

## FIRST CERTIFICATE MASTERCLASS AUDIO SCRIPTS

### UNIT 1

#### Audioscript 1.01

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1—8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

**Question 1.** You hear a man telling a friend about an email he has received.

**Woman** So tell me exactly what happened.

**Man** Well, I got one of those emails that looked as if it came from my bank. It said I was at risk of identity theft and told me I had to log on and verify my account information. I was really worried.

**Woman** So what did you do?

**Man** Well, I was about to reply to give them the information they wanted, but then I thought I ought to check with my bank first. So I rang my branch and they said they never sent emails like this. But it looked so realistic — it had my bank logo on it and it had links to real websites.

**Woman** I've heard of that before. Apparently, it's a very common scam which everyone needs to be aware of

**Question 2.** You hear someone talking about her first impressions of someone.

**Woman** The first time I met Ben was at a party. We were

introduced to each other by Charlie, a mutual friend, and we chatted for a few minutes — you know, we exchanged the usual pleasantries: 'Where do you live?'; 'What do you do?'; 'I know do you know Charlie?' — that sort of thing. Then he started talking about his job — he seemed very self-centered and that put me off a bit, but I didn't think much about it. A couple of weeks later, he phoned me and asked if I'd like to meet for a drink. I ummed and ahed a bit and then I said, 'Yeah, why not?' So we met and he was really nice. He even said he was sorry if he'd come over as a bit arrogant at the party.

**Question 3.** You hear a conversation between a young man and an older relative.

**Young man** I wonder if I could ask your advice.

**Older man** Sure. How can I help?

**Young man** Well, I'm going for a job interview next week and I'm thinking about how to do my best. They've already got my CV so they know about my qualifications, and obviously I must look my smartest at the interview and sound as intelligent as I can.

**Older man** Do you know all about the company?

**Young man** Not yet, but I'll be doing a bit of research at the weekend so that I can ask sensible questions about the kind of work I'd be doing if I got the job.

**Older man** Good idea. So what are you worried about?

**Young man** I want them to see what I'm really like — you know, I don't want to have to pretend to be someone I'm not.

**Older man** That's fine. Just be yourself I'm sure they appreciate that

**Question 4.** You hear someone describing how he heard about winning a competition for a mobile phone.

**Man** Last year, I got an email telling me I'd won a mobile phone in a competition. I couldn't remember going in for a competition, but that didn't matter. I had to email my debit card details so they could charge me for the cost of shipping the phone to me. Like an idiot, I made a basic mistake by giving them my card details and the address for the phone to be delivered to. Needless to say the phone never arrived, but my bank statement showed that money was being taken out of my account.

**Question 5.** You hear two friends talking about tennis.

**Speaker 1** I—Hello, Anna! Where are you going?

**Speaker 2** To play tennis, believe it or not. Can't you tell from what I'm wearing?

**Speaker 1** Well, you do look as though you're going to play something, but I didn't know you played tennis.

**Speaker 2** I've only just started — I don't have my own racket

yet.

**Speaker 1** Well, you look very smart. We must have a game some time.

**Speaker 2** Do you play tennis, then?

**Speaker 1** Yes, I do. In fact, I've been playing since I was eleven or twelve.

**Speaker 2** Really? Are you a good player?

**Speaker 1** I used to be very good, but I haven't played much recently.

**Speaker 2** Great — I'll give you a ring to arrange a time.

**Question 6.** You hear someone talking about a bad experience on a social networking site.

**Man** I had a pretty nasty experience on a social networking site. It started when I got a series of offensive messages, then whoever it was said they were going to pass on private information about me if I didn't give them money. At first I thought it might be someone in my group at college, but I didn't recognize the information on the person's profile. It was obviously a fake identity. I did think about going to the police, but in the end I decided to ignore the whole thing and not make a fuss. And fortunately, after a week or two it stopped. So, if you want my advice, you shouldn't put confidential information about yourself on social networking sites.

Narrator **Question 7.** You hear a message on a telephone answering machine.

**Woman** Hi, Mary! It's Alice. I'm just ringing to say sorry for something that happened yesterday. I was in town doing some last—minute shopping and someone on the other side of the road called my name. When I looked round, I didn't see anyone I recognized —just a police officer and hundreds of shoppers. Anyway, I didn't think any more about it. Then, about half an hour later I was on the bus coming home, when I suddenly remembered — your brother Jeremy joined the police last year, didn't he? It must have been him who called to me, but I just didn't recognize him in his uniform. Please apologize to him for me when you see him. Thanks. Bye.

Narrator **Question 8.** You hear a politician talking about his appearance.

**Man** If you want my opinion, I think appearance is very important if you want to convince people that you're a serious politician. That's why I always wear a suit and tie if I'm on official business — especially if I'm in a meeting, being interviewed on television, or talking to members of the public. I know there are politicians — especially the younger ones — who think it's cool to dress down — you know, jeans, open-necked shirt and trainers, but for me that's just too

informal. Of course, at home with my family, I dress informally, too, but never when I'm at work. It projects the wrong image.

Audioscript 1.02

**Examiner** Good morning My name is Gail Evans and this is my colleague John White. And your names are?

**George** My name is George Pappas.

**Adriana** My name is Adriana Calligaris.

**Examiner** Can I have your mark sheets, please? Thank you. Where are you from, George?

**George** I'm from Patras — it's a fairly large town in the south west of Greece.

**Examiner** And you?

**Adriana** I'm from Granada.

**Examiner** First, we'd like to know something about you. What do you enjoy doing in your spare time, George?

**George** I read quite a lot, but I'm also very keen on all kinds of sport. I play football, basketball and tennis, so sport takes most of my spare time.

**Examiner** And Adriana?

**Adriana** I like sport, too.

**Examiner** Do you play any sports?

**Adriana** I used to play tennis.

**Examiner** George, who do you spend your spare time with?

**George** My team mates if there's a match or a practice. I spend the rest of my spare time with college friends or my family. I have two brothers and a sister and we all get on very well.

**Examiner** Tell us something about one of your close friends.

**George** OK. My best friend is called Anatol. We're in the same class at college, but we've been close friends since we were about 12. Actually, we have completely different characters. I'm sociable whereas Anatol's rather shy — especially with people he doesn't know well. When I first met him, he seemed very unfriendly, but now we get on extremely well.

**Examiner** Adriana, I'd like to ask you about your clothes. What kind of clothes do you feel most comfortable in?

**Adriana** T—shirt, jeans and trainers.

**Examiner** Are there occasions when you wear smart clothes?

**Adriana** Yes, there are.

**Examiner** When was the last time you wore smart clothes?

**Adriana** Last weekend.

**Examiner** George, do you ever wear smart clothes?

**George** Yes, sometimes, for example for special family occasions like weddings, and for interviews. But I prefer T—shirts and jeans like Adriana.

**Examiner** Thank you.

Audioscript 1-03

**Examiner** What did you do last weekend?

**Candidate** I went to the cinema.

**Examiner** How long have you been studying English?

**Candidate** I've been studying English for four years.

**Examiner** How do you spend your spare time?

**Candidate** I swim quite a lot.

**Examiner** How do you spend most of your spare time with?

**Candidate** I spend most of my spare time with my friends.

**Examiner** What kind of clothes do you like wearing?

**Candidate** I'd have to say casual clothes.

**Examiner** Tell us something about one of your close friends.

**Candidate** My best friend is called Antonio.

Audioscript 1-04

**Examiner** Where are you from?

**Examiner** Describe the area where you live.

**Examiner** Tell me some of the things you enjoy doing with your family.

**Examiner** Do you have any holiday plans for next year?

**Examiner** What did you do on your last birthday?

**Examiner** What is your favourite way of travelling?

UNIT 2

Audioscript 1-05

**Examiner** In this part of the test, I'm going to give each

of you two photographs. I'd like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute, and also to answer a question about your partner's photographs, George, it's your turn first. here are your photographs. They show people studying in different places. I'd like you to compare the photographs and say how you think the people feel about studying in these different places. All right?

Audioscript 1-06

**George** In this picture the students are studying in a lecture hall — probably in a university or college. In the other picture the students are studying in a classroom. The lecture hall is much bigger than the classroom and there are many more students in the hall than the classroom. Some of the students have to sit a long way away from the lecturer whereas in the classroom they are a lot nearer. The main difference between the two places is that you can ask the teacher questions in the classroom, but you can't interrupt a lecturer if there is something you don't understand. I imagine that the students who are in the lecture hall feel less involved than the ones in the classroom because they are just listening and taking notes while in the classroom the students would feel more involved because they can participate in the lesson and do more active activities, like

speaking for example.

**Examiner** Thank you. Adriana, which of these places would you prefer to study in?

**Adriana** I'd much rather study in a classroom than in a lecture hall. Personally, I find it hard to hear and see if I'm in a big room, so unless I'm sitting right at the front I find it difficult to follow what the lecturer is saying and I switch off. And of course if you switch off you could miss something really important. I also find sitting still for an hour very difficult, and just listening and taking notes is boring. In the classroom you can move about and there is the opportunity to work with other people.

**Examiner** Thank you.

Audioscript 1-07

The lecture hall is much bigger than the classroom. Teachers aren't nearly as strict as they used to be. It's just as hard to spell a word in English as to pronounce it. Class sizes are considerably smaller these days

Audioscript 1-08

My sisters only a bit older than me. She's a lot cleverer than me, though.

This car's not nearly as expensive as that one. And it's far

cheaper to run.

This lecture is just as hard to follow as yesterdays. Physics is by far the most difficult subject I've studied. It's much harder than chemistry.

Italian is no more difficult to learn than Spanish.

Audioscript 1-09

**Narrator** You will hear a man talking about hyper-parenting.

For questions 1 -10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. You now have forty-five seconds to look at

Part 2.

**Presenter** Life for Cathy Hagner and her three young children is set to permanent fast-forward. Their full school day and her 9 a.m.—2 p.m. job are busy enough. But it's at 4 pm., when school is out for the day, that the pace really quickens.

Cathy frantically drives Brendan, twelve, and Matthew, ten, from soccer field to basketball court while dropping off eight—year—old Julie at piano lessons. Often, the exhausted family doesn't get home until 7 pm. —just in time for a quick supper before the children have to do their homework.

Cathy, who lives in a small town outside Buffalo in New York State, acknowledges the stress such a way of life causes the whole family and has wondered whether it is worth it. But

she defends herself by saying that she knows lots of families whose children do even more than hers do.

This is the world of hyper-parenting A world in which middle-class American — and, increasingly, British — parents treat their children as if they are competitors eternally racing towards some unidentified finishing line. A world in which children are rushed from activity to activity in order to make their future CVs as impressive as possible. A world in which raising the next top sportsperson, musician, artist, whatever, has apparently become a more important goal than raising a happy, well-balanced child.

US child psychiatrist Dr. Alvin Rosenfeld, co—author of Hyper—Parenting: Are You Hurting Your Chi/d by Trying Too Hard?, explains why hyper-parenting has become such an issue. He says , 'Parents have been led to believe that they can somehow programme their children for success if only they do all the right things. It starts even before they are born, when pregnant women are warned of dire consequences if they don't eat the right fo0ds. Then, they are told that playing a baby Mozart could speed its development, so they play Mozart and it just goes on from there. It's a very winner—takes—all view of society and it's making a lot of parents — and children — very unhappy. Childhood expert, William Doherty of the University of Minnesota, informs us that doctors across the country are

reporting a growing trend in children suffering frequent headaches due to exhaustion and stress.

In the UK, too, GPs and child experts are reporting similar symptoms of stress. With two working parents now the norm, many children have to go to clubs at the end of the school day through necessity. But competitive pressures are also fuelling an explosion of private—sector extra—curricular activities, including sports, language, music and maths classes for children as young as four.

Psychiatrist Terri Apter admits that there is definitely a new parenting trend under way which says that parents have to uncork all their child's potential at a young age. They are concerned that they are letting down their children if they don't. She goes on to say that it isn't an entirely new phenomenon, that there have always been pushy parents, but that what was previously seen as eccentric behaviour was now much more the norm. Mothers see their children's friends doing lots of extra—curricular activities and they believe they have to follow suit. It all becomes very competitive.

Terri Apter has seen at first hand the harmful effects of hyper-parenting. She is currently studying a group of British and American eighteen—year—olds, many of whom are having enormous difficulty adjusting to the freedom of college life. She explains that a lot of them are so used to having their

time completely filled up by their parents that when they leave home they lack the most basic self-management skills and simply don't know what to do with themselves.

The answer she says, is for parents to lighten up and take a sensible middle road — allowing time for free play as well as structured activity. She sums up, 'Everyone wants their child to shine, but going to art or jazz classes is not necessarily any more beneficial than giving young children time and freedom to play by themselves. Or just to sit and think.'

### UNIT 3

#### Audioscript 1-10

**Narrator** You will hear part of a radio phone—in programme on the subject of people's use of digital technology. For questions 1—7, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You now have one minute to look at Part 4.

**Presenter** In this evening's programme, we're starting with a subject which has got many of you worried. We'll be discussing young people and digital technology. It's something that worries not only parents but young people themselves. On our studio panel, we have Evan Matthews, a child psychologist, Joanne Carter, a secondary school head teacher, and Liz Winslett, who has three teenage children and is a student counsellor. Our first caller this morning is James

Benson. What is your question, James?

**James** Thank you. I'd like to ask you what you think about my parents' recent behaviour. They're getting more and more obsessed about the amount of time I spend with what they call my 'virtual friends'

**Evan** Hi, James. Can you tell me who these friends are?

**James** They're mainly people I've met on social networking sites.

**Evan** And how much contact do you have with them?

**James** Well, on a normal day, I'll update my status as soon as I wake up. Then I'll check to see if anyone's sent me any messages on my mobile.

**Evan** And how long does that usually take?

**James** About five minutes if I have to reply to any messages.

**Joanne** What about later in the day?

**James** Well, if I don't have to go to college, I'll spend a couple of hours chatting to friends in the morning and maybe another two in the evening.

**Joanne** Hmm, that does seem rather excessive.

James I suppose so, but it's what I'm used to. But actually, what Mum and Dad really object to is seeing me texting my friends — especially at meal times they say it's rude and anti-social.

**Joanne** And what do you think?

**James** I just think it's completely normal for people of my age.

**Joanne** How many texts do you send a day?

**James** About fifty or sixty.

**Joanne** OK — and do you understand why your parents are getting so annoyed?

**James** Not really. It's just a bit of fun. I think adults take these things too seriously.

**Liz** Can I ask you, James, do you have any other interests outside your virtual world?

**James** No, not now. I used to play tennis with my dad most weekends. But he always seems too busy these days.

**Presenter** OK, James, I think we get the idea of what your life is like. I'd now like to ask our panel to comment on what they've heard. Can I start with you, Evan?

**Evan** OK, James. I have to say I have great sympathy with your parents and completely understand their point of view. They feel they're losing you to your virtual friends. My advice to you would be to spend less time on your phone and try to spend at least a couple of hours a day when you're not at college doing things with real people.

**Presenter** Thank you. Joanne?

**Joanne** Here's what I suggest, James. First, I think you should accept that you have an addiction, then I suggest you try to cut back your contact with digital friends by a few minutes

every day, so that by this time next year your life is in more balance. Try to get back to playing tennis with your dad like you used to. And try to spend more time with real people — you'll soon get used to it. You won't lose any genuine friends and you won't have your parents nagging you all the time.

**Presenter** Thanks. And lastly, Liz Winslett.

**Liz** Right, James. I imagine your addiction is probably a very temporary one. I would guess that in a month or two you'll get bored with your virtual life and just slip back into your old life— that's if my own son's experience is anything to go by. In other words, I think you're going through a phase.

**Presenter** Thank you all very much — and thank you, James, for your intriguing question.

**James** Thanks.

Audioscript 1-11

Woman give in

give out

give away

give back

give up On

Audioscript 1-12

Woman I really ought to give it back.

I really ought to give the DVD back.

One of the supermarkets is giving them away,

One of the supermarkets is giving free samples away.

Audioscript 1-13

**Examiner** Now, I'd like you to talk about something together for about two minutes. I'd like you to imagine that you are on a committee which has been asked to come up with ideas for stopping young people from smoking. Here are some of the suggestions and a question for you to discuss. First you have some time to look at the task,

Now, talk to each other about the advantages and disadvantages of each suggestion.

Audioscript 1-14

**Sophie** I think these are really good ideas, so let's take them one at a time, shall we?

**Christian** OK. Well, for a start, I think they should raise the price of cigarettes. That way young people would probably smoke less.

**Sophie** We don't want them to smoke less. We want them not to smoke at all. If it was up to me, I'd raise the smoking age to twenty.

**Christian** Twenty? I'm not sure about that. You might stop

young people from buying cigarettes, but if you did that, they would just get their older friends or even their parents to buy cigarettes for them. They do that now, don't they?

**Sophie** That's true. What about banning advertising? Do you think that would make a difference?

**Christian** Yes, it might. Seeing pictures of good—looking people smoking and looking happy must make smoking very attractive to some young people.

**Sophie** Yeah, so if we stopped them from seeing those images, it might help.

**Christian** The other thing I think they should do is have an advertising campaign to show people how smoking can damage their health.

**Sophie** They've tried that before, haven't they, and they found it didn't make much difference. It's like the health warnings on cigarette packets which say things like 'Smoking kills'. They don't seem to stop people smoking.

**Christian** You're right. I think they tried it with teenagers — and teenagers do all kinds of things that damage their health — and they don't seem to care. What they should do is have a campaign in every primary school.

**Sophie** You're probably right — it's definitely worth a try and we've got to try everything. Do you think providing people with alternatives would be a good idea — such as patches

that you stick on your arm or special chewing gum?

**Christian** Anything's worth a try. Have you heard about electronic cigarettes?

**Sophie** Yes, that's a really weird idea, isn't it?

**Christian** Yes, it is, but I know someone who tried them — and it's worked quite well so far.

**Examiner** Thank you.

Audioscript 1-15

Examiner Now you have about a minute to decide which two ideas would be most likely to stop young people from smoking.

Audioscript 1-16

**Sophie** Well, they're all quite good ideas, aren't they?

**Christian** Yes, but we've already decided that raising the age when people can buy cigarettes won't work, haven't we?

**Sophie** Yes, they just get other people to buy them. We need to think of a way of stopping young people actually wanting to smoke in the first place.

**Christian** That's true, but the thing is that all the ideas have been tried before, haven't they?

**Sophie** Yes, but something needs to be done, doesn't it?

**Christian** You're right — they've got to do something.

**Sophie** So, can we decide on two ideas?

**Christian** Shall we suggest a health campaign in primary schools and a complete ban on cigarette advertising?

**Sophie** OK! That sounds sensible.

**Examiner** Thank you.

Audioscript 1-17

**Examiner** Now, I'd like you to talk about something together for about two minutes. I'd like you to imagine that you are on a committee which has been asked to come up with ideas for stopping young people from smoking. Here are some of the suggestions and a question for you to discuss. First you have some time to look at the task.

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**Christian** You're right — they've got to do some things

**Sophie** So, can we decide on two ideas?

**Christian** Shall we suggest a health campaign in primary schools and a complete ban on cigarette advertising?

**Sophie** Ok. That sounds sensible.

**Examiner** Thank you.

## UNIT 4

Audicscript 1-18

adventurous conservative conventional

unconventional extraordinary fashionable imaginative

normal strange surprising traditional unusual

Audioscript 1-19

**Narrator** You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about bringing up children. For questions 1—5, choose from the list (A—I), what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. You now have thirty seconds to look at Part 3.

**Speaker 1** I'd say that men and women are as good as each other at looking after children and loving them. I grew up without my dad around. At the time it seemed normal enough, but now I have kids of my own, I realize that mothers and fathers help us in different ways. As a dad myself I know there's a bond between children and their dads that's just as important as having a mum around, and from experience I'd say that only a man can really do that job.

**Speaker 2** If you're thinking about the day—today care of children, I'd say that fathers and mothers can be equally successful. I know several families where the mother is the main breadwinner and the father looks after the kids — and it

works perfectly well. But I'm sure that the physical relation between a baby and its mother creates an emotional tie which there's no substitute for, and of course this won't change because men will never be able to have children.

**Speaker 3** Mothers and fathers are different and always will be, but both are essential. It's far too much work for one person to look after a family on their own, so it's important for the father to help out right from the start. The key thing is to always put the interests of the children first. I know that I have a special relationship with them as a mum, but I can see that my kids need their dads around, too.

**Speaker 4** The idea that men are worse at looking after children is rubbish. Dads can do everything just as well as mums. Women are only better at childcare because, at the moment, they spend more time with their kids than men do. It's like my mum — she doesn't understand how to use email, but if she worked in an office like me she'd know exactly what to do — it's just a question of familiarity.

**Speaker 5** When I was a kid, my father made more effort to spend time with us than most fathers would have done, which wasn't what real men were supposed to do. Whenever he wasn't at work, he dedicated all his time to me and my sisters. Other than my mum, people didn't really recognize how special he was. My father wasn't like everyone

else, so people just ignored him. Nowadays, most men are involved with their kids like he was.

Audioscript 1·20

**Examiner** In this part of the test, I'm going to give each of you two photographs. I'd like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute, and also to answer a question about your partners photographs. Claudia, it's your turn first. Here are your photographs. They show two offices. I'd like you to compare the photographs and say how you think the relationships are different in the two offices. All right?

**Claudia** In this picture all the employees are sitting at their own computers, so they almost certainly can't see each other. This probably means that they don't talk to each other very often except in their breaks, It looks like a very big office maybe with hundreds of employees, so it could be a call centre of some kind. In this picture the manager may work in a separate office so the chances are he or she is quite remote from the staff — he or she may not even know all the employees' names, but probably has to check regularly how hard they are working. By contrast, the other picture shows a small open office with just a few employees. I should think that these employees have good relationships with each

other and you can see that they all look quite happy. Their manager may be in this office, but you can't tell who it is. I'd say he or she knows the names of all the staff and probably doesn't need to check how hard they're working. In offices like these I imagine it's possible to have regular meetings so that problems and difficulties can be sorted out before they get worse.

**Examiner** Thank you. Kostas, which of these places would you prefer to work in? Why?

**Kostas** I'd much rather work in the office on the right because everyone looks so happy and relaxed. I guess the atmosphere in the other office might be very tense. I think I'd find this office quite a stressful place to work in. I think it's probably a call centre and these places have a bad reputation as places to work. I know from experience that I work better if I'm relaxed, I'm also quite a sociable person, so I'd enjoy the social side of any job I did. I think it would be easier to make friends with colleagues in this office.

## UNIT 5

Audioscript 1-21

**Narrator** You will hear a man talking about his experiences of eating in other countries. For questions 1—7, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You now have one minute to look at Part 4.

**Interviewer** This afternoon we have in the studio John Reginald, a former diplomat and now a full-time writer. His first book, an autobiography, has the title *A Strong Stomach*. Why this title, John?

**John Reginald** Well, food really can be a tricky issue. Obviously, as a diplomat you attend many official dinners and you have to learn to negotiate your way through a minefield of rules of etiquette — what is acceptable in one culture can be quite inappropriate in another. But the main thing I discovered very early on is that basically you really have to be prepared to eat whatever is set in front of you. And, believe me, this does sometimes necessitate having a strong stomach, hence the title,

**Interviewer** Can you give us some examples?

**John Reginald** The one that springs to mind happened at my first official dinner when I was in the Middle East. The main dish was a sheep's head and as the guest of honour I was presented with the eyeball, which over there is regarded as a delicacy.

**Interviewer** Oh, dear! Did you manage to eat it?

**John Reginald** I really didn't have much choice. If I hadn't eaten it, I would have offended my hosts. As simple as that.

**Interviewer** So was that the worst thing you've ever been served?

**John Reginald** It was among the worst, certainly. But there have been many others. I had dried bat once when I was in the Pacific; that wasn't very nice, either — dry and leathery! It wasn't so much the taste, which was bad enough, but the fact that it was almost impossible to swallow. But I think top of the list is probably snake blood, which was served to me at a meal in Thailand.

**Interviewer** What makes something repulsive to eat?

**John Reginald** If I can see what it actually is, it's worse. If I am obviously eating a part of an animal which is recognizable as such, then that makes it harder to eat. If what is on your plate is an eyeball, then you can't pretend that you are eating something else. For some people smell is the most important factor, but I don't have a very good sense of smell, fortunately, and yes, taste is important as well. I once ate raw turtle eggs. They were fishy, in an extremely unpleasant way.

**Interviewer** So what advice would you give to someone in a situation where something is put in front of them that they don't want to eat?

**John Reginald** I'd say; one, don't not eat it. You need to be polite. It could be one of their national dishes. Two, take it easy; Eat too fast and you might find that you get some more. And, three, pretend you're eating something you like.

**Interviewer** I have to say that I found your book very

amusing. From the title I thought it was going to be some sort of medical textbook, so I was pleasantly surprised. Is there another book in the pipeline?

**John Reginald** Yes, but the next one will be totally different.

My editor wanted me to do a follow—up — again, based on my experiences; things that almost led to diplomatic incidents. And I had thought about doing a sort of guide book for businessmen who travel abroad — etiquette in different countries; but I've recently become interested in the origins and rationale behind the consumption of food in different countries, so that's what it'll be about.

Audioscript 1- 22

**Examiner** Now, I'd like you to talk about something together for about two minutes. I'd like you to imagine that your teacher has asked you for your ideas on different ways of getting to know a country and its culture. Here are some of the ways of getting to know a country and its culture and a question for you to discuss. First you have some time to look at the task.

Now, talk to each other about how much you can learn about a country and its culture from these experiences.

**Candidate A** Shall I start?

**Candidate B** Yes, if you like.

**Candidate A** Personally, I think you can probably learn quite a lot about a country if you're doing voluntary work there. You're likely to be working alongside local people for a start. ..

**Candidate B** I guess so, but I'm not sure how much you'd learn about the country. You'd probably be working with poor people or disadvantaged people. They're not representative of the whole country.

**Candidate A** Yes, that's a good point. OK, let's move onto sightseeing.

**Candidate B** If you ask me, I believe you can get a good general impression of the history of a country from sightseeing 'cos you're seeing lots of historical monuments. Do you agree?

**Candidate A** Yeah, and you usually have a guide who tells you all about the history, too. But you don't really get to meet the people, do you?

**Candidate B** No, you're right. 'Cos you're usually in a big group of people from your own country. Learning a language?

In my opinion you can learn a lot about a country from learning a language. For a start, if you know a language you can communicate with the people. I don't think you can really know a country if you don't speak the language. What do you think?

**Candidate A** I agree.

**Candidate B** Au pair? I'm not sure I know what an au pair is

**Candidate A** It's someone who goes to live in a country so they can study the language. They stay with a family and look after the children and in exchange they get their food and accommodation and time off to go to classes.

**Candidate B** Ah, right. Well, I'd say you could learn a lot through doing that. You'd be living with a typical family, seeing how they live and improving your language

**Candidate A** Not necessarily. They could be recent immigrants and speak their own language all the time.

**Candidate B** Oh! I suppose so. Right, the last one, backpacking. Have you ever done that abroad?

**Candidate A** Yes, I backpacked around Asia for six months a few years ago.

**Candidate B** And did you learn a lot about the countries you visited?

**Candidate A** Yeah, quite a lot. You tend to use public transport so you get to meet ordinary people and you can take your time to look around places. But if you don't speak the language — as I didn't — then the experience is limited.

**Examiner** Thank you.

Audioscript 1-23

**Examiner** Now, you have about a minute to decide which two experiences you think you would learn the most from.

**Candidate B** I think we more or less agreed that you might not learn a lot from voluntary work,

**Candidate A** Yes.

**Candidate B** And sightseeing. I think we both thought that you'd learn a lot about the culture and history of a place but you wouldn't have many opportunities to meet the people.

**Candidate A** Yes. So we've got three left to choose from. Personally, I'd choose learning a language and backpacking.

**Candidate B** I'd agree with you on learning a language, but I'd have to disagree with you on backpacking.

**Candidate A** Would you? Why?

**Candidate B** Because, as you said, if you don't speak the language then you can't really communicate with the people.

**Candidate A** Why would you choose working as an au pair?

**Candidate B** Well, I know you said that you might end up working with recent immigrants, but I'm sure you'd be able to change families if that happened.

**Candidate A** That's very true. I take your point.

**Candidate B** Shall we agree on learning a language and working as an au pair, then?

**Candidate A** OK, you've convinced me.

Examiner Thankyou,

Audioscript 1-24

I don't know about that. (fall)

Absolutely (rise)

I agree with you up to a point. (fall)

Sorry, but I have to disagree with you there. (fall)

I'm not sure I agree with you there. (fall)

I couldn't agree more. (rise)

UNIT 6

Audioscript 1-25

**Narrator** You will hear part of a radio programme about factors which determine success. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. You now have forty—five seconds to look at Part 2.

**Radio DJ** The idea that thinking is superior to feeling is an attitude that many psychologists today would consider out—of—date. They would argue that emotional intelligence is just as important as IQ when determining a person's overall success. Let me give you two examples of research which backs up this theory. When ninety-five graduates from Harvard University were followed into middle age, the men with the highest intelligence test scores in college

were not found to be particularly successful — in terms of salary, productivity or status — compared with those who had scored lower. IQ, it would seem, contributes only about 20% to the factors that determine life success, leaving 80% to other forces. So, what are these other forces? Peter Salovey of Yale University would argue that emotional self-control is one of the most important. He conducted an experiment with a class of four-year-olds. He gave each of them a sweet, and told them they could eat it immediately. However, if they could resist eating the sweet until the experimenter came back into the classroom, he would then give them two sweets.

For what seemed like an endless in minutes, most of the children waited. However, about a third of the children were unable to wait. They grabbed the sweet almost immediately after the experimenter left the room.

When the same children were followed up as teenagers, those who at four had been able to resist temptation were, as adolescents, more socially competent, self-reliant, dependable and confident. They also had dramatically higher scores on IQ tests. However, those who at four had been unable to resist temptation were more indecisive, more socially isolated and less confident. This experiment suggests that emotional self-control is an important contributor to

intellectual potential, quite apart from IQ itself. Another ability that can determine not just academic but job success is optimism. In a study of insurance salesmen, psychologist Martin Seligman, showed the relation between optimism and high work performance. Selling insurance is a difficult job and three quarters of insurance salesmen leave in their first three years. Given the high costs of recruiting and training, the emotional state of new employees has become an economic issue for insurance companies. Seligman's study found that new salesmen who were natural optimists sold much more than salesmen who were pessimists, and were much less likely to leave in the first year. Why? Because pessimists think failures are due to some permanent characteristic in themselves that they cannot change, whereas optimists believe they are due to something temporary that can be changed they believe they can succeed next time round.

Audioscript 1·26

**Examiner** Now I'd like you to talk about something together for about two minutes. I'd like you to imagine that the principal of your college has asked you to give a talk to the other students on the best ways to relieve stress. Here are some activities people do to relieve stress and a question for you to discuss. First you have some time to look at the task.

Now, talk to each other about how effective each of the activities is in relieving stress.

Audioscript 1-27

**Examiner** Do you agree that living in a city is more stressful than living in the country?

**Maria** I've never actually lived in the country, but I imagine it would be.

Examiner Why?

**Maria** Well, for several reasons: First of all, because many cities nowadays are huge, people spend a lot of time just getting to and from their workplace. This is stressful as they usually have to travel on crowded trains or buses, or if they go by car, they may spend hours stuck in traffic jams. They can never be sure that they will get to work on time so this makes their daily commute to work stressful.

**Examiner** Do you agree, Pierre?

**Pierre** Yes, I do. And apart from the reasons that Maria gave I'd also like to add that, since people live much closer together in cities, there is a greater possibility of tension between them. Just to give a few examples: people work and sleep at different times, so there is bound to be conflict here; some people don't think of their neighbours and play loud music

or have their televisions up too high, and because the walls of most modern buildings are quite thin you can hear everything.

**Examiner** Maria, do you think people today are more or less stressed than they were in the past?

**Maria** That's difficult to say. I think people today think that they are more stressed than people were in the past, yes, but whether they are or not is another matter.

**Pierre** There was an interesting programme on TV where a family lived life for a couple of months as they would have lived it in the 1940s. I can remember being surprised that at the end of the series the woman said she found modern life more stressful than life in the 1940s. She said it was because women had a simpler role in life then — to be wives, mothers and housewives. Nowadays, they have to be all those things, not to mention work as well.

**Maria** I agree, but I think one of the main reasons why people feel more stressed today is because society is more materialistic. People want more things. Things cost money. In order to make more money you have to work more. That means you have less time to do the other things you either want to do or have to do. And that is what makes you stressed.

**Pierre** Also, I think technology has made life today more

stressful. In the past people worked a nine-to-five job and then went home and switched off. But nowadays, if you work in business, for example, you are on call almost twenty-four hours a day, and even when you are on holiday you are expected to check your emails.

**Examiner** Is it always a good thing to be relaxed? Can you think of any occasions when it might be a bad thing to be too relaxed? Pierre?

**Pierre** Too relaxed? hmm

**Examiner** Maria?

**Maria** well, you can't be too relaxed in certain jobs, at least not all of the time, For example, pilots need to be alert during take-off and landing. They can be relaxed the rest of the flight unless something happens and there is an emergency, of course. In fact, there are many jobs where you can be relaxed a lot of the time but need to be alert and concentrating hard at other times: surgeons, for instance, and air traffic controllers, Not only are people's lives in their hands but also, in the case of pilots, their own lives, too.

**Pierre** It's not a good idea to be too relaxed during an interview either because you might give the impression that you don't really care if you get the job or not.

**Maria** And we mustn't forget about when people are driving. I heard that most accidents happen when people are

driving near their homes. Because they are familiar with the route, they are too relaxed and not paying enough attention to the road and that's when accidents happen.

Audioscript 1-28

**Candidate A** Well, for several reasons; first of all, because many cities nowadays are huge, people spend a lot of time just getting to and from their workplace.

**Candidate A** This is stressful as they usually have to travel on crowded trains

**Candidate B** I'd also like to add that, since people live much closer together in cities, there is a greater possibility of tension between them.

**Candidate B** Nowadays, they have to be all those things, not to mention work as well.

**Candidate A** I agree, but I think one of the main reasons why people feel more stressed today is because society is more materialistic.

**Candidate B** Also, I think technology has made life today more stressful.

**Candidate A** For example, pilots need to be alert during take-off and landing.

**Candidate A** In fact, there are many jobs where you can be relaxed a lot of the time but need to be alert and concentrating hard at other times: surgeons, for instance,

and air traffic controllers.

**Candidate A** Not only are people's lives in their hands but also, in the case of pilots, their own lives, too.

**Candidate A** And we mustn't forget about when people are driving.

Audioscript 1-29

But also for example forget about not only one of

Audioscript 1-30

A First of all, because many cities nowadays are huge, people spend a lot of time just getting to and from their workplace.

B People work and sleep at different times, so there is bound to be conflict here.

Audioscript 1-31

**Examiner** Which do you think would be more stressful — being self employed or working in a large company?

What could companies do to make work and the workplace more relaxing for their employees?

what kind of holiday would you find stressful?

UNIT 7

Audioscript 2-01

**Examiner** Now, I'd like you to talk about something together for about two minutes. I'd like you to imagine that a

secondary school is planning some after—school leisure activities for its students. Here are some of the activities that are being considered and a question for you to discuss. First, you have some time to look at the task

Now, talk to each other about how popular each of these activities might be with students.

**Candidate A** There are some quite interesting things to do here, aren't there? I'd find designing websites really exciting.

**Candidate B** Okay, but we've got to think about what most students would enjoy, so let's think about them one at a time. What about martial arts — do you think that would be popular?

**Candidate A** Yes, probably, but only with a few people. karate's like fighting, and most people I know wouldn't be interested in that.

**Candidate B** Yes, but it's also a way of keeping fit, so it might be popular with more people than you think. If you ask me, I'm sure appreciating modern music would be really popular, although I suppose it depends on what they mean by modern music.

**Candidate A** Yes, I don't think people would be interested if it was modern classical music.

**Candidate B** No, I think you're right. But if it was modern pop music, I bet it would attract a lot of interest. But I don't quite

know how you would appreciate it.

**Candidate A** No, that sounds a bit serious, doesn't it? I know one or two of my friends would really love to debate social and political issues, but I can't imagine most people I know showing any interest in those kinds of subjects at all — I'm absolutely certain they'd find debates really boring.

**Candidate B** You said you'd enjoy website design, didn't you?

**Candidate A** Yes, I did — and I know loads of other people who'd love it. You can do so many things with computers now.

**Candidate B** What kind of website would you like to design?

**Candidate A** I'd love to design one with lots of animation.

**Candidate B** Really? How about researching local history? I know one or two of my friends who might quite like that.

**Candidate A** No, I'm afraid that wouldn't interest me at all. I've never been very keen on history of any kind.

**Examiner** Thank you. Now you have about a minute to decide which two activities would be most popular with students you know.

**Candidate B** Well, I'd suggest the modern music and website design. I think they'd be the most popular out of the five activities we've talked about.

**Candidate A** I agree about the website design, but I think we should have something not related to technology — so what

about suggesting debating social and political issues or maybe karate as an alternative.

**Candidate B** Even though we've said they would probably be minority interests?

**Candidate A** Yes. Students could only take part in one activity at a time, so we should have something for people who aren't interested in technology.

**Candidate B** You could be right. I think most of us spend long enough on computers as it is, don't we?

**Candidate A** We certainly do. So have we made our decision?

**Candidate B** Yes, we'll go for website design and debating social and political issues.

**Candidate A** Okay.

**Examiner** Thank you.

Audioscript 2-02

1 I enjoy swimming but only in an outdoor pool.

2 I like to be doing something active.

3 I was going to say playing football, too.

4 I could name a lot of things I like doing.

5 I like reading and going out with friends best.

Audioscript 2-03

**Narrator** You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1—8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

**Question 1.** You hear someone being interviewed.

**Man** Definitely jazz — any kind, really — traditional or modern. I don't exactly know what it is about it that appeals to me. It's not just the music; it's the atmosphere in the clubs and the people you meet at concerts. I quite like other kinds of music as well: blues, soul, world, even some classical. But I have to say, I'm not that keen on pop. It all sounds the same to me these days — a sure sign that I'm getting middle-aged.

**Narrator Question 2** You hear someone describing an event she went to.

**Woman** It was amazing. My friend and me were right at the front. We were in the most expensive seats. But even there it was almost impossible to hear anything. As soon as they came on and started playing, everyone went mad. You could just about hear the bass and the drums from time to time, but the words were completely inaudible. We could see their mouths opening and closing, but nothing seemed to come out.

**Narrator Question 3.** You hear someone describing something she finds annoying.

**Woman** It's everywhere you go these days. I was on the train on the way to work last week. A girl came and sat next to me. I was trying to read a report and all I could hear was this repetitive drumming noise — sort of disco music, I suppose. I just couldn't concentrate. I've got a friend who listens when he goes jogging. That's OK, because he's not disturbing anyone. But in public places they're a real nuisance — a blatant case of noise pollution if you ask me.

**Narrator Question 4.** You hear the presenter of a radio programme talking.

**Man** I've got an email here from Mrs. Johnson. She'd like to have Love Hurts played for her son Michael. Mum sends you her love, Michael, wherever you are. She's asked me to tell you that she loves you very much and says please, please, please contact her before your birthday — she doesn't want to lose touch with you. Just a phone call would do. You don't have to tell her where you are if you don't want to. So, for Michael Johnson, here's Love Hurts from your mum.

**Narrator Question 5.** You hear someone talking about their favourite situation for listening to music.

**Man** I had a CD player fitted in the boot a few months ago. It takes six CDs at a time. So you get your favourite CDs, put it on random, and off you go. The good thing about random is you don't know which CD or which track you're going

to hear next. You get to listen to different kinds of music without having to stop or take your hands off the wheel.

And you can have the volume turned up as high as you like.

It's brilliant on long journeys.

**Narrator Question 6.** You will hear someone talking about a common human experience.

**Woman** It's very strange, you just have to hear a certain sound or catch a whiff of a particular smell and everything comes flooding back. I mean, I can remember exactly where I was when I heard Madonna's first hit. It was a winter evening. I was in my mother's kitchen making myself a cheese sandwich. I only have to hear that first guitar chord and I'm back in my mum's kitchen. Another example is the smell of suntan lotion. It always takes me straight back to a holiday in Spain when I was four years old.

**Narrator Question 7.** You hear a man talking about somewhere he has just been.

**Man** It's something I've always been terrified of but it was absolutely killing me. In the end it got so bad, I just had to have it seen to. Actually, it only needed filling, which wasn't as bad as having to have it taken out. Anyway, I was sitting there in the chair, feeling very nervous, waiting for the drill, when this wonderful Indian music started playing. It was incredible — my anxiety completely disappeared and I relaxed

my whole body.

**Narrator Question 8.** You hear someone talking about the beneficial effects of music.

**Woman** We now use music to help them recover — especially if they're here for a long stay. Experimenting with different kinds of music, we've found that certain sounds have the power to change moods and emotional states for the better. Many of them come to us shattered, angry and full of pain, both physical and mental. They've had their lives reduced to a bed and a locker. We try to bring peace to their body and their mind,

## UNIT 8

Audioscript 2·04

**Narrator** You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about how they use the internet. For questions 1—5, choose from the list (A—H) which main use each speaker describes. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. You now have thirty seconds to look at Part 3.

**Speaker 1** I find it really useful to help me with school work, especially when we're doing geography or history projects. I know people of my parents' generation used to spend hours in the school or the town library finding the information they

needed. My dad said the information was almost always out of date. The internet is fantastic — I've always found what I'm looking for. The only problem is that sometimes there's just too much stuff to get through. One of my friends said she'd once spent five hours looking for information. You've just got to know when to stop.

**Speaker 2** I'm addicted to my computer mainly as a way of keeping in touch with people. It's just so easy to talk to your friends. At the moment, I'm chatting to my older brother who's in Thailand — he's told me incredible stories about what he's getting up to. It's almost as good as the phone and it doesn't cost anything. I've started talking to a few people I don't know, but I haven't made any new friends like that. I think it's a bit scary — the idea that you can get to know someone like this and then call them your friend. You don't really know anything about these people — I mean, everything they say could be lies.

**Speaker 3** I use it for various things — you know, the obvious ones like emailing, getting the latest news, but at the moment mostly for buying things. The thing is, I really don't enjoy going shopping in town any more. It takes me half an hour to get there on the bus and the shops are always really crowded. I buy all kinds of things from websites — like last week, I bought a DVD, a new pair of jeans and some make-

up. It's so quick and easy — you just click on what you want, put it in your basket, go to the checkout and pay with your card. And most things don't take long to arrive. I said I'd show my brother how to do it tomorrow.

**Speaker 4** Music, definitely. It has to be music. That's about all I use it for, really, apart from occasionally checking the sports results. It's fantastic if you're into music of any kind. I go on some of the music sites and download all kinds of music files straight to my smartphone. It's so easy these days. I can't afford to pay, but I don't download anything that you're supposed to pay for. I know some people do. The music industry's trying to crack down on the illegal downloading. They say they're losing sales because people aren't buying CDs any more, or paying for downloads. I reckon they're fighting a losing battle.

**Speaker 5** I use it for all kinds of stuff but at the moment mainly catching up with programmes I couldn't watch first time round for some reason. It's incredibly useful to be able to do that. Most of them you can still get for up to a week after they're first broadcast. The quality's not quite as good on my laptop, but at least you don't have to wait for ages until they repeat the broadcast. And of course, you can pause programmes and fast forward them so you can avoid the adverts.

Audioscript 2-05

**Examiner** In this part of the test, I'm going to give each of you two photographs. I'd like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute, and also to answer a short question about your partner's photographs. Xavier, it's your turn first. Here are your photographs. They show different advertisements. I'd like you to compare the photographs and say which advertisement is more effective. All right?

**Xavier** Hmm, I think they're both very effective advertisements. I'd certainly notice them if I saw them in the street. I like the advert for women's clothes because of its size — the way it goes from the top of the building to the bottom — it looks so powerful. But the problem for me, is that people may be more impressed by the size of the advert than by what it's advertising. When you've looked at the woman and the clothes she's wearing, you see the name Gap, but to my mind that's less interesting than the shape and size of the advert. For me, the main reason the advert for Nike sports gear is more effective is that it makes you think. You say to yourself things like, 'That guy looks really strong. He must be good at his sport' — then you notice the name Nike in the bottom corner and you think 'Maybe he's good at his sport because he wears clothing and shoes made by

**Nikel** Of course, you probably don't go straight out and buy yourself Nike sports gear, but the name may stay in the back of your mind when you next go shopping. In my opinion it's a very successful advert.

**Examiner** Thank you. Carmen, which do you prefer?

**Carmen** I'd say the Nike advert's more effective, too. To be honest, I don't think much of the ad on the building. It's a clever idea to use a building like this, but to me the clothes are not interesting enough. I also think the word Gap is a bit lost where it is. It might have been better at the top of the wall.

Audioscript 2-06

mass media

press conference

eyewitness

newsagents

soap opera

current affairs

talk show

headline

remote control

foreign correspondent

## UNIT 9

Audioscript 2-07

**Examiner** Where are you from, Manoulis?

**Manoulis** I come from Athens in Greece,

**Examiner** First we'd like to know something about you. Clara, what kind of weather do you like best?

**Clara** I like hot, sunny weather best.

**Examiner** Why?

**Clara** Because I like doing things outside, like going to the beach with my friends or just sitting in an open-air café having a cola and chatting to them. Things like that.

**Examiner** Manoulis, how do you spend your free time when the weather is bad?

**Manoulis** If it's cold and wet, I don't usually go out. I stay at home and maybe watch a DVD, play my guitar or listen to music in my room. But if the weather has been bad for a few days, I'll probably go out — shopping or to the cinema — 'cos I'll be bored staying at home.

**Examiner** Clara, what's your hometown like?

**Clara** I live in Barcelona. It's a very cosmopolitan city. Parts of the city are very modern, but it also has a historic old quarter with narrow streets. You can find all sorts of small shops, bars and restaurants there. It's a vibrant city with plenty to do and see.

**Examiner** Manoulis, how has your town changed in recent years?

**Manoulis** It looks much nicer than it used to because the local council have cleaned all the old buildings. And the town centre has been pedestrianized so it's much nicer to go shopping there now. They've also built another multistorey car park so parking in the town centre is easier than it used to be.

**Examiner** Thank you.

Audioscript 2-08

**Speaker 1** I stay at home and maybe watch a DVD, play my guitar or listen to music,

**Speaker 1** You can find all sorts of small shops, bars and restaurants there.

Audioscript 2-09

**Speaker 1** After I got home I made something to eat, watched TV and then did my homework.

**Speaker 1** Can you get me some milk, sugar and rice, please?

**Speaker 3** I'll have the prawns for starters, the duck for the main course and ice cream for dessert.

Audioscript 2-10

**Narrator** You will hear part of a radio programme about the effects of air travel on the environment. For questions 1—7, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You now have one minute to look at Part Four.

**Presenter** Hello. This week we will be looking at ways in which we can reduce our carbon footprint. By carbon footprint we mean a measure of the impact that human activities have on the environment in terms of the amount of greenhouse gases they produce. These days it's easy to work out how big one's own personal 'carbon footprint' is, provided you have internet access. You can simply go online and put in the following information: how much your annual household fuel bill is, how often and how far you travel, and a calculator will work it out for you. Your secondary carbon footprint is determined by your buying habits. Basically, if you buy food or items produced locally, then your carbon footprint will be smaller than if you buy produce which has to be flown or shipped from the other side of the world. There are of course ways of reducing our carbon footprint: we can car share to work, travel by bus or train rather than by car, we can buy local fruit and veg or wine. If you live in the UK, then buy your wine from European countries rather than Australia, for example, and avoid items that have been

made in China or India. Let's start by looking at the effect of air travel on the environment. Sue Hendry, how have you been addressing this?

**Sue Hendry** Well, I quit flying a year ago. For too long I'd been saying 'They that is, governments, must do something about global warming rather than 'we 'or' IC Then I suddenly realized that I can't expect things to change if I'm not prepared to change myself. How could I look my children in the eye in twenty years' time and say 'I could have done something, but I chose not to. The arguments against flying are obvious: do you know that a return flight from London to Australia equals the emissions of three average cars for a year? And a return domestic flight from London to Edinburgh produces eight times the carbon dioxide you would use if you took the train?

**Presenter** Nigel Hammond, what's the present situation in the travel industry?

**Nigel** There has been a huge rise in the number of people flying from UK airports. The cheap flights offered by budget airlines have meant that many people think nothing of popping over to the continent for the weekend. Long-haul destinations are becoming increasingly popular, too. But the biggest rise has been in short-haul flights, both domestic and to places like Spain, France and Italy.

**Sue Hendry** I think the problem is that, although most people know that flying contributes hugely to global warming, they are not really prepared to do anything about it. So they'll feel a bit bad while they're sitting on the plane, but the moment they get to their destination, it'll be long-forgotten.

**Presenter** So, what solutions are there?

**Nigel** There are a variety of possible solutions. One is to put up the tax on aviation fuel, but this has been tried already and didn't work. Another is to limit the number of flights people can take a year. I like that idea, but I'm not sure how practical it would be. Still, I definitely think it would be worth giving it a go. And then there is 'carbon offsetting' whereby people plant trees. But if the trees are cut down or there's a fire, then you've lost your offset.

## UNIT 10

Audioscript 2-11

**Examiner** In this part of the test, I'm going to give each of you two photographs. I'd like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute, and also to answer a short question about your partners' photographs. Nadia, it's your turn first. Here are your photographs. They show people doing household tasks in different decades. I'd like you to compare the photographs and say how you think technology

has changed people's lives.

**Nadia** Both photos show people working in a kitchen. In this photo a woman is washing clothes, whereas in the other photo a man is cooking. The kitchens are very different. This one is very old, not modern but the other one is modern. There are a lot of machines which do things for you or help you do things more quickly. In this picture the woman is washing clothes by hand because she doesn't have a washing machine. She's using a well a kind of machine to get the water out of the clothes. It looks hard work and I guess it was very took a long time. The man looks quite relaxed probably because he has lots of things to help him. I think there's a dishwasher and a machine where you heat up food, for example. Doing household tasks is much easier these days because of technology.

**Examiner** Tomas, which of these household tasks do you prefer to do?

**Tomas** To be honest, I hate washing clothes even with a washing machine. I much prefer cooking. I suppose for some people cooking is, erm, a thing that's not very enjoyable to do the same as doing the washing-up or cleaning but for other people it's well, it's a very nice activity. You can be creative and if you practise you can improve. Cooking a nice meal gives you much more is more well, it's nicer to do

than having a, erm, lot of clean clothes. For me, anyway.

**Examiner** Thank you.

Audioscript 2-12

**Narrator** You will hear someone giving a talk about gadgets.

For questions 1—10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase, You now have forty-five seconds to look at Part 2.

**Presenter** Our lives today are dominated by gadgets.

According to a recent survey, British people spend nine hours a day on average using some form of electronic gadget: most time was spent on the computer (around four hours), followed by the television (90 minutes), the phone (around 40 minutes), and the microwave (10 minutes). The same survey revealed that one third of British people also considered their ability to use gadgets as their most valuable life—skill. Other life—skills such as cooking, DIY and gardening were ranked next, with speaking a foreign language coming way behind. We have, it seems, become a nation both obsessed with and passionate about technology. This would seem to be supported by the long queues for the latest Apple iPad, which started three days before the item was even on sale, to the High Street stampedes for the latest Nintendo game. And even though we are living in a difficult economic climate, it seems the price tag for the latest piece

of gadgetry hardly matters. The important thing is to be the first among your friends to have it.

So why do we have this obsession with gadgets? A lot of technology purchases are a case of keeping up with the Joneses'— someone you know gets the latest TV or smartphone, for instance, and you feel you are missing out if you don't get one, so you do. I wonder how many bread machines, which everyone seemed to have in the 1990s, are now lying unused at the back of kitchen cupboards?

And is our obsession something new? Well, no, it isn't something new. Admittedly, in the 1950s there wasn't the range or number of gadgets that there are today, but there was still the same excitement when any new gadget appeared. My grandparents told me that they were the first in their street to have a television, and at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953 all the neighbours were invited in to watch the ceremony. This, apparently, was not unusual. The 1950s in the UK was a decade when most women did not go out to work but stayed at home to raise their families. Most of their day was taken up with cleaning, cooking, washing and other household tasks. Items which had been luxuries before the war now became affordable for many families. With the introduction of the modern vacuum cleaner into most middle-class homes in the 1950s, and

the precursor to the modern washing machine around the same time, a woman's workload was substantially reduced and women had more leisure time than ever before. Most women nowadays would not be pleased to be given a household gadget, except for possibly a cappuccino coffee maker, as say a birthday gift, but in those days it was received with delight.

Until recently, it was always assumed that men were more gadget-obsessed than women — but it seems that today's women are just as interested in gadgets as men. The main difference between the sexes seems to be in the design — a lot of women, for example, want a phone that will perform, say, five basic functions: calling, texting, taking photos, storing photos and accessing the internet. For men, the more functions there are the better.

#### Audioscript 2-13

labour-saving	last-minute
mass-produced	low fat
home-made	sugar-free
user-friendly	high-risk
cold-blooded	short-sleeved
hard-wearing	part-time

#### Audioscript 2-14

**Examiner** Now, I'd like you to talk about something together for about two minutes. I'd like you to imagine you are moving to a new town and you would like to make some new friends.

Here are some actions you could take and a question for you to discuss. First you have some time to look at the task. Now talk to each other about how these actions might help people to make new friends.

**Candidate A** Okay, well, to start with I think lots of people find it difficult to make new friends in situations where there are lots of people they don't know, at a party, for example. I know I do. So inviting people to a party wouldn't help people like me.

**Candidate B** Really?

**Candidate A** Yes, I don't like being somewhere with a lot of people I've never met before.

**Candidate B** Oh, don't you, I do. I find it really exciting — in fact, I've made some really good friends at parties, so having a party I could invite new people to would really help me.

**Candidate A** People are different, though, aren't they? I mean many people tend to make new friends on education courses or at sports clubs — places where they go to actually do something active.

**Candidate B** I suppose so, but nobody actually does an

education course to make new friends, do they?

**Candidate A** No, probably not, but people do make new friends once they're there, don't they? Especially if it was part-time, an evening course maybe.

**Candidate B** Yes, of course.

**Candidate A** You must have made one or two friends while you were on a course, haven't you?

**Candidate B** Yes, I have, but when I'm studying, my mind is on the course, not on the other students.

**Candidate A** Is that right? I think that's quite unusual. I can concentrate on the course and pay attention to other students. What about working as a volunteer for a charity organization?

**Candidate B** Yes, I think that's a really good idea. If you're a volunteer you're probably working with other volunteers who have similar ideas to you. You're working for other people, aren't you? So it's important to get on with your colleagues, isn't it?

**Candidate A** Yes, I hadn't thought of it like that. You're not doing it for money so you're not competing with other people in any way, are you?

**Candidate B** And social networking sites?

**Candidate A** I've never made any good friends myself that way.

**Candidate B** I know what you mean. People can seem to be

good friends, can't they?

**Candidate A** They can.

**Candidate B** But then if you meet them, they're often a disappointment.

**Candidate A** Yes, I've had a couple of disappointments like that

**Candidate B** Oh yeah?

**Candidate A** Yes, it wasn't important, but it shows how wrong you can be about a person when you haven't met them, doesn't it?

**Candidate B** And in any case I can't see how joining a new networking site would help you to make new friends if you moved to a new place.

**Examiner** Thank you. Now you have about a minute to decide which two actions would be most likely to help people to make new friends.

Audioscript 2-15

The theory part of the driving test isn't difficult, is it? (rising intonation)

The theory part of the driving test isn't difficult, is it? (falling intonation)

Audioscript 2·16

**Narrator** You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1—8, choose the best answer (A, B or C). Question 1. You will hear a woman talking about an invitation she turned down.

**Woman** I was at my boyfriend's house a couple of weeks ago, and his mother asked me if I'd like to stay for lunch. I said I was expected home, but it was a complete lie — I'd actually told my parents I'd be out all day and not to expect me home before the evening. The thing is, I'd eaten at his house before and the food was terrible. But you can't tell the truth in situations like that, can you?

**Narrator Question 2.** You hear a man being interviewed about his job.

**Interviewer** So why do you think the general public don't trust people like you?

**Man** I think there are two main reasons. Firstly, we're famous for breaking our promises, aren't we? When we want people to vote for us, we pretend that we can make everything right. We say things like This time next year you'll all have more money in your pocket. And sometimes it's impossible to make these things happen — it's then that people accuse us of telling lies. The second reason is to do with the party system — we all have to say we agree with our party leader,

whether we really do or not.

**Narrator Question 3.** You hear a woman talking about meeting a neighbour in town.

**Woman** I'm not really keen on lying, but I was in town the other day and I bumped into one of my neighbours. She said she'd heard that my sister and her husband had split up, and she wanted to know if it was true. I kept a straight face and said I'd no idea. It was a lie, of course — I mean I'd known about it for ages, but I wasn't going to give our family secrets away to someone I hardly knew. The trouble is, she'd have wanted to know all the details, and everyone would have known by the weekend.

**Narrator Question 4.** You hear a woman talking about a party she went to.

**Woman** I have to admit, life would have been dull if I hadn't told the occasional lie. Not wicked ones — just little lies that don't hurt anyone. I remember once at a party, I got stuck with this really boring boy. All he could talk about was football. After about twenty minutes, I was really fed up, so I told him my cousin played for England — his eyes nearly popped out of his head. He wanted to know my cousin's name, and could I introduce him. When I said it was David Beckham, I thought he was going to faint with excitement. It's not true — I just wanted to see his face.

**Narrator Question 5.** You hear a man talking about an accident he was involved in.

**Man** On the way back, I was really tired. I should have stopped for a quick nap, but I didn't. I kept going 'cos it was late and I wanted to get home. It was easy driving — there was hardly any traffic on the road. But unfortunately, I nodded off for a second, went off the road and scraped the car against a tree. There wasn't much damage to the car — and I was fine after that. As soon as I got home, I told my dad that I'd hit a tree, but what I didn't say was that I'd nodded off

**Narrator Question 6.** You hear a woman talking about a phone call she answered.

**Woman** The other day, the phone rang, and my brother asked me to answer it. He thought it was probably his friend Barbara and he didn't want to speak to her. He asked me to say he wasn't in. Actually, it wasn't Barbara — it was another friend of his: Annie. Anyway, I just said he was out. Later, when I told him who it was, he was absolutely furious. His exact words were: 'If I'd known it was Annie, I'd have spoken to her. That's one of the problems about lying for someone else, isn't it?

**Narrator Question 7.** You hear two people talking about something which one of them has bought.

**Woman** Didn't you think it was a bit strange, someone

offering you such a bargain at a motorway service area?

**Man** Not really. It looked exactly like the real thing. And anyway, I've needed a new one for ages — mine hasn't kept proper time since I dropped it in the bath.

**Woman** So when did you realize you'd been tricked?

**Man** As soon as I took it out of its case, I knew it was a fake.

When I turned it over it said Made in Toyland on the back.

**Narrator Question 8.** You hear a woman talking about something she did for her sister.

**Woman** My sister was on holiday last summer. She was expecting her exam results towards the end of August and she'd asked me to open her letters and telephone her with the results as soon as they arrived. She'd only been away about a week when the letter came — I was so excited, I just ripped it open without thinking. I couldn't believe it. She'd failed. I didn't know what to do. I couldn't tell her. She rang the next day and I said the letter hadn't come. I mean, if I'd told her the result, it would have ruined her holiday.

UNIT 12

Audioscript 2-17

**Officer** How's the Miller Case going, Inspector?

**Inspector** Well, Ma'am, we just finished interviewing our three main suspects. That's Simon Prince, Margaret McKenzie

and Timothy Carlyle. There was no forced entry to the house, no broken windows or doors, so we concluded that the murderer and the victim must have known each other.

**Officer** Tell me about Prince. He found the body, didn't he?

**Inspector** That's right, and contacted us. He heard the shot.

He's Miller's neighbour and has known him for years.

**Officer** What's his financial situation?

**Inspector** He was a financial director until two years ago. He lost his job and things have gone very wrong for him since.

He's got a lot of debts.

**Officer** So, we have a motive — money. What else do we know about him?

**Inspector** He's got a few bad habits. He's a heavy drinker. He has a gambling problem. His wife divorced him last year.

He's in quite a state — unshaven, unwashed, no smart clothes.

**Officer** Right one unhappy man. What about Margaret McKenzie?

**Inspector** She's the housekeeper. She worked for Miller for about three years. I got the impression she didn't like him very much. I don't think her wages were very high, and she's got three children.

**Officer** Husband?

**Inspector** In prison — for burglary — he's a master at blowing

up safes, apparently.

**Officer** Interesting Miller's safe was blown, wasn't it?

**Inspector** That's right.

**Officer** OK. Anything else? Does she have any bad habits? Drinking? Drugs?

**Inspector** None that we know about. Well, she smokes cigarettes, but that's about all.

**Officer** Timothy Carlyle?

**Inspector** He was Miller's best friend. They'd known each other for years. He's got a reasonable job in a bank, but I don't think he earns a lot, so perhaps money could have been a motive

**Officer** or jealousy of a successful friend?

**Inspector** Maybe.

**Officer** Married or single?

**Inspector** Single and very presentable looking — always very smart, shirt and tie, hat and briefcase.

**Officer** Seeing anyone?

**Inspector** Not that he'd admit to, although I get the feeling he was lying when I asked him that question.

**Officer** Interesting Why would he lie about that? What about bad habits?

**Inspector** He drinks a bit, I think. Nothing serious.

Audioscript 2~18

**Officer** Congratulations, inspector. I hear you've made an arrest.

**Inspector** That's right.

**Officer** Perhaps you could fill me in?

**Inspector** Of course. We made a detailed study of the crime scene. There were two glasses on the coffee table and a half empty bottle of whisky. This suggested that the victim must have known his murderer.

**Officer** And that the murderer was a drinker.

**Inspector** That's right. This ruled out McKenzie and pointed to either Prince or Carlyle, who both drink. There was, however, a cigarette in the ashtray. We found no cigarettes belonging to Miller in the house, so we assume he was a non-smoker. The only smoker amongst our suspects is McKenzie. We also found a lady's scarf on one of the chairs, again pointing to the housekeeper. Also, the Hoover was still in the room and it was plugged in! That said to me she must have been in the house at the time of the murder, otherwise it would have been put away.

**Officer** Then of course there was the fact that explosives were used

**Inspector** and McKenzie's husband is in prison for using explosives.

**Officer** So you arrested Margaret McKenzie.

**Inspector** Yes, we did. But there's something else

**Officer** The whisky glasses

**Inspector** ... and the hat. There was a man's hat on the table.

**Officer** Simon Princes?

**Inspector** No, I decided it can't have been his it was too smart.

**Officer** Timothy Carlyle?

**Inspector** That's right. I-le and McKenzie were in it together For the money.

Audioscript 2·19

**Narrator** You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about money. For questions 1—5, choose from the list (A—H) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

You now have thirty seconds to look at Part 3.

**Speaker 1** For some people it's a harmless enough activity. They can have the odd bet, buy the occasional lottery ticket and it doesn't do them any harm. But for me it was like the money didn't have any value; it was just about winning. As soon as I had cash I'd gamble it away. Fortunately, I was one of the lucky ones; I got help and my family were very supportive. And I don't have a problem with it any more

I don't think it's considered a problem by society in the same way that drug addiction is, for example, but I think it should be.

**Speaker 2** Some people say that drugs are largely to blame for most criminal activity these days and that if they legalized hard drugs it would make a huge difference to the crime figures. But I hope they never do 'c0s then I'd be out of a job! I'm not an addict myself. I don't do drugs. That's for idiots and that's not why I became a dealer. It was simply a case of making a living. OK, I know that in the eyes of the law I'm a criminal, but if I don't do it someone else will. That's how I see it. It's an easy way to make money, but unless I get caught, I've got no intention of doing an ordinary job. There's just not enough money in it.

**Speaker 3** When I was at university, I took out a loan to help me pay my way, and by the time I graduated I owed {4,000. To be honest, I wasn't really bothered at first as I expected to get a good job straight away and be able to pay it back quite quickly. However, I still haven't got a proper job and now I owe £3,000 on my credit cards on top of the bank loan, and I've got absolutely no idea what I'm going to do. I realize it's entirely my own fault, but I think credit card companies and banks are also to blame. It's just too easy to get credit nowadays.

**Speaker 4** Money was always a problem. When I met John he had a good job, but he lost it shortly after we got married. However, I had a job and I thought we could make ends meet. Then I got pregnant and had to give up work to look after the baby. John still couldn't end a job and by this time there was another one on the way. We couldn't afford to buy nice things for the kids or go out or do anything. That's when we started arguing, and from then on things just got worse. In the end we split up. I think if we hadn't had money problems, we might still be together.

**Speaker 5** If you owe money, you worry about how on earth you are going to pay it back. If you can't afford to buy your kids presents for Christmas you get stressed and upset. Even when you've got enough money, you think you need more. I got caught up in the rat race, just trying to earn more and more. I was working too hard, and if I hadn't done something about it I'd have found myself having a heart attack when I was still in my forties. Now I realize there are far more important things in life than money.