

# Recording scripts

## Unit 1

### Track 02

**Speaker 1:** I used to live next door to an elderly lady who had about 20 cats! She could never turn away a stray animal – she said she preferred them to people. She'd been born and raised in that house and she'd walk around the garden chatting away happily to all her cats. But, you know, I never saw her speak to a single human being!

**Speaker 2:** I first met Chris at high school. She sat next to me in one of my classes and we've been inseparable ever since. She made me laugh because she was always bumping into things or tripping over. One day, in biology, she managed to break five test tubes! But I know she's always there for me, and you can never feel miserable around her because she's always smiling.

**Speaker 3:** I'd like to describe someone I used to work with. He made my job quite difficult because he couldn't work independently at all. The main problem was that, if he had to choose between two or three different options, he just couldn't make his mind up, so I would have to help him or choose for him. I don't know whether he just lacked confidence, but it meant I couldn't get on with my own work and that made me look unreliable, which I'm not at all.

### Track 03

*You will hear a talk about different ways of learning. First, you will have some time to look at questions 1 to 10.*

...

*Now listen carefully and answer questions 1 to 10.*

Good morning, everyone. The purpose of this series of lectures is to help you to become a better student by making you more aware of the psychology behind the learning process. In the past, people were seen as either intelligent or unintelligent, and this was measured with an IQ test. However, psychologists now recognise that there are many different types of intelligence and these are reflected in your personality. The multiple intelligence theory first came to light in 1983 in Howard Gardner's book *Frames of Mind*. In it, Gardner listed seven types of intelligence. The first of these is termed 'linguistic', and this describes people who are more interested in the written word and reading. The next kind of intelligence is 'logical', and this is used to describe people whose strengths are in subjects such as maths and science. Then there is 'musical' intelligence, followed by 'kinaesthetic', which relates to the body and movement. After that there is 'visual' intelligence, which describes people who are attracted by or drawn to images. And then the final two intelligences are 'interpersonal' – describing someone who is aware of the feelings of others – and 'intrapersonal', which concerns self-awareness. Over the years, researchers have put forward other types of intelligence to add to this list, but these are usually ignored as they tend to be rather complex and less easily defined.

So, how can we use this information in education? Well, these intelligences basically refer to your strengths and weaknesses. Once you have identified these you can build on your strengths by choosing activities that match your intelligence type. For example, a kinaesthetic learner is a typical fidgeter and needs active participation. This means they will struggle to learn from a lecture. Instead, kinaesthetic learners could participate in a game or anything that allows them to play an active role in the lesson.

Visual learners meanwhile, can benefit from visual aids such as making a poster outlining key points.

So, how can you find out what kind of learner you are? Well, your simply need to think about how you prefer to do things in your everyday life. For example, if a visual learner was trying to teach someone how to use a new piece of equipment, they would naturally draw a diagram to show visually how the equipment is used, while a kinaesthetic learner would show how something works by giving a demonstration. Now, other questions you could ask yourself are ...

## Unit 2

### Track 04

**Speaker 1:** I think when you're really young, your spare time seems to last an eternity – it just drags on and on. I remember the summer holidays went on for ages and I had so much time on my hands. Then, in next to no time, you're an adult and time seems to speed up. It just goes so fast and there aren't enough hours in the day to get everything done. You feel constantly pressed for time, and spare time becomes this luxury you can't afford anymore!

**Speaker 2:** There's a saying that 'the past is another country'. I think that's very true for old people like my gran. For her, the past is a country she likes to visit for hours and hours at a time through her memories. She's always telling me that time passes in the blink of an eye and I should make the most of every moment of it. But for young people, the past seems like only an instant ago and they don't want to reflect on it. They just want to go out and have the time of their life! I think that, when you get near the end of it, your life must seem brief and fleeting. Looking back on it helps you feel you've achieved something, helps you feel proud of what you've done.

### Track 05

Over the past few years we've been involved in conducting research on an area of the USA known as Lake Coeur D'Alene. Now, long ago, our ancestors came to these shores from Europe. They were the pioneers of the colonial era and felt they had discovered the charms of this lake.

But in fact, if we go back many thousands of years, we find that ancient civilisations dwelt along the shores of the lake, fishing in its blue depths and digging for potatoes near the shore. And I've been working with a group of archaeologists gathering evidence of those prehistoric lakeside dwellers.

In some areas, we've found remnants of ancient villages buried beneath deep layers of sediment. Other areas have yielded only small flecks of charcoal from prehistoric fires.

However, our discoveries mean that the sites will now receive greater formal protection. For example, we've just learned that the area will be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. This is wonderful news. It's vital that we conserve these sites because several of them are on the verge of destruction. They're under attack not only from erosion but also from looters. These thieves steal what they see as antiques in order to sell them. Without protection, this practice will sadly continue. To help with our research, we aim to fully excavate the sites. And we really need to do that as a matter of some urgency. When we do, we will remove any artefacts we manage to uncover and put them into safe storage.

## Unit 3

## Track 06

It's pretty easy to create your own blog and express yourself that way. But that's in the privacy of your own home. I think people should show their individuality when they're out and about on the street. You know, through things like their car. Cars come in such boring colours they just blend in with everyone else's. I prefer to stand out from the crowd, so I've customised mine. I've had an image of a shark painted down both sides. I think it looks really cool, but my mum refuses to get in it! She'd much rather just fit in with everyone else.

## Track 07

One of the main factors in ensuring a harmonious society is that there are clear, established patterns in the way we conduct ourselves. And we expect people to behave according to our accepted standards of behaviour. There are those who observe these social mores religiously, and these people are often labelled 'conservative'. It's actually through such people that our heritage is preserved. But then, gradually, over time, as our society becomes more and more multicultural, there is a blending of these customs and we gradually come to redefine the norm. If we enter a new group, we notice the unwritten rules and social norms of that group. Those who fail to observe these norms are inevitably excluded from that group. Of course, there will always be those who seek to break away from tradition, and to rebel. These people see themselves as unconventional in every sense of the word. They create a counter-culture and they shun mainstream values. However, ironically, in doing so, they inevitably also create their own new code of behaviour with its own set of unwritten rules. For example, becoming a hippy in the 1970s required you to don the accepted casual dress of a hippy rather than the obligatory suit and tie that was standard at that time.

## Track 08

1 censured	5 seek	9 crushed
2 coarsen	6 sofa	10 shield
3 sensor	7 furnace	11 rust
4 partial	8 shuttle	12 sip

## Unit 4

## Track 09

Just as early man made use of the medicinal properties of insects and reptiles to treat common ailments, even using them as a form of pain relief, today's researchers are analysing the proteins that are present in crocodile blood. Scientists are convinced that, because crocodiles have such a long lifespan, they must have a natural ability to combat infection. In ancient times, people never doubted the healing powers of plants and animals. Now, our modern-day world of medical science is beginning to realise just how effective these phytochemicals, chemical compounds that occur naturally in plants, can be. There has already been some success. For example, researchers have already proven that green tea has considerable health benefits. Even more research into phytochemicals is likely in the future, now that funding bodies have begun to recognise the advantages of using alternative therapies. Because of this, several groups of scientists have been able to undertake research.

One group is carrying out research into the use of antioxidants to treat Alzheimer's, a disease that affects the brain. In particular, these scientists are hoping to discover the precise dosage that will allow us to effectively treat this condition without producing toxic side effects.

Meanwhile, researchers have found that if phytochemicals are used in their pure form, our body is unable to readily absorb them. These researchers are using nanotechnology to create a capsule that will release the medication slowly into the body. One final example is in the fight against bacteria. This is a growing problem all over the world as bacteria grow more and more resistant to antibiotics. Medical staff in hospitals are combating these superbugs on a daily basis, and some people are turning to natural remedies such as tea tree oil to deal with the problem.

## Unit 5

## Track 10

**Speaker 1:** I'm studying accounting at the moment and I find it really hard to keep motivated sometimes. There are so many facts and figures to learn and the exams are really gruelling so you've got to study hard all the time. I find the only way to do it is to set myself a goal, you know, give myself something to aim for. For me, that's the only thing that helps with the learning process. It doesn't have to be a big thing, it might just be rewarding myself with a night out if I'm successful in a test. I know I'll reap the rewards one day, when I'm qualified. My aim is to be qualified by the time I'm 25.

**Speaker 2:** I'm working at the moment but I don't like my job so I've decided to further my career by taking a computer course at night. I'm finding it a struggle completing my assignments. I'm lucky, though, because I get on really well with some of the other students and we get together once a week to help each other revise and study for our exams. Some people might find it distracting but for me it helps make the course more sociable and so more enjoyable. It's a pretty dry subject and they're teaching us in a pretty boring way, but I really feel like I'm broadening my knowledge of computers.

## Track 11

In the past, people believed that you had to have a degree in order to start a career with good prospects. We used to think that not having a degree would condemn you to a job in the service sector. But now, the job market is extremely competitive and trainees are finding that it is the qualifications they gain through technical courses rather than degree courses that can help make them employable. The fact is that nowadays there are plenty of jobs that offer a living wage and that don't require a degree. Some of these occupations are familiar, for example, a carpenter, creating things for the home. But there are also some new jobs on the list, largely thanks to our interest in the environment. One example would be a solar-panel installer. In the past, we used to talk about blue-collar and white-collar jobs to differentiate between manual labour and working in an office. Now we might refer to these new jobs as 'chrome-collar' for those working as a technician in various fields or 'green-collar' jobs to do with clean energy or the environment. These new areas are where many of the job vacancies are now, and students who are not academically inclined would do well to pursue one of these new career paths rather than stick to conventional ones.

In fact, government studies have shown that the overwhelming majority of jobs both today and in the future will require some post-secondary education, but not a degree. Vocational or technical education was once considered to be a low-status choice for students. But these courses teach real-life skills and often lead directly to an apprenticeship and then full-time employment. Many also offer on-the-job training. Community colleges are also now attracting more and more students who already have a degree but want to learn a skill or a trade that will help them earn better wages. In general, young people today have a different approach to their career. They no longer see it as a single vocation in the way our grandparents did, but as something that is constantly evolving and that may involve several different fields.

## Unit 6

### Track 12

**Speaker 1:** I really don't like it when I'm online and visit a new website and suddenly I'm bombarded with adverts for products I don't want or need. I find those ads really get in the way of my work. Don't they realise how annoying it is? Especially when you see the same image over and over again. I know my young son often gets sidetracked when these images suddenly appear and entice him to 'click here to win \$1million!'

**Speaker 2:** What I find most annoying is when I'm getting dinner ready, the phone invariably rings and it's someone trying to sell me something. How or why they persist in ringing at that time, I just don't know. It infuriates me and I can't believe they ever manage to sell anything that way.

### Track 13

**Speaker 3:** Yeah, look, it's everywhere, isn't it? There's a street I walk down everyday and the walls are plastered with flyers for new bands and events. They don't remove the old ones – they just put new ones up over the top, so I think people just tend to shut them out and ignore them. I think they're a bit ugly, really. But then sometimes you'll see an ad that helps you escape from where you are. I was stuck in traffic the other day. It was raining and I was feeling pretty down but then I saw a huge ad for some island somewhere and it looked amazing. At least while I was stuck there, I could sit and dream about a better place. And I think that's what ads are all about, aren't they? Selling us an idea of something better. Then on the radio I heard this jingle for a new toothpaste and it's one I've heard a lot and I couldn't get the tune out of my head after that! And then of course there's the issue of sponsorship. I think a lot of sports teams and athletes wouldn't be able to survive now without advertising. And I really can't see the situation changing at all. I guess we just have to learn to live with it.

### Track 14

advertise	exaggerate	essential
advertising	personal	marketing
advertisement	luxury	pressurise
commercial	articles	brochure
product	possessions	impulsive
irritating	promotional	effective

## Unit 7

### Track 15

The most memorable place I've ever visited was Bhutan. It's a really amazing place because it's in a very remote, mountainous area. So a lot of the buildings seem really precarious, they're sort of built into the mountainside and seem to just perch there. The accommodation is very traditional and you get the impression that nothing has changed there for hundreds of years. It's a really historic place and very rustic. Of course, that means the accommodation is pretty basic, but the place is altogether so charming that I didn't mind at all. As for the views, they were just spectacular. With the mountains all around it's a very dramatic landscape and the view from my room was breathtaking.

### Track 16

This semester, we're going to be looking at the modern aviation industry here in the USA. But today I'd like to take a look at how it all began.

When Orville and Wilbur Wright flew history's first airplane in North Carolina in 1903, the significance of their new invention was of course not yet apparent. Twenty years later, by 1923, the first passenger planes did little to change that. The first of these were provided by some of the airmail services flying mail around the country. The US Post Office Department added a few seats for extra revenue, but their planes were noisy, cold and uncomfortable. They couldn't fly over mountains, so passengers took trains for part of their journey. Another problem was that these planes couldn't carry enough seats to make passenger traffic profitable. So the train was still the way to go.

In 1927, Charles Lindbergh's transatlantic flight captured America's imagination. Lindbergh flew in a small airplane for 33 hours from New York to Paris. Baseball games stopped, and radio announcers wept when his safe arrival in Paris was announced. Humans, who had always looked to the sky and stars with wonder, could now cross vast oceans with amazing speed by taking to the skies. By the late 1930s, the airlines carried mail and passengers from coast to coast. The DC-3, a new airplane with powerful engines and an enclosed cabin, cut the cost of flying in half. It made airlines a profitable business. But at a cost of five cents per mile to transport one passenger, air travel was still expensive. Train travel cost only 1.3 cents per passenger mile and was still more comfortable. The average person usually couldn't afford to fly. But a whole class of people, businessmen who put a money value on their time could afford to fly on company expense accounts. And they did, in soaring numbers. Further developments during World War Two sped the development of commercial aviation. Military airfields built during the war were afterwards sold to cities, which were eager to open their own commercial airports. Airplane manufacturers built new airplanes with pressurised and heated cabins. Suddenly, airplanes could fly above bad weather and mountains, where the air and thus the journeys were smoother. In 1940, three million Americans flew. By 1956, 55 million flew. In a country with a population of barely 150 million, large numbers of Americans were seeing the world from the air.

By the 1960s, passengers were still mostly business travellers on expense accounts, who flew on a regular basis. But in the 1970s and 1980s, a few visionary people began to open the skies to the average American with low fares. Since 1938, the federal government had strictly regulated airline fares and routes. In 1978, President Jimmy Carter deregulated the airlines. Airlines could now choose their own routes and fares. Air traffic figures soared from 205 million in 1975 before deregulation ...

## Unit 8

## Track 17

**Employee:** Good morning, Havenpool Borough Council. How can I help you?

**Mrs Smith:** Hello, my name's Jenny Smith and I'm just ringing to report a few problems in my local area.

**Employee:** Oh, what problems are those?

**Mrs Smith:** Well, the first one is the shop next door to my house. It's been vacant for about a year now and it's falling into disrepair. Quite a few of the windows are broken.

**Employee:** I see. Well, I'm afraid that's not our responsibility here at the council. It would be up to the owner.

**Mrs Smith:** I understand that, but I've contacted the owner several times and he refuses to do anything about it.

**Employee:** Right, well, that's a different matter. In that case, you need to talk to the community officer. She deals with issues like that. Her name's Hilary Sharpe. I can put you through to her if you like.

**Mrs Smith:** Wonderful. Can you spell her name for me?

**Employee:** Yes, it's H.I.L.A.R.Y, Hilary, S.H.A.R.P.E, Sharpe.

**Mrs Smith:** Got that. Now, before you transfer me, there were a few other problems. The next one's to do with the cliff above South Sands beach. I watched some children playing there the other day and I think it's really dangerous. It needs some sort of warning sign at least.

**Employee:** Well, that's the sort of thing you need to approach the mayor about. You should talk to Lynne Denton first. That's L.Y. double N.E, and the surname is D.E.N.T.O.N. She's the mayor's secretary.

**Mrs Smith:** Great, I'll get on to her straight away. Do you have her phone number?

**Employee:** Yes, it's 3567, triple 9,4.

**Mrs Smith:** Got that. Now, the final problem is a road repair.

**Mrs Smith:** Got that. Now, the final problem is a road repair. Over the past year, Bramhurst Road has developed big potholes all over the place. Can anything be done about it?

**Employee:** I'm afraid we have no control over that. You'd need to talk to John Marsden's office.

**Mrs Smith:** He's our Member of Parliament, isn't he?

**Employee:** That's right and you can ...

## Unit 9

## Track 18

**Speaker 1:** I think it's absolutely horrifying the way we treat animals sometimes, especially when it's done for research purposes. I find the images of caged animals being forced to smoke quite distressing. And it's even more outrageous when all this research is done for cosmetics. It's not a subject that I can be objective about, I'm afraid, and I think it's absolutely essential we find a different way of doing this type of research.

**Speaker 2:** I honestly think we should do a lot more because I think it's vital we try to reduce the number of animals that are endangered. It's something I feel very strongly about. I think it's irresponsible to carry on causing environmental damage that makes animals suffer. One of the things we need to do is stop developments that will affect the habitat of wild animals. I think it's totally appropriate to do that even if it does mean a company might make a loss.

**Speaker 3:** I haven't really thought much about it, to be honest. I'm pretty impartial when it comes to animals. I'm not a vegetarian so I think it would be hypocritical of me to insist on rights for animals. I know there are plenty of people who find all of that pretty upsetting. But I think it's perfectly acceptable to keep chickens in cages to provide us with eggs, though a friend of mine thinks it's appalling.

## Unit 10

## Track 19

collision	propulsion	rotation
evaporation	erosion	attraction
condensation	penetration	illusion
persuasion	navigation	reflection
dimension	situation	magnification
explosion	corrosion	division

## Track 20

You will hear a university lecturer giving a talk about teaching physics to children.

First, you will have some time to look at questions 1 to 10.

...

Now listen carefully and answer questions 1 to 10.

Good afternoon, everyone. Today is our final lecture on teaching science, and I'm going to focus on ways of making science, and in particular physics, fun for children. The concepts of physics can be very difficult for children to understand, but they can also be really exciting. I'm going to describe three different experiments you can use in the classroom to help show children not only how exciting, but also how useful, physics can be.

The first one is based on what's known as the Brazil nut effect. Physicists wondered why large Brazil nuts end up at the top of a jar of mixed nuts. To demonstrate this, you need a jar, a marble and some sand. You put the marble and the sand in the jar and get students to predict what will happen to the marble if they shake the jar. As the marble is denser than the sand, they will make the same assumption as the physicists, that the marble will sink to the bottom. In fact, no matter how much they shake it, the marble will remain at or near the top of the sand. This is because the sand and the marble both move up and down. With each shake, the sand fills in the space below the marble before it falls. I think it always helps to increase interest in science if you can show that it has a real world application. In this case, the scientists realised that if powdered medications of different density are mixed together, they may in fact not mix evenly. So they now take density into account. The second experiment is always fun as it involves a balloon! You also need a pin and some sticky tape. First, you inflate the balloon and then you put sticky tape on it, but don't tell the students you've done this. Now ask the students what makes a balloon burst. Most people assume balloons make a loud bang when the air is released through the hole. However, if you pierce the balloon through the sticky tape, instead of bursting it, the air will leak out quietly and slowly. So it can't be the air escaping that causes the noise. Instead, physics has shown us the loud bang occurs because the hole expands rapidly, forming a catastrophic crack. You can also tell your students, when the balloon does burst open, it does so faster than the speed of sound, so the loud bang you hear is actually a sonic boom! In the real world, this principle is used to test different materials to see how elastic they are and how much stress can be put on them.

## Recording scripts

The next experiment is called the arm engine, and for this one you need a chair that can swivel or rotate and some small hand weights. This is a great experiment for demonstrating an important principle of energy and momentum. Ask one of your students to sit on the chair holding the weights in their hands. Then get another student to spin the chair as fast as they can. Thanks to the weights, the student sitting in the chair will be able to control their own speed. If they hold the weights out, they will slow down and if they hold them close to their body, making themselves narrower, they will accelerate the speed of their rotation. We can observe this principle in the real world in the sport of ice skating, where the skaters manage to spin incredibly fast by tucking their hands in close to their body. So, as you can see ...

### Unit 11

#### Track 21

Leonardo da Vinci was a renowned artist but he was also a scientist, engineer and inventor. Many of his designs were futuristic at the time and were never built. This was because they were either too costly or impractical since the necessary materials either did not exist at the time or were simply too heavy. Leonardo conceived ideas vastly ahead of his own time, such as a helicopter, the use of solar power and a calculator. The source of all this information and the reason we know so much about Leonardo and his work is the legacy he left behind. Leonardo followed his grandfather's habit of keeping a journal. He used his journals to diligently record his observations and, fortunately for us, diagrams of his inventions, such as those of a flying machine.

As well as his drawings, Leonardo constructed models. He used these to demonstrate many of his ideas, such as how better access could be obtained in mountainous areas by creating a tunnel. Leonardo was a master of mechanical principles. He also demonstrated how to lift great weights by means of levers and pulleys, and ways of cleaning harbours by using a pump to suck up water from great depths.

Because Leonardo's inventions date from an era before the issue of patents, it is impossible to say with any certainty how many of his inventions passed into general and practical use. Among those inventions that he is credited with are the strut bridge, the machine for testing the tensile strength of wire and even our modern day scissors.

He also invented many types of war machine. One of his many notebooks contains drawings of a tank. Although the drawing itself looks quite finished, the mechanics were apparently not fully developed because, if it was built as it was drawn, the tank might be able to rotate on the spot, but it would never progress forwards.

#### Track 22

technology	communication	downloads
technological	information	entertainment
advances	overload	wireless

#### Track 23

communication technology	entertainment industry
technological advances	wireless connection
information overload	
illegal downloads	

### Unit 12

#### Track 24

When I was about 11, boots with really high heels were all the rage. I begged and begged my mum to get me some but she refused. I remember how upset I was, but within a month there was some other must-have item and the boots went out of fashion. That taught me how fickle the world of fashion can be. I wouldn't say I'm fashion-conscious at all now, though a few of my friends are. It's not that they are real trendsetters or anything, it's just that I don't pay as much attention to it as they do. They always seem to know what's in fashion, and they spend just about all their money on the latest trend. They just don't seem to realise that it's just a passing trend and it'll soon be considered out-of-date. That's why I prefer classical styles, which aren't really affected by fashion trends.

### Unit 13

#### Track 25

**Speaker 1:** I moved here about two years ago. Although I love the peace and tranquillity of the area where I grew up, I wanted to be an interior designer and there are very limited opportunities for that type of work there. So I really had no choice but to become an urbanite! I have to say I do miss the fresh air, though. But living in the country can have its disadvantages, too. I only have to walk down the street now to my local supermarket, which is really convenient, but where my parents live you have to travel for several hours to get to the nearest shops.

**Speaker 2:** I came here after I graduated from university. I've always wanted to be a vet, but city vets really only deal with pets and I wanted to work with larger farm animals. It's really interesting work but, because all the properties are so spread out, it's easy to feel isolated at times. That's why it can be tough for children out here. They don't have a lot of choice when it comes to education. They either have to go to boarding school or be schooled at home. Having said that, they have a lot more freedom here because it's a really safe environment for them. I love my life here now, and I don't miss the city at all.

#### Track 26

A megacity is usually defined as a metropolitan area with a total population in excess of ten million people. Some definitions also set a minimum level for population density with a figure of at least two thousand inhabitants per square kilometre. A megacity can be a single metropolitan area or two or more areas that converge or join together. This is sometimes referred to as a metropolis.

Looking right back through history, for almost a thousand years Rome was the largest, wealthiest and most politically important city in Europe. Rome's population passed a million by the end of the first century BC. However, during the Early Middle Ages, its population declined to a mere 20 thousand. By this time, what had been a sprawling city was reduced to groups of inhabited buildings spread out among large areas of ruins.

In 1800, only three per cent of the world's population lived in cities. But this figure had risen to 47 per cent by the end of the twentieth century. In 1950, New York City was the only urban area with a population of over ten million. And there were 83 cities with populations exceeding one million. However, by

2007, this number had risen to 468. If the trend continues, the world's urban population will double every 38 years. The UN has predicted that today's urban population of 3.2 billion will rise to nearly five billion by 2030, when three out of five people will live in cities.

In the 2000s, the largest megacity was the Greater Tokyo Area. The population of this metropolis includes areas such as Yokohama and Kawasaki, and is estimated to be between 35 and 36 million. This variation in estimates can be accounted for by different definitions of what the area encompasses. A characteristic issue of megacities is the difficulty in defining their outer limits. At present, one billion people, or one-sixth of the world's population, now live in shanty towns. In many poor countries, overpopulated slums have high rates of disease due to unsanitary conditions. The UN estimates that by 2030, over two billion people in the world will be living in slums.

#### Track 27

You will hear a conversation between an estate agent and a woman who is looking for accommodation.

First, you will have some time to look at questions 1 to 4.

...

You will see that there is an example that has been done for you. On this occasion only, the conversation relating to this will be played first.

**Woman:** Hello, I wonder if you could help me. I'm moving to Liverpool next month and I've got a job at the children's hospital, so I need to find accommodation near there.

**Man:** Yes, of course.

*The woman is looking for accommodation close to the hospital, so 'hospital' has been written in the space.*

Now, we shall begin. You should answer the questions as you listen because you will not hear the recording a second time.

Listen carefully and answer questions 1 to 4.

**Woman:** Hello, I wonder if you could help me. I'm moving to Liverpool next month and I've got a job at the children's hospital, so I need to find accommodation near there.

**Man:** Yes, of course. Now, the hospital you're talking about has some very nice suburbs nearby. The first one I'd recommend you look at is called Broadgreen.

**Woman:** Right, can you tell me a bit about the area itself? I have a car but I'm not a confident driver and I'd rather use other forms of transport as much as I can.

**Man:** Well, this area has a very good bus service and a train service as well, so it's really convenient as far as that's concerned.

**Woman:** Good. I'd like to use public transport when I can. Now, I come from London and parking can be a real problem there. Is that the same here?

**Man:** Yeah, my sister lives in London and she has to pay for parking in her own street! You'll be glad to hear we don't have that problem here.

**Woman:** That's great. I'm hoping the cost of living here will be a lot less than in London. What are the rents like? We pay over £200 a week on average, and that's in a cheaper area of London.

**Man:** Wow, well, you'll be glad to know the average weekly rent here is around £120. So you'll be saving around half what you have been paying.

**Woman:** That's great! There has to be some downside to it, it's sounding too good to be true. I'll bet there's a lot of crime in the area or something.

**Man:** Not at all. Though some people do find they have to travel a bit to get their groceries. The area could do with a few more shops.

**Woman:** Well, that doesn't sound so bad.

*Before you hear the rest of the conversation, you will have some time to look at questions 5 to 10.*

...

Now listen carefully and answer questions 5 to 10.

**Woman:** So, is there any other area I should look at as well?

**Man:** Yes, I'd recommend West Derby. It will be closer to work for you.

**Woman:** That sounds good.

**Man:** Yes, and if you have children, it also has very good schools.

**Woman:** That's not an issue for me. I live on my own so I'm only looking for cheap, single accommodation. Something like a flat.

**Man:** Hmm, that may be a problem here then because this area has mostly larger houses. You'd probably be able to share one with other people who want to rent, though.

**Woman:** No, I'm only interested in flats at the moment, so I may be disappointed there.

**Man:** Yes. It's a lovely quiet area but the accommodation can be on the expensive side.

**Woman:** Well, I think I'd still like to have a look at both areas.

**Man:** We actually have an office in West Derby, and the guy who works there is a really good friend of mine. He'll be a great help.

**Woman:** Can you give me his contact details?

**Man:** Yes, His name is John Godfrey. That's G.O.D.F.R.E.Y.

**Woman:** Right, I've got that, and what's the best telephone number to reach him on?

**Man:** Well, I'll give you his mobile number. It's 0742, triple 6, 3951.

**Woman:** Great, is there a good time to call him? I'm here for a whole week until next Wednesday.

**Man:** I'm sure he'll be able to see you on Saturday. He's away from tomorrow until Friday, though.

**Woman:** That should be fine. I'll give him a call. Thanks for all your help!

## Unit 14

### Track 28

- 1 One way of tackling this problem is to make sure that children are educated about healthy eating habits.
- 2 We could overcome the difficulties raised by this issue if all governments agree to limit emissions of harmful gases.
- 3 If we wish to remedy this situation, we must first ensure that there is sufficient affordable accommodation.
- 4 To prevent a catastrophe of global proportions, we need to find a way to reach a compromise between meeting our energy needs and living in an environmentally sustainable way.
- 5 We could resolve this issue by making sure that farmers follow very strict guidelines and that food grown this way is carefully monitored.



## Unit 15

## Track 29

Agriculture is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Changes in our climate bring about higher temperatures, which in turn inevitably result in reduced yields of desirable crops. Of course, not everything is depleted, and these harsh conditions encourage the growth of weeds and also allow pests to proliferate. This inevitably leads to a greater use of chemical pesticides by farmers. The poor quality of our soil stems from this. Climate change also produces more extreme weather patterns. These can range from long stretches of drought, and also, conversely, extremely heavy rain, which can cause floods. The destruction of food crops can result from both a lack of or a surfeit of water.

Certain human activities also have a negative impact on agriculture. Firstly, farming practices themselves can be damaging. The use of heavy machinery like tractors can compact the soil. This means that, rather than soaking into the ground, rainwater runs off it, carrying the soil with it, and so leads to an increase in erosion. Soil erosion can be prevented if there is enough vegetation. So clearly, overgrazing by cattle, which removes the vegetation, leads to a loss of soil. Urban development due to an increased population also takes its toll as trees are cleared to make way for houses. Deforestation is one of the main causes of soil degradation in the world today. It seems that housing our growing population comes at the cost of providing much needed food. So it is not surprising that farmers are turning to genetically modified crops to try to boost productivity and grow crops in more ecologically healthy fields, while allowing more efficient use of resources. This technology means that farmers can grow crops that are resistant to disease or pests, so fewer chemicals are used.

## Track 30

You will hear two university lecturers discussing an article about genetically modified crops.

First, you will have some time to look at questions 1 to 7.

...

Now listen carefully and answer questions 1 to 7.

John: Hi, Sarah.

Sarah: Hi, John. Did you see that article in *Nature* magazine about genetically modified crops?

John: Yeah, I've just read it. Some of the research results were pretty incredible.

Sarah: They've made some amazing advances, haven't they?

John: What I was impressed with was the fact that the emphasis has gone from increased profits to more environmental issues.

Sarah: That's right – take the research on the maize crop they mentioned. It was described as being wildlife-friendly, wasn't it?

John: Yeah, it's good to see GM crops that won't have a detrimental effect on nearby livestock.

Sarah: The research on the GM soybean crop was promising as well. Apparently, it's designed to be resistant to weeds, so farmers don't need to spray any nasty chemicals to remove them.

John: Which is great because for something like wheat, this can drive down the cost of food and improve the quality of the water supply as well.

Sarah: And it's not just weeds these new GM crops can guard against. I was interested to read what they're doing with potato crops.

John: Mmm. It said they're aiming to introduce an antifreeze that's found naturally in fish into the potato crops so that they can withstand extreme temperatures. That'd be a huge advantage for remote areas that struggle through harsh winter conditions.

Sarah: I agree. Another GM crop that could help poorer areas is the rice crop they're developing. It's such a staple food in many areas and the plan is to create a crop that contains a richer supply of nutrients.

John: Yes, in particular they're trying to produce a rice crop that'll supply high levels of vitamin A.

Sarah: But these crops can have other uses beyond basic nutrition. Did you read about their planned use for tomatoes?

John: Yes, that was amazing. They plan to use tomatoes to transport medicines, don't they?

Sarah: Yeah, that's right. Transporting vaccines isn't easy because they're so fragile. So they're hoping to make an edible vaccine using tomatoes, that'll be easier to ship, store and even administer to patients. It's a really good example of the uses other than food that GM crops can have. Like the poplar trees.

John: Oh, yes, the GM poplar trees they're working on should really do a lot to persuade people just how good this type of biotechnology can be.

Sarah: That's right. I mean, imagine, they're creating a tree that can soak up contaminants like heavy metals right out of the soil. A tree like that could totally eradicate our environmental problems.

Before you hear the rest of the conversation, you will have some time to look at questions 8 to 10.

...

Now listen carefully and answer questions 8 to 10.

John: I think articles like this can be very useful to show the general public that biotechnology shouldn't be feared.

Sarah: Yes, this article certainly covered just about every new crop under development. It's good to have the very latest information. Things have changed a great deal over the last few years.

John: That's right. It could have been a little more balanced in its approach though, don't you think?

Sarah: I suppose there was only one side presented. People do need to have all of the facts and this article didn't really provide them, did it?

John: No, but it did provide a very convincing argument for GM crops. It mentioned all of the main benefits, such as increased crop yields.

Sarah: Yes, but there was a particular emphasis on pesticide use and the impact this will have on farmers. In many countries, pesticides are sprayed manually, and over time can be very harmful to the users.

John: That's right, and it's a far more important impact to focus on than increased profits.

Sarah: But I do think the public has a right to know about the potential problems of GM crops as well. Many scientists still have concerns.

John: Well, there is the concern that these crops will spread uncontrollably and affect natural crops.

Sarah: Mmm, but I'm more concerned about the studies showing children may develop a severe allergic reaction to these foods.

**John:** That's something that definitely needs to be researched thoroughly. Tests they've done so far on rats have shown that we can't really predict what impact these foods will have in the long term.

**Sarah:** I think there's a long way to go yet.

## Unit 16

### Track 31

**Anne:** Hi, Pete, have you read this article about the solar farm they're planning to build?

**Pete:** No, where's that?

**Anne:** It says they're planning to build large-scale solar farms in Africa.

**Pete:** Oh. That sounds like a good idea. The only problem with alternative energy sources is that they don't seem to be able to produce enough to meet all our energy needs. I mean, hydroelectric dams have been around for a long time now but they only produce 19% of the world's energy.

**Anne:** Well, I suppose it all helps, and this plant will supposedly provide up to 15% of Europe's energy needs by 2050.

**Pete:** Europe? How will they get the electricity there?

**Anne:** They're going to use undersea cables to carry it there.

**Pete:** Well, that's a good idea, I suppose. I mean, one of the main criticisms of things like wind farms is how visible the wind turbines are.

**Anne:** Yeah, I know. People often complain about the noise they make, too, but that isn't an issue with solar power.

**Pete:** No, but that reminds me. I saw a documentary at the weekend about renewable energy in Scotland.

**Anne:** Really? Not exactly the perfect spot for a solar farm.

**Pete:** No, not solar energy, wave energy. They reckon coastal waters could provide up to ten times Scotland's annual electricity usage.

**Anne:** Wow, that would make them self-sufficient. It's certainly an interesting proposal, and if they generate that much electricity, it would be a remarkable achievement. And it should appeal to the public more than having a nuclear power plant on their doorstep.

### Track 32

Mining in Australia probably started with the arrival of Aborigines about 40,000 years ago. Aborigines mined for ochre, a naturally occurring coloured clay which they used for decoration.

'Modern' Australian mining followed the arrival of European settlers in 1788. At first, this mining was limited to the quarrying and shaping of local sandstone, which they used for the first buildings at Sydney Cove.

Coal wasn't found until 1791, when some convicts managed to escape and got as far as Newcastle. The coal industry began in 1798, when ship owners gathered surface coal at Newcastle and brought it to Sydney for sale. Export of Newcastle coal began in the following year with a shipment to India.

Lead was the first metal mined in Australia, on the outskirts of Adelaide in 1841. Lead is one of the oldest metals known to humans. It's relatively simple to extract and it's extremely malleable, so it's easy to shape or flatten into sheets. Lead is usually found in ore, which is the name given to rock that we can extract metal from. It's extracted by a process known as smelting, where the rock, or ore, is heated to extremely high temperatures.

Of course, precious metals and precious stones are the natural resources that most people go in search of in the hope of striking it rich. In 1849, many Australians migrated to the United States during the gold rush. In a bid to stop this, the New South Wales Government decided to offer incentives for Australians to find gold in their own country.

But it is opals rather than gold or diamonds that Australia became famous for. The largest site was discovered in 1915 by a 14-year-old boy. He was with a group of gold diggers. The boy had been sent to look for water when he made the discovery of what was to become the world's largest and most productive opal field at Coober Pedy.

### Track 33

alternative	emission	energy
neutral	carbon	battery
efficient	sustainable	recyclable
consumption	renewable	rechargeable

## Unit 17

### Track 34

**Speaker 1:** I was promoted last year to head of department. I'm in charge of all of our overseas operations now. It's a golden opportunity for me. It means a lot more responsibility, but I'm hoping it'll also give me a chance to make a name for myself in the industry. One of the projects I took on recently involved setting up a new office in China so we can break into that market. It's a big investment in terms of time and capital, but I think it's a calculated risk and it should pay off over time. Because it is a risk, we decided to amalgamate with a Chinese company. I was involved in the negotiations and drawing up the contracts for it. The other company was looking for an exporter and we were looking for a local manufacturer, so it's a win-win situation, really.

**Speaker 2:** Running a company this size is never an easy task, and it's only through sheer hard work and determination we've become the household name we are today. I employ over 2,000 staff, but I take a hands-on approach to management and so I keep track of how things are going in just about every department. Things aren't running very smoothly in our domestic sales at the moment. The main problem seems to be the supervisor, who I appointed myself. It was a promotion for him and he seemed ready to take on the extra responsibility. He certainly knows all the tricks of the trade, but his department is barely breaking even. In terms of his own management style, he certainly seems to communicate well with his team, and holds regular meetings. But just this month they missed an important deadline and cost us an important client. He just doesn't seem to be able to get the best out of his staff and the bottom line is, we're running a business here and we need to be profitable. If things don't improve soon, I'll be forced to make cutbacks in that department.



## Unit 18

## Track 35

**Speaker A:** That's a very good question. I think every country has a different idea of how old a child is when they can be held responsible for their actions. If they're really young, in their pre-teens, then I would say the parents are responsible. Very young children only get involved in crime if they are left alone without any supervision. Nowadays, a lot of families are too busy to worry about these things and I think family values are lost in the process. The children might only start with petty crimes but, if they fall in with the wrong crowd and become a delinquent, then this can escalate to more serious crimes like robbery or car theft. If you get a criminal record as a child, it can affect your whole life.

**Speaker B:** I think each older generation looks at the younger generation and criticises it for being badly behaved. But I do think it's true that, nowadays, people generally have less and less respect for the rules of society. You only need to look around the streets to see all the graffiti and vandalism. I think that there's also been an increase in juvenile crime. Partly I think this is through peer pressure – young people are very much influenced by what their friends think of them, and it's become cool to act like a gangster. I think the main problem, though, is the media. It cultivates that image and it becomes normal for children to see violent behaviour.

**Speaker C:** I go out on my own in the day quite often but I would very rarely do it at night. In the area where I live, the crime rate has increased significantly in the past few years. There seems to be a lot more criminal activity these days so I think it's a lot safer to go out in a group. There's no knife crime or anything like that. I'm not afraid of getting stabbed, it's more muggings, you know, when people grab your bag, stuff like that. I think it's because of the rising unemployment. People just don't have enough money. I suppose that's why some of them turn to theft.

## Track 36

I was recently in charge of a government-funded study looking into the impact that prison sentences have on criminals. For our study, we found 96 pairs of convicted burglars and 406 pairs of offenders who had been charged with assault. One member of each pair had been given a prison sentence for their crimes, while the other had received some form of non-custodial penalty. The offenders involved were exactly matched according to the type of offence they had committed, their prior prison experience and the number of prior appearances in court they had had.

The findings of our study were interesting. Our research team found that offenders who were given a prison sentence were slightly more likely to re-offend than those who did not go to jail. In fact, these results are consistent with a growing body of evidence suggesting that prison either does nothing to deter offenders or actually increases the risk of re-offending. In other words, prisons may help to increase criminal activity. So, what should we conclude from this? Well, it doesn't mean we should abandon our prisons altogether and set all the prisoners free. Far from it, a prison sentence can be justified on other grounds. For example, the majority of us would agree that criminals, especially dangerous ones, should be punished. But what this study does seem to indicate is that sending people convicted of relatively minor offences to prison is no more effective in changing their behaviour than sentencing them to some form of community service.

## Unit 19

## Track 37

**Vickie:** Hi, Paul. How are you?

**Paul:** Hi, Vickie, I'm fine, just a bit tired. I stayed up late last night watching that new reality TV show. It's a bit like *Big Brother*.

**Vickie:** Oh, you didn't watch that rubbish, did you? It's just a bunch of people, stuck in a house, doing nothing!

**Paul:** No, it isn't. I love it.

**Vickie:** I have to admit that I did use to like that kind of thing when it was new. It's strange to think people are still watching the same shows a decade on.

**Paul:** Well, actually, it's still pretty much a worldwide phenomenon.

**Vickie:** Well, I can't say it's a phenomenon that I like very much. It seems to me that those shows just feed this insatiable appetite everyone seems to have for media attention.

**Paul:** You're probably right there. I mean, you wouldn't sign up for those shows if you didn't want to be in the public eye.

**Vickie:** That's right. Everyone seems to want to be a celebrity these days.

**Paul:** And the media encourage that, in a way, because once those shows start, the people in them are always in the headlines.

**Vickie:** I know, and it just increases the hype around the show and turns these ordinary people into instant celebrities. They become famous overnight.

**Paul:** You're right. But I suppose there's a lot of demand for gossip about celebrities these days, especially in the tabloid press. I guess all the media is doing is supplying that demand.

**Vickie:** But some journalists go to ridiculous lengths to get their story.

**Paul:** I agree with you there, but I think you're talking more about the paparazzi than serious journalists.

**Vickie:** Yeah, they can create really dangerous situations just trying to get a photograph of whoever's making headlines at the moment.

**Paul:** I know, it's all a bit silly when you realise they're only doing it to fill the gossip columns.

**Vickie:** But I don't want to read about these nobodies whose chief claim to fame is that they were on a reality TV show. I want to read about people with real talent who've actually earned their fame because they are different from the rest of us.

**Paul:** Hmm, that doesn't bother me so much. Maybe we need to rethink what fame is!

## Unit 20

## Track 38

Welcome to the Ipswich Arts Festival. This recording will help you find your way around this year's festival, the twentieth we've held here in Trafalgar Park. If you look at your map, you will see the entrance to the festival is on Trafalgar Road. Directly opposite the entrance, you'll see our beautiful fountain, and to the left of this you'll find this year's sculpture garden in among the bushes and trees. It's a lovely setting to stroll around and admire the skill of the sculptors who have carved their artwork out of both wood and stone. If you follow the path through the middle of the park, you'll reach the catering village, where you can buy food and drinks. Just past there is an area between the catering village and the toilets where you'll find a display of paintings all

done by local artists. There's a wide range of wonderful paintings from portraits to local landscapes. This year, we have a special exhibition of work by amateur artists from our town. If you then go back past the catering village, on the left is this year's craft market. This is always a popular area of the festival, where you can admire the craftwork of our talented exhibitors.

As always, we have live bands playing throughout the festival. There will be a range of music to suit all tastes from classical to jazz and rock, so please consult your programme to find out when your favourite musicians will be performing on stage. The stage is just to the right of the entrance. As well as live music, we also have a special section for literature lovers this year. You'll be able to listen to a variety of authors reading from their latest works, and it's wonderful to hear the writers bring their own words to life. From the stage, go along the path towards the toilets at the bottom left of the map. Carry on round, keeping the toilets on your left and you will see the author area on your right. In the very top left hand corner of your map, you'll see another set of toilets, and the information booth nearby. Right next to the information booth, you'll be able to enjoy our 'theatre in the park' performances. Our very talented and professional group of actors will be performing extracts from classical and modern plays. These will take place each evening from five till eight, so don't miss out.

## Unit 24

### Track 39

- We have a larger group today and we are expecting about 15 people altogether.
- It's room number 42.
- My husband will be 55 next year.
- It costs 50 dollars but I've only got 30.
- There are a hundred people coming and we've only got 80 chairs so we need to order 20 more.
- Your flight is on July the 23<sup>rd</sup>.
- That won't do, I have a meeting on the 22<sup>nd</sup>.
- I'm afraid she won't be back in the office until the 31<sup>st</sup>.
- I ran in our local half marathon at the weekend and came 26<sup>th</sup>.
- I need to organise a celebration for my sister's 40<sup>th</sup> birthday.

### Track 40

- Peter:** Oh, I suppose you'll be needing my address? It's seven Eaton Gardens, Hamilton.  
**Woman:** Is that E.A.T.E.N?  
**Peter:** No, it's O.N.
- Salesman:** And I'll need a contact telephone number for you Mrs Smith. I've got your mobile number here, it's zero, four, five, triple six, nine, seven, five, two.  
**Mrs Smith:** That's correct, but I'm having a few problems with my mobile at the moment so I'll give you my home phone number. It's nine, five, six, two, double seven, oh, five.
- Hotel receptionist:** Now, breakfast is included in the cost of your stay and you have a choice of a full buffet breakfast or, for those who prefer a lighter option, we also offer a continental breakfast. So, if you wake up with a large appetite then you need to go our Ecco restaurant. That's E, double C, O. And if you want a smaller meal with a lovely view, then please join us at our Koffee Club, and that's Koffee with a K!

### Track 41

- It's very picturesque.
- It has good rail links.
- It's pretty strenuous work.
- The hours are pretty flexible.
- The area is barely adequate.

### Track 42

- We couldn't decide what approach to take so we searched for a precedent in the archive.
- The field was unusual in its rich assemblage of archaeological finds.
- The album's binding was fashioned from the finest Italian leather.
- A jury should not interpret the silence of a defendant as a sign of guilt.
- The book was heavily illustrated with stylised motifs.
- Flammable toys like these are extremely dangerous, posing a significant risk to child safety.
- In the fiercely competitive sphere of professional football, rules are frequently broken.

### Track 43

- John:** Hi Anne, have you found a topic for your dissertation yet?  
**Anne:** Oh, Hi John. Not really, but I just saw this amazing article about animal intelligence.  
**John:** Oh, is it the one in the *Animal Psychology* journal with the monkeys? I read it too, it's a fascinating area.  
**Anne:** Isn't it? It looks like there's a lot of new research coming out. I mean, we're always told 'it's commonly known that animals show intelligence when they use tools', but did you see the findings on the elephants at Bronx Zoo?  
**John:** Yes I did, they put a mirror in their enclosure and the elephants, not only looked at themselves, but the research team were able to establish that the animals knew they were looking at their own image and clearly showed recognition.  
**Anne:** I know. It says here that no other animal apart from humans has demonstrated that kind of consciousness. Not even monkeys.  
**John:** Well it sounds to me like this could be just the dissertation topic you wanted.  
**Anne:** It does sound good doesn't it. I'd particularly like to look into the study on capuchin monkeys. They sound like real characters.  
**John:** I know, but I'm not sure I'd like to have them on campus. Did you see they even managed to escape from their cage?  
**Anne:** Yes, wasn't it great? And to think, a lot of people are still sceptical about animal intelligence. The standard criticism is that animals only really perform tricks because they've been taught to receive food rewards.  
**John:** Well, the monkey case study certainly disproves that theory! Anyway, these are far more than tricks, in some cases it's about natural instincts and survival for these animals.  
**Anne:** Yes, they said that in the bit about the scrub jay in North America. They prey on small animals and store them away. And they can also gauge how long they can keep the food until it's not safe to eat any more.  
**John:** So, it basically has a planning capability. It's amazing to think an animal can determine its potential food supply like that, isn't it? Hey, your dissertation topic sounds more interesting than mine!

### Track 44

Good morning everyone. In this opening part of the presentation I'll cover the recent work that the Biology department has been involved in based on animal intelligence. First I'll give you a bit of basic background. In 2001, we focused on monkeys and their capability to either fashion crude tools or take advantage of naturally occurring ones. Then in 2007, we turned our thoughts to higher-level thinking and, in particular, numeracy. We conducted a significant piece of research to find out whether birds are in fact able to count. The findings amazed everyone and caused quite a stir around the world. This helped to spur us on and allowed us to expand the department, making it the world-class facility it is today.

However, it's not without its drawbacks and there are several difficulties that are peculiar to this type of study. Firstly, this type of research is generally prolonged as we have to spend extensive periods gaining the animals' trust. In terms of resources, it can also be very costly to run as we need to employ a large number of supplementary staff to assist us for the length of the study. And finally, there is the question of the physical facilities themselves.

We often have to try to find more space just to simply house the animals, which can be quite an arduous chore!

Which leads me to our present study, and the one we are going to look at today. Our subject this time, is elephants! We knew there was simply no way of accommodating them on campus so I have been carrying out fieldwork at the Bronx Zoo ...