

## I) SUMMARY

*Summarize the following article in Hungarian in 200 words.*

### **A global response to cyber-terrorism**

The internet has done wonders for communication and productivity. But it has also proved a honey pot for hackers and other criminals. Solving that problem is the high-tech industry's big challenge. Soon after their appearance, e-mail and the web became indispensable tools. But every silver lining has its cloud, and the internet's is crime. Internet crime comes in many flavours, from traditional cheating to cyber-crimes and cyber terrorism – deliberate attacks on the confidentiality, integrity or availability of data and systems on a national or global scale.

We experience an escalation of the impact of computer hacks on business and personal computing. Hackers are no longer simply demonstrating computer skills to their friends; they are disrupting commerce and communications, and inflicting billions of dollars of damage. Today computers control critical infrastructures (telecommunications, transport, finance, electricity) so the risks we face from cyber-terrorism are enormous.

What is to be done? The two most critical proactive steps involve vendors, who must build more secure products that are easier to manage, and computer users, who must use these products in secure ways. Neither is a small task. But responding effectively to new threats takes time. In any case, just as we lock up our homes and cars, and keep our credit cards in a safe place, we all need to keep our computers secure - especially as they are now such a critical part of our lives.

There are structural challenges too. Information technology has spread far faster than educational institutions have been able to produce skilled systems administrators to manage them, and far faster than the general population could be educated in information technology. As a result, many successful cyber-crimes occur because a network has been misconfigured. Recent advances in automation, such as automatic virus updates, help to some extent. But users of IT systems are accustomed to, and require, incredible flexibility. So new products must provide both flexibility and easy-to-implement security features.

Governments also have critical roles to play. As target users of IT, they should prioritise security, from purchasing to implementation, with a continued emphasis on research and development in security technology. Governments should also have access to information on potential cyber criminals and the threats they pose to our networks.

We also need to focus on factors that could frighten away on-line criminals, many of whom still believe that hacking is a harmless pastime. The widespread lack of traceability means that hackers cannot be identified, so most criminal conduct cannot be tracked to its source. This also means that hardly any computer criminals have been arrested so far. Better security would reduce the number of successful attacks and would allow law-enforcement agencies to focus on the most determined criminals. In any way, the key is definitely more responsibility.

On the other hand, building traceability into the internet has serious consequences regarding privacy, so it requires vigorous debate. But the question is not whether we want to stop anonymity on the internet in general but whether we want it in a particular application. In online banking, for example, the bank wants robust authentication, i.e. reliable identification. So does the consumer. Most people would also agree that anyone attempting to access critical systems of a power plant or telecoms network should be strongly authenticated in ways that expose the identity of unauthorised users.

These questions must be addressed on a global basis. Close co-operation will be needed between the technology industry, governments and everybody else in the ongoing process of making the internet

an even more positive force, while denying cyber-terrorists the opportunity to use it for their own purposes.

## **TRANSLATION**

A) *Translate the following text from English to Hungarian. (30 points)*

### **Famous cities with well-known nicknames**

New York City is known by many nicknames – such as “the City that Never Sleeps” or “Gotham” – but the most popular one is probably “the Big Apple”. How did this nickname come about? Although uses of the phrase are documented in the early 1900s, the term first became popular in the 1920s when John J. Gerald, a sports writer, started a column about horse racing called “Around the Big Apple.” However, it wasn’t until a tourism campaign in the 1970s that the nickname came to be synonymous with New York City.

Las Vegas is a city known for its robust nightlife scene and its casinos. Over 40 million people visit each year to indulge in its gambling, drinking, and dazzling shows. Some even venture outside the city to visit Nevada’s legally operated brothels. Las Vegas is also a top wedding destination, both for pre-planned weddings and more on-the-fly affairs. It’s no surprise that this city is called “Sin City”- because “what happens in Vegas stays in Vegas.”

Geneva, the second most populous city in Switzerland, is a city known for its diplomacy. Geneva is not only home to the European headquarters for the United Nations but also where international organizations, such as the Red Cross, were founded and where the Geneva Conventions, a series of treaties for ameliorating the effects of war on soldiers and civilians, were signed. It seems fitting, then, that Geneva is known as “the Peace Capital.”

B) *Translate the following text from Hungarian to English. (30 points)*

### **A betonbiztos újévi fogadalmak titka**

Új év, új élet - évről évre sokan szeretnék megragadni a lehetőséget, hogy a naptár lapjainak fogytán sorsfordító változtatásokat hozzanak életvitelükbe. A kezdeti lelkesedés azonban gyakran hamar kimerül, és az újévi fogadalmak jelentős része napokon, heteken belül elbukik. Hogyan lehetünk mégis sikeresek e téren?

Az emberek mintegy fele tervezi, hogy idén is tesz újévi fogadalmat, mindazonáltal a mögöttünk álló év tapasztalatai azt mutatják, hogy csupán az érintettek alig egytizede tart ki hosszabb távon elhatározása mellett – derült ki a baltimore-i székhelyű Medifast egészségügyi és wellness-szolgáltató friss felméréséből. Az amerikai felnőttek bevonásával készült kutatás szerint a fogadalmak 47 százaléka alig egy hónapon belül bedőlt 2021-ben.

A felmérésből arra is fény derült, hogy a fogadalmak zöme 2022-ben is a pénzügyi boldogulást és az egészségmegőrzést helyezi majd előtérbe. Ami az utóbbi területet illeti, a Harvard Egyetem orvosi kara honlapján megjelent cikk szerint akad néhány tanács, amelyet érdemes megfogadni a fogadalomtétel során. Új, egészségesebb szokásaink előnyeit pedig már rövidtávon is érzékelhetjük. Ha például elkezdünk rendszeresen sétálni vacsora után, esetleg valamilyen stresszcsökkentő elfoglaltságot találunk, hamar azon kaphatjuk magunkat, hogy a nélkül már nem is érezzük olyan jól magunkat a bőrünkben, ami értelemszerűen remek ösztönzés a folytatáshoz.