the often impoverished lives of the workers. There is often unemployment.

In the socialist countries, the people are in power. Industry, agriculture, transportation and commerce have been nationalized by the people's state. Unemployment has been abolished.

In the socialist countries, industry and agriculture develop more rapidly than in the capitalist countries. The standard of living is continually on the rise. The socialist countries help one another.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Military Conscription, Barracks Life, Duties

Hungary has universal military conscription. Everyone who is fit must serve in the military for two to three years. The question of who is fit is determined by the classification (draft) board. Young men fit for military service are called up by the Army Replacement Center by means of a draft notice, which tells them where and when they should report.

When a recruit reports for induction, he receives his assignment, clothing, and equipment. His weapon is issued only after two or three weeks of training, when he takes the oath to the unit flag.

Soldiers live according to a daily schedule. This tells exactly what the unit must do, and when and where it must do it. The daily schedule begins with reveille and ends with taps. The main parts of the day's activity are morning drill on the training field and the afternoon drill on the barracks square. After dinner, every soldier must take part in cultural and political activities.

Seeing to it that the daily schedule is carried out exactly, is the job of the Internal Service. An Internal Service exists at company, battalion and regiment levels. There is also a service which extends to the entire barracks area.

Other duties on post are guard duty and unit alert duty. Those on guard duty guard important buildings and areas, while those on unit alert duty are in constant readiness for use in case of an alert.

The supervision of soldiers on pass is the job of the post duty officer.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Mi a magyar honvédelem alapja?
2. Mit csinál a sorozóbizottság?
3. Ki közli a besorozott egyénnel, hogy mikor, és hova kell neki bevonulni?
4. Magyarországon hány éves a katonai szolgálat?
5. Az újoncok a bevonulásuk után azonnal kapnak fegyvert?
6. Mit kap meg az újonc azonnal, amikor bevonul ?
7. Mi írja elő azt, hogy egy egységnek mikor, hol és mit kell tenni?
8. Melyik a napirend három fő része (de. du. és este)?
9. Mivel kezdődik, és mivel végződik a napirend?
10. Mit csinál a belszolgálat?
11. Melyik alegységeknél és egységnél van belszolgálat?
12. Egy laktanyában milyen szolgálatok vannak?
13. Mi az őrszolgálat feladata?
14. A készenlétben levő ügyeletes alegységre mikor van szükség?
15. Ki ellenőrzi a kimenőn levő katonákat?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Az általános honvédelmi kötelezettség.
2. Megállapítja, hogy ki alkalmas (katonai szolgálatra).
3. A kiegészítő parancsnokság egy behívójegyen.
4. Két vagy három éves (attól függ, hogy ki milyen egységnél szolgál).
5. Nem, csak miután felesküdtek a csapatzászlóra.
6. A beosztását, a ruházatát és az egyéni felszerelését.
7. A napirend.
8. De. foglalkozás a gyakorlótéren, du. a laktanya udvaron, és este a kultúrfoglalkozás.
9. Reggel az ébresztővel, és este a takarodóval.
10. Ellenőrzi a napirend pontos betartását.
11. A századnál, a zászlóaljnál és az ezrednél.
12. Belszolgálat, őrszolgálat, ügyeletes alegységi és laktanya szolgálat.
13. Fontosabb épületek területek és személyek őrzése.
14. Riadó esetén.
15. A helyőrség ügyeletes tiszt.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Military Conscription, Barracks Life, Duties

Segment 1

Military Conscription

Hungary has universal military conscription. Thus, every healthy male must serve in the military for two to three years. The length of service is two years in some branches, in others three.

When a young man turns eighteen, he must go before a classification board. A classification board is made up of three to four persons. The chairman of the board is an officer from the Army Replacement Center.

Segment 2

The members of the classification board are a Communist Party member from the city or village Party organization, a doctor (if possible, a military doctor), and one or two persons from the city or village council.

Based on a medical examination, the classification board determines whether the young man is fit for military service. The classification board also determines who will be inducted into what branch of the service. Anyone judged fit for military service soon receives his draft notice. The draft notice tells him when and to what garrison he must report.

Segment 3

When a recruit reports for induction, he must first report to the officer in charge of records, who will tell him the battalion and company to which he must go. At the company, he receives his equipment and clothing from the first sergeant. Clothing need not be paid for by anyone, including officers. The clothing standard determines how long a piece of clothing is to be worn. The clothing received by a recruit includes a garrison cap, shirt-jacket, breeches, boots and an overcoat. Winter clothing consists of a woolen coat, woolen pants, and a winter cap.

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Segment 4

An officer's fatigue uniform is the same as that of an enlisted man's. An officer's dress uniform consists of a garrison cap, a khaki shirt, a tie, pants, brown shoes, and gloves. His boots will be black; he will also wear breeches, and on duty, a Sam Browne belt. Career NCOs have Sam Browne belts also.

Besides clothing, each recruit also receives individual equipment including a knapsack, mess kit, shelter half, first-aid kit, ammunition pouch, entrenching tool, and a gas mask.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. Who serves in the Hungarian People's Army?
2. To what unit is the president of a classification board assigned?
3. About how old is a recently-discharged veteran in Hungary?

Segment 2

1. Who are the members of the classification board?
2. What does the medical examination determine?
3. How does the recruit find out what his duty station is?

Segment 3

1. Who tells the recruit which company to report to?
2. Where does the recruit pick up his overcoat?
3. What determines how long a soldier must wait before he gets new boots?

Segment 4

1. How does the fatigue uniform of an officer look?
2. What color is the Sam Browne belt?
3. What individual equipment is issued to recruits?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. Is a person on continous alert allowed to sleep?
2. Hungary has compulsory military service.
3. Getting mail is fine, but getting a draft notice isn't.
4. You've got to feel sorry for a person who's on interior duty.
5. Recruits drill from reveille until late in the evening.
6. Only young males who are fit for military duty become soldiers.
7. Every soldier swears allegiance to the unit flag.
8. Most soldiers don't like night training.
9. Compulsory military service has been around for a long time.
10. There are many barracks (units) in the Budapest garrison.
11. There's a lot of work (to be done) at the Army Replacement Center.
12. Even the most tired soldier will hurry to go on pass.
13. Military service may extend to three years.
14. During political and cultural activity one might easily fall asleep because the hour is late.
15. Everyone who's fit for military duty will get to know barracks life.
16. Some people can't do anything without a schedule.
17. Guard duty is unpleasant, but necessary.
18. During an alert, everybody has to move fast.
19. A recruit gets winter and summer clothing.
20. The draft board found everyone fit for military service.
21. The most beautiful military melody is said to be "taps."
22. It's good to do one's military service in a big city.
23. Those on unit guard don't sleep the entire night.
24. Everyone's afraid of the duty officer.
25. School usually ends at four o'clock.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

Barracks Life

Soldiers live according to a daily schedule. The daily schedule tells exactly what the units must do, and when and where they must do it.

Barracks life begins each day with reveille and ends with taps. Reveille is at five o'clock in summer and six o'clock in winter. Taps is at ten o'clock in summer and eleven o'clock in winter.

The daily schedule begins with reveille for NCOs and squad leaders. Five minutes after reveille is morning calisthenics, which last for thirty minutes. At eight o'clock, after the soldier's clothing, individual equipment, and weapons have been inspected, the units march out to either the drill field or the firing range.

When they return to the barracks, the soldiers clean their clothing, equipment, and weapons. Afterward they have lunch. After lunch, the soldiers have a compulsory rest period during which time they may not be disturbed.

The activity for the afternoon, which is usually close-order drill, is conducted on the barracks square by the officer of the day. One afternoon a week is devoted to sports.

Dinner is at 7:30 p.m. The soldiers have half an hour free activity beforehand. After dinner, they must take part in political and ideological indoctrination.

Before taps, the order of the day is read out, letters are distributed, and head count is conducted.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Duty

Seeing to it that the daily schedule is carried out correctly, is the job of the interior duty. There are two types of interior duty: one for officers, and one for enlisted men. The officers' interior duty consists of the officer of the day and the battalion, regimental and post duty officers. The enlisted men's interior duty consists of the battalion, regimental and post duty NCOs, the assistant CQ (or CQ runner), and the CQ. The interior duty is on duty 24 hours a day.

Guarding the more important buildings on post - ammunition dumps, fuel storage dumps, airports, etc. - is the job of the guard unit. Guard duty is a part of the external duty. General and special orders posted in the guard room spell out exactly where guards must be posted and their area of responsibility. The guards are given the password by the commander of the guard.

The detail unit is needed during time of alert, or when fire, flood, or some other danger threatens the post. The detail unit is usually either a platoon or a company. It, too, is on duty 24 hours a day. The detail unit does not leave post in the morning. Its morning activities are conducted in the barracks square by the platoon or company commander.

When several posts exist in one locality, they are joined together into an organization known as a garrison. The supervision of soldiers on pass is the job of the post (or garrison) duty officer. The post duty officer supervises not only the soldiers belonging to his own unit, but uniformed personnel of other units as well.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Notes

Interior Duty

The word "belszolgálat" is short for "belső szolgálat" (interior duty). The mission of the interior duty is to see that order and cleanliness are maintained within a unit or post, and that the daily schedule is adhered to. The interior duty (roster) for a company consists of the officer of the day, the CQ runner, and the CQ.

Weapons Maintenance

This is another way of saying "keeping weapons clean." The soldiers clean, or maintain, their own weapons and those of the company. Weapons maintenance is supervised by the officer of the day.

Swearing Allegiance to the Unit Flag

Two or three weeks after they report for duty, the trainees recite the military oath in front of the whole regiment. The oath is recited in unison, and is taken to "the Hungarian working people." When the oath is finished, the soldiers march in review past the regimental commander. A trainee cannot be put on guard duty until after he has taken the oath. American soldiers swear allegiance, too - not to the unit flag, but to the flag of the United States.

Dispensary

The dispensary is the military medical consultation room in the barracks. Only seriously sick soldiers are sent to a military hospital. Patients with mild illnesses are kept at the dispensary. There are two or three wards and usually ten to twelve beds in the regimental dispensary.

The Garrison Duty Officer

This is a 24-hour garrison duty. The job of the Garrison Duty Officer is to control the soldier's behavior (when on pass) outside the barracks.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

Notes

Cultural and Political Training

Soldiers are not allowed to leave post in the evening. Instead, they receive political instruction. Cultural and political training are conducted by "political officers." The unit's folk dance group rehearses during this period. The Army of the United States has neither cultural nor political instruction.

Taps

The sounding of taps means the soldiers must go to bed. In the Hungarian People's Army, taps is at 10 o'clock during the summer and at 11 o'clock during the winter. After taps, the lights must be out in the barracks and talking is not permitted. In the American Army, soldiers are called back to the barracks at 9 p.m., the lights are turned out at 10, and everybody has to be in bed by 11.

Shirt-blouse

The blouse for the Hungarian soldiers is the same as for the Soviet Army. It has a high neck, three buttons, and is pulled tight with the aid of a belt. Officers have a blouse as part of their training uniform. The nearest thing to it is the American soldier's fatigue blouse, usually worn during work and in training.

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