

Anzugebende Wörter - Deutsche Meisterschaften 2008 - Englische Stenografie

Grundklasse

- (1) Bloom & Co., Limited - (2) Mister Lee - (3) manufactures, craftsmanship -
- (4) Derek Weaver Chief Seller - ShoeShine & Sons
- (5) distinguished locations [angesagte Adressen/ausgewählte Örtlichkeiten]
- (6 - 7) Hyatt Hotel
- (8) Eliza's Wedding

Praktikerklasse 1/Praktikerklasse 2

Intergovernmental Panel (1 / 1) ; IPCC (1 / 1) ;

socio/economic (2 / 1) ;

World Meteorological Organization (3 / 2) ; United Nations Environmental Programme (3 / 2) ;

policymakers (5 / 3) ;

disciplines (6 / 4)

Assessment Report (7 / 5) ; Rio de Janeiro (7 / 5) ;

Kyoto Protocol (8 / 6) ; Special and Methodology Reports (8 / 6) ; Bali (8 / 6)

Greenhouse gases (- / 7)

1st minute = 60 syllables

20 March 2008, **Bloom & Co.,**

Limited, 34 Regent Street, London, United

Kingdom, Dear Sirs, We welcome your enquiry of 20th

February and thank you for your interest in our

2nd minute = 70 syllables

products. A copy of our illustrated catalogue is being

sent to you today, with samples of our products. **Mister Lee**,

our overseas director, will be in London early next month

and will be glad to call on you. He will have with him a wide

3rd minute = 80 syllables

range of our **manufactures**, and when you see them we think you will

agree that the quality of the materials used, and the high standard of

craftsmanship will appeal to the most selective buyers. We manufacture a wide

range of hand-made leather shoes in which we think you may be interested. They are

4th minute = 90 syllables

fully illustrated in the catalogue and are of the same high quality as our gloves.

Mister Lee will be able to show you samples when he calls. We hope the samples

will reach you in good time and look forward to your order. Yours faithfully, **Derek Weaver**

Chief Seller - 23 March 2008, **ShoeShine & Sons** , 125

5th minute = 100 syllables

Hohe Straße, Cologne, Germany, Dear Mister Weaver, Thank you very much for your letter of

20th March. We have studied the fully illustrated catalogue and are indeed impressed by the

nice look of your products. We have a range of shops for selective buyers in **distinguished locations**

and would like to enlarge our product range by your shoes and gloves. Would it be possible for Mister

6th minute = 110 syllables

Lee to call on us and show some of your best-selling samples on 29 March?
Yours faithfully, Herbert Klein,

Chief Buyer Dear Mister Klein, Thank you very much for your letter of 23 March. Mister Lee will see a

number of customers in Germany on 27 March and 28 March. He will then arrange for a

meeting with you as well. 29 March would be a perfect date. He will stay in **Hyatt**

7th minute = 120 syllables

Hotel in Cologne on 29 March and 30 March. We suggest that you meet him on 29

March in the afternoon. Yours faithfully, Derek Weaver, Chief Seller - 13 April 2008,

ShoeShine & Sons , 125 Hohe Straße, Cologne, Germany Dear Mister Weaver,
Thank you very much

for the visit of your Mister Lee. We are convinced that the shoes and gloves which we
have seen will fit into our selection

8th minute = 130 syllables

for Summer 2008. We therefore place an order on the following articles shown in
your catalogue. 120

pairs of your black leather shoes model „London at Night“, 100 pairs of your white
high-heeled shoes „White Satin Dream“, 125

pairs of leather gloves model „Ascot Race Horse“ as well as 130 pairs of leather
gloves model

„**Eliza's Wedding**“. We are confident that these articles will sell well. Follow-up
orders would be placed soon. Please send us your offer for

our initial order including payment
and delivery particulars. Yours
faithfully, Herbert Klein, Chief Buyer,
ShoeShine & Sons, Cologne

1st minute = 100 syllables

The **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change** or **IPCC** was established to provide the decision-makers and others interested in climate change with an objective source of information about climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change does not conduct any research nor does it monitor climate related data or parameters. Its role is

2nd minute = 115 syllables

among others to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the latest scientific, technical and **socio-economic** literature produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of the risk of human-induced climate change. Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change should be neutral with respect to policy, although they need to deal objectively with policy relevant scientific,

3rd minute = 130 syllables

Technical and socio-economic factors. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is a scientific intergovernmental body set up by the **World Meteorological Organization** and by the **United Nations Environmental Programme**. Its constituency is made of the governments. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is open to all member countries of the World Meteorological Organization and the United

4th minute = 145 syllables

Nations Environmental Programme. Governments of the member states participate in plenary sessions of the Intergovernmental

Panel on Climate Change where main decisions about the body's work programme are taken and reports are accepted, adopted and approved. They also

participate in the review of IPCC reports. Hundreds of scientists all over the world contribute to the work of the

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change as authors, contributors and reviewers. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was created,

5th minute = 160 syllables

because climate change is a very complex issue: **policymakers** need an objective source of information about the causes of climate change, its potential

environmental and socio-economic consequences and the adaptation and mitigation options to respond to it. This is why

the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environmental Programme established the Intergovernmental

Panel on Climate Change in 1988. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is a scientific body which provides reports based on scientific

6th minute = 175 syllables

evidence and reflects existing viewpoints within the scientific community. The comprehensiveness of the scientific content is achieved through

contributions from experts in all regions of the world and all relevant **disciplines** including, where appropriately documented, industry literature and traditional

practices, and a two-stage review process by experts and governments. Because of its intergovernmental nature, the Intergovernmental Panel on

Climate Change is able to provide scientific, technical and socio-economic information in a policy-relevant but policy neutral way to decision makers.

7th minute = 190 syllables

When governments accept the IPCC reports and approve their Summary for policymakers, they acknowledge the legitimacy of their scientific content. The Intergovernmental

Panel on Climate Change provides its reports at regular intervals and they immediately become standard works of reference, widely used by

policymakers, experts and students. The findings of the first IPCC **Assessment Report** of 1990 played a decisive role in leading to the United Nations Framework Convention

on Climate Change, which was opened for signature in the **Rio de Janeiro** Summit in 1992 and entered into force in 1994. It

8th minute = 205 syllables

provides the overall policy framework for addressing the climate change issue. The IPCC Second Assessment Report of 1995 provided key input for the

negotiations of the **Kyoto Protocol** in 1997, and the Third Assessment Report of 2001 as well as **Special and Methodology Reports** provided further information

relevant for the development of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change continues

to be a major source of information for the negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In **Bali** the world community launched the process

towards a new climate agreement. Bali marked a clear path for the negotiations beginning in 2008.

1st minute = 160 syllables

The **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change** or **IPCC** was established to provide the decision-makers and others interested in

climate change with an objective source of information about climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change does not conduct any research

nor does it monitor climate related data or parameters. Its role is among others to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and

transparent basis the latest scientific, technical and **socio-economic** literature produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of

2nd minute = 180 syllables

the risk of human-induced climate change. Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change should be neutral with respect to policy, although they need to deal

objectively with policy relevant scientific, technical and socio-economic factors. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is a scientific

intergovernmental body set up by the **World Meteorological Organization** and by the **United Nations Environmental Programme**. Its constituency

is made of the governments. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is open to all member countries of the World Meteorological Organization

3rd minute = 200 syllables

and the United Nations Environmental Programme. Governments of the member states participate in plenary sessions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change where main decisions

about the body's work programme are taken and reports are accepted, adopted and approved. They also participate in the review of IPCC reports. Hundreds of scientists

all over the world contribute to the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change as authors, contributors and reviewers. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was created,

because climate change is a very complex issue: **policymakers** need an objective source of information about the causes of climate change, its potential environmental and

4th minute = 220 syllables

socio-economic consequences and the adaptation and mitigation options to respond to it. This is why the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environmental

Programme established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 1988. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is a scientific body which provides reports based on scientific

evidence and reflects existing viewpoints within the scientific community. The comprehensiveness of the scientific content is achieved through contributions from experts in all regions of the

world and all relevant **disciplines** including, where appropriately documented, industry literature and traditional practices, and a two-stage review process by experts and governments. Because of its

5th minute = 240 syllables

intergovernmental nature, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is able to provide scientific, technical and socio-economic information in a policy-relevant but policy neutral way to

decision makers. When governments accept the IPCC reports and approve their Summary for policymakers, they acknowledge the legitimacy of their scientific content. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate

Change provides its reports at regular intervals and they immediately become standard works of reference, widely used by policymakers, experts and students. The findings of the first IPCC **Assessment Report** of

1990 played a decisive role in leading to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was opened for signature in the **Rio de Janeiro** Summit in 1992 and

6th minute = 260 syllables

entered into force in 1994. It provides the overall policy framework for addressing the climate change issue. The IPCC Second Assessment Report of 1995 provided key input for the

negotiations of the **Kyoto Protocol** in 1997, and the Third Assessment Report of 2001 as well as **Special and Methodology Reports** provided further information relevant for the development of

the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change continues to be a major source of information for the negotiations under the United

Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In **Bali** the world community launched the process towards a new climate agreement. Bali marked a clear path for the negotiations beginning in 2008. In view of the warning signals from the

7th minute = 280 syllables

scientific sector, Europe and the Federal Republic of Germany urged industrialised countries to commit to a significant reduction in **greenhouse gases** by 2020. The results of the Bali Climate Change Conference form a solid basis

for the negotiations to come over the next two years and are an important framework for achieving a future-oriented global climate agreement at the Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in 2009. What are the crucial political

prerequisites to ensure a new global climate agreement in Copenhagen in 2009? And what must be achieved this year in 2008 after Bali? In the end one key question will decide the future of climate protection: Is it possible to combine

effective climate protection with successful economic development? Europe and the Federal Republic of Germany are able to provide a positive and successful answer. First of all they have to implement the European climate and

energy strategy adopted last year in a credible way.