



TRANSCRIPTION

EXERCISES

Listening tip: In this section, you are not expected to fill the gaps the first time you listen to the track. As a practice, we encourage you to listen to it several times before you get the right answer.

UNIT 1

Fill it out

Interview 1

Q: Hi! Good morning!

A: Morning!

Q: I'm doing some **1****market research**..... about fair trade. I'd like to ask you a few questions about your shopping, if that's ok.

A: **2** ...**Sure**...

Q: OK. So first, can I ask what **3****you've got**..... in your bag?

A: Just doing the week's shopping – some fruit and veg, a few tins of beans, loaf of bread and a **4** ...**pint**.... teabags and some coffee.

Q: Is the coffee fair trade?

A: What?

Q: Fair trade?

A: No, it's Nescafe. What's fair trade?

Q: It's a range of **5****goods**..... that are produced making sure that people in Africa or South America are paid fairly for their work and **6****produce**.....

A: Sounds alright. Never seen it **7** ...**though**.....

Q: It's more expensive than ordinary coffee.

A: Oh, well, then. This stuff's already expensive. Not sure I **8****can afford**..... that.

Interview 2

Q: Can I ask what you've got in your bag?

A: Fruit and nuts, **9**snacks....

Q: All good healthy stuff then?

A: Yep, dried apricots, raisins, cashew nuts, and some **10** ...pistachios.... All organic, all fair trade.

Q: Do you always buy fair trade?

A: Whenever possible, yeah.

Interview 3

Q: Can I ask what you've got in your bag?

A: A new top and a **11**pair of jeans..... I've been clothes shopping.

Q: Are they fair trade?

A: What?

Q: Fair trade?

A: I **12** ...thought... that was just for coffee and stuff.

Q: No, there are also fair trade clothes.

A: I **13**don't know about... that. Let's have a look. Ok. Well, the jeans were made in Bulgaria, and the top in China.

Q: Do you know if the people who made them were **14**paid fairly..... for their work?

A: No, I guess I don't. They **15**were very cheap..... I'm not so sure now. Where can you buy fair trade clothes?

Q: A lot of shops carry fair trade lines. You have to check **16** the labels.... carefully!

A: Next time, I will do.



Write it out

Time now on BBC World Service for the Instant Guide, the program which goes behind the headlines to find out more about stories in the news. As millions of Moslems pilgrims prepare to take part in the Hajj later in January, we have another chance to hear about the holy city of Mecca. My name is Mahmoud Al-Rashid and I'm a barrister.

Mecca is a very hot place. It's surrounded by mountains and peaks and rocks. Er, it's very dramatic scenery, actually. The significance of Mecca is that it contains what we know as the House of God, the symbolic House of God. And it was first build by Adam. And then it went into, what should I say, disrepair and it was rebuilt by Ibrahim and his son Ismail and what Muslims do when they go to Mecca is really commemorate Ibrahim, Ismail and his mother and what they did.

UNIT 2



Fill it out

S1: Another African refugee **1 ...problem..** and the United Nation's agencies in Rwanda have **2 ...warned...** that tens of thousands of people who've fled from the conflict in the **3 ...conflict in the neighboring.....** Democratic Republic of Congo are at risk because they cannot **4 ...afford...** to feed them. The UN says food rations for the refugees have **5already....** had to be reduced by a third over the past **6 two months....**, and malnutrition is now **7rising..**

Robert Walker reports from Kigali:

Robert Walker: UN officials say it's increasingly **8 ...difficult....** to find money to feed refugees in Rwanda. Many of them **9 ...have spent...** years in crowded camps, living on the plastic sheeting **10 ...on exposed...** hilltops, and conditions are now worsening. The UN Refugee Agency **11 ...UNHCR....** says food rations have already been cut by a **12 ...third...** over the past two months.



Write it out

Thank you. Jonathon Wittley with the BBC latest news headlines. A huge crowd has packed into Hyde Park in Central London for the main event in a global series of concerts to highlight the issue of poverty in Africa. The UN Secretary General Kofi Annan went on stage to tell the crowd, 'You are the United Nations', and to thank them on behalf of the poor and the voiceless.

The concerts in Europe, Japan, Africa and North America are intended to put pressure on the group of 8 wealthiest nations to do more about poverty in Africa when they meet for a summit in Scotland next week.

A bomb attack on a passenger train in Eastern Turkey has killed six people and injured several others. Officials have blamed Kurdish guerillas for the attack. A train sent out to help with the rescue effort also came under attack, but there are no reports of any casualties.

United States' planes have attacked a suspected Taliban position in Eastern Afghanistan during a search for an American military unit that's been missing since Tuesday. Afghan officials said at least twenty people were killed. A Taliban spokesman said twenty-five civilians died in the raid.

UNIT 3



Fill it out

S1: This is the BBC in Logos.

S2: This is the BBC in Rio de Janeiro.

S3: This is the BBC in **1 Rome**

S4: This is the BBC in Shanghai.

S5: This is the BBC in Sophia.

S6: Wherever you are, however you listen, **2 this** is the BBC.

S7: BBC World Service. It's **3 11 o'clock GMT** You're

listening to World Briefing with Mary Small. The

United Nations' Secretary General Kofi Annan has been

4 ...touring.. the Sudanese region of Darfur to see **5**

.....**for himself**... the humanitarian crisis there.

We'll bring you the latest from our correspondent **6 ...who's...** traveling with Mr.

Annan and will **7 ...examine...** the background to the situation.

Officials in Rwanda say increasing numbers of refugees are **8 ...facing.** malnutrition

because of a shortage of funds to feed them.

At least **9 ... 19**. people have been killed in two explosions **10 ... at**. a busy market **11 ... on**.. the Indonesian Island of Sulawesi.

And later in the programme, we **12 ... hear**.. how American Evangelical Christians are trying to **13 ... persuade**. teenagers in Africa to avoid **14 sex until**.. they're married.



Write it out

The initial blast was 900 times hotter than the sun. 80,000 people were killed instantly and two thirds (2/3) of all buildings in the Japanese city of Hiroshima were destroyed. To mark the end of the Second World War in East Asia, Discovery looks at the devastating events of the time and the long term effects. Hiroshima, the Fallout, starts Wednesday the 3rd of August on the BBC World Service.

With world news every half hour, this is the BBC.

It's 10 o'clock in Lisbon, 12 o'clock in Riyadh and 11 o'clock in Prague. Wherever you are, welcome to the BBC World Service.

Hello, I'm **Pooneh Ghodoosi**, and at 9 o'clock GMT, these are the latest BBC news headlines.

More than 60 people have been killed and many more injured in a series of bomb attacks in one of Egypt's main tourist resorts Sharm al-Sheikh. Police in London say they've arrested a second man in connection with investigations into Thursday's abortive bomb attacks on the city's transport network.

The American Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice is holding talks with Palestinian leaders in the West Bank on Israel's planned withdrawal from the Gaza Strip next month.

UNIT 4



Fill it out

S1: The head of every university in the United Kingdom **1 has signed** a letter urging the government to abandon its plans to tighten visa rules for **2 foreign students**. The measure is part of the Asylum and Nationality Bill which is being **3 ...being debated** in the Parliament today.

The universities say that removing the right of appeal for foreign students **4 ...who've been** refused a visa is unjust and will **5 ...severely** damage their finances.

Professor Ivor Crewe is the president of Universities UK, the body which **6 represents** universities.

S2: Most universities depend critically on the **7 ...tuition fee..** income of overseas students and indeed the country as a whole gains a great deal from the **8 ...foreign earnings** from overseas students. If the government insists on **9 ...abolishing** the right of appeal, then along with **10 ...other measures** they have taken including very steep increases in the charges for obtaining a visa or for an **11 ...extension..** to stay. If all of these things happen together, then I have **12 ...no doubt..** that universities are going to face quite severe financial difficulties.

S1: The government minister responsible for the plans is Tony McNulty. He **13 dismissed**

warnings of financial problems as an overreaction, and he told **14** ...the BBC that any legislations would affect only a small **15** ...proportion of students.

S3: I **16** ...do understand. not only the importance of overseas students to our university **17** ...sector... but also the enormous contribution that foreign overseas students make, and we are **18** ...fully alive... to that, and we've done much in that regard across government.



Write it out

British scientists say they've identified what appeared to be the earliest human footprints so far discovered on the American continent. The scientists said the footprints discovered in an abandoned quarry in Mexico appear to have been made some 40,000 years ago.

The German teenager who's admitted creating the Sasser Internet worm that infected millions of computers across the world last year has gone on trial on charges of sabotage. Because he was only seventeen when the alleged offenses took place, Sven Jaschan is being tried behind closed doors in the Northern German city of Verden.

UNIT 5



Fill it out

S1: Many African countries say that in order to **1 ...achieve rapid..** economic growth, they need better access to European and the US markets.

How likely is this **2 ...to happen....?**

Here's our economics' correspondent, Andrew Walker:

S2: 3 ...Six African presidents are due to attend this event from Tanzania, Senegal, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Nigeria. **4 ...Several..** finance ministers and many business leaders from the **5 ...continent** are also expected.

The two-day event is organized by a group called 'Business **6 ...action for Africa..**'.

It describes itself as a coalition of African and international businesses committed to ending **7 ...poverty.** in Africa.

The group wants to build on a momentum of the **8 ...G-8 Summit..** later this week where Africa's problems will be one of the main **9 ...themes...** They're calling for the **10 ...developed countries....** to give better access to their markets for African business and to eliminate **11 ...agricultural..** subsidies. They're also anxious to offer a better image of Africa to tackle the negative **12 ...perceptions...** of the continent by promoting **13 ...positive investment** stories. And they're calling for African governments to create a better climate for business to invest.

14 ...Much of .. what they say is likely to be reflected in **15 ...statements** from... the G8 leaders, but the **16 ...call.** for ending rich country farm-subsidies which put African farmers at a **17 ...disadvantage...** is not going to go very far this week.



Write it out

S1: You're listening to the news from the BBC.

The United States has said it would drop its objection to Iran becoming a member of the World Trade Organization.

The State Department which made the announcement also said the US would consider allowing some sales of spare parts for Iranian civilian aircraft.

From Washington Jonathan Bill reports:

S2: This announcement marks a significant shift in US foreign policy. Until recently, President Bush had been opposed to offering any incentives to Iran to try to persuade it to halt its uranium enrichment program. But the Europeans believe Tehran should be offered carrot as well as stick. Following President Bush's recent visit to Europe, there appears to have been a change of heart.

State Department has issued a statement saying that the President has dropped his objection to Iran's application to the World Trade Organization.

US will also consider on a case by case bases, the licensing of spare parts for civilian aircraft.



UNIT 6



Fill it out

S1: 1 ...17.51... GMT is the time.

Our chess fans around the world got a bit of 2 ...a shock... today when they heard that the world's number one player is 3 ...retiring....

Garry Kasparov is considered by many to be the best in 4 ...the history... of the game. The 42-year-old became the youngest World Champion ever at the age 5 .22.;

There's speculation that his future might lie in politics even 6taking on. Vladimir Putin for the Russian presidency in 7 ...three years' time...

Well, I've been speaking to Daniel King. He is an 8 ...expert chess.. commentator.

Was he surprised at the retirement?

S2: No, I'm not surprised 9 ...at all, actually.... He's been really intimating that he was about to leave the chess 10 ...scene.. for some time. He has ambitions in other areas. And really in chess, he's 11 ...done everything.. I mean he is the greatest. He was the youngest ever World 12 ...champion. He's been rated number one in the world for the 13 ...past 25 years... He's got nothing left to do really in the chess world.

S1: Was he the best in the entire history of the game?

S2: I think he was. I think he took chess to a 14new level.... He was completely professional about the game. He 15 ...also used.. computers in a way that hadn't been done before. He really 16 ...embraced... new technology so that his preparation was so deep that he managed to 17 ...catch.. many players out even before the game had started because he did prepare so 18 ...professionally... and so deeply with the aid of computers.

S1: Some commentators **19** ...**have been saying**... today that bizarrely and cruelly he **20** ...**perhaps**.. would be best remembered for being beaten by that IBM supercomputer **21** ...**in 1997**.. Would you agree with that?

S2: I think that is the irony of the **22** ..**situation actually**.. Yes, I would agree with that. Kasparov has become a **23** ...**global brand**., and I think it is for losing that match **24** ...**in 1997**... although he claims that there was some foul play there, and he **25** ...**protests**... very strongly about the tactics used there. I'm not so sure. I was around during that match and it was an absolutely **26** ...**fierce battle**... but I think fair.

But it is a shame if he is just **27** ...**remembered**... for that because he really took the chess world by storm not just for his play; he is so **28** ...**dynamic and aggressive**.... in his play but also his personality. So perhaps moving on to politics might not be a bad thing, but it would be a shame if he's just remembered for losing the **29** ...**IBM match**..

S1: Well, you mentioned there a moving on to politics and there is **30** ...**speculation**.. that, that may be what he will do. Is he a **31** ...**political animal**...? Has he an interest there?

S2: He has a great interest in politics. He is one of the **32** ...**founding**... members of Committee **33** ...**2008**.. in Russia which aims to challenge Putin for the presidential election in 2008 and well, to use a well-worn phrase, Kasparov has **34****neither**. confirmed nor denied that he'll run for the presidency in 2008, and I think he might be a bit mad to plunge **35****straight** . in like that. As Kasparov himself said, he's an old man in chess but he is a young man in politics. I should say he's just coming up to the **36****age of 42**.... **S1:** Is his retirement from chess a huge loss to the game?

S2: Yes, it will be a huge loss for the chess world. It's **37** ...**sort of** ... akin to say Thatcher going **38** ...**in 1990**...; you can hardly imagine the world without Thatcher at that time, and

it's the same with Kasparov. It will create a huge void, but I think **39** ...ultimately...
it'd be very good for the game actually because the new generation can **40** ...come
through.. **S1:** And that was chess commentator Daniel King on **41** ...the retirement...
announced today of Garry Kasparov, World Champion for **42** ...over 20... years, a
possible future Russian president, **43** ...who knows..!
You're listening to Europe today. It's **44** ...17.55...



Write it out

Gibraltarians who are given the right to vote in the 2004 European Elections under a British Law which was passed to comply with a ruling from the European Court of Human Rights.

But Spain which still claims sovereignty over the territory argues that Gibraltar shouldn't have been tacked on to the constituency of the southwest of England. Spain also argues that the British law is illegal because it gives some people who live in Gibraltar but who aren't EU criticizes the right to vote.

Two years ago, the European Commission said Britain was acting within the margin of discretion which is given to member states by EU Law, but now Spain is taking its case one step further to the European Court of Justice.

If the judges there were to rule in Spain's favor, it could affect the voting rights of hundreds of thousands of Commonwealth citizens, most of them of South Asian origin who live in mainland Britain.

UNIT 7



Fill it out

S1: You're listening to the BBC World Service.

And now in a change to our **1****scheduled**..... programme, it's your chance to hear last year's special question and answer **2****edition** of Science in Action. **S2:** Hello, this is Peter Evans, welcoming you to **3** ...**a special**.... edition of Science in Action from the BBC World Service. It's a special programme because this week, it's you setting **4****the agenda**.....; over the past few weeks, we've been asking you to send in your scientific questions **5****and queries**..., and you've certainly risen to the **6****initiation**.... We've been doing this kind of programme for several years now, but **7****this year**... we had more letters or emails from you than ever before. So, thank you very **8****much for that**.....

Er, Marcus let's begin with you. Um, it's a question from James Place in Manitowoc, Wisconsin **9** ...**USA**. And it's kind of timely question because we're on the brink of the Einstein Centenary Year, celebrating the first paper **10** ...**on relativity**....

Um, James says 'is it true that time slows down when you're **11** ...**travelling**... at the speed of light?' and I think he is talking about Einstein Relativity there, **12** ...**isn't he**.?



Write it out

S3: Yes. Well, the first thing to say is that you can't travel at the speed of light. It's the ultimate cosmic speed limit you can never get to it. But it's certainly true that as you get closer to the speed of light, time slows down more and more. I should be able to be more specific about it. If you were travelling near the speed of light relative to somebody else,

S2: Which is 300,000 kilometers a second.

S3: That's right.

S2: Pretty fast.

S3: If you were travelling at that kind of speed, as I say relative to somebody else, em, you know, everything would be perfectly OK; time would be running the correct rate for you. But somebody observing you would see your clock slow down and you in slow motion. And this is just- this isn't just science fiction. It's possible to take two super accurate atomic clocks, leave one at Heathrow Airport in London and, and take the other one on an airplane round the planet, and you'll see the one that actually went round the planet that travelled at speed is actually slower.

S2: It's a bit counter-intuitive because we think of time as a sort of background thing, just ticking away there.

S3: Well, this is where we are so incredibly mistaken. And it took the genius of Einstein, almost exactly a hundred years ago to, to show that isn't the case. And my time is not the same as your time. And in fact, my space is not the same as your space. Not only when you travel near speed of light, not only does time slow down, but things actually shrink in the direction of their motion.

UNIT 8



Fill it out

Gwnewch y pethau bychain. Do the little things (that you have seen me do and **1** ...**heard**.. about). (Famous saying by St. David)

2 ...**March the first**... is St. David's Day. In this week's Learn English magazine, we look at who St. David was and the country of his birth over **3** ...**14 centuries after**..... he lived, the great country of Wales, Cymru in Welsh.

Who was St. David?

St. David (*Dewi Sant* in the Welsh language) was the grandson of Ceredig, King of Ceredigion and **4** ...**son** of Non who was said to be King Arthur's niece. In his life, he was a Celtic monk who helped to spread Christianity **5** ...**through** the West of Britain. He founded many religious centres in Wales, and even travelled on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem **6** ...**where**.. he was made an Archbishop.

Why was he famous?

He and his followers were **7****famous**... being ascetics which meant they abstained from any **8** ...**pleasures**.... to help make themselves closer to God. He was given the name Dewi Ddyfrwr (David the **9** ...**Water**... Drinker) because of this; it was said that

he only ate simple food and drank only water all his life. Although he lived in the **10 ...6th**. Century, most stories about him were written over **11500....** years later. One famous story describes when he was speaking to a **12 ...large crowd...** in Llandewi Brefi, and he made the **13 ...ground**. rise up so everyone could see him.

Where was he buried?

He was made a saint in **14 ...1123....**; and St. David's day has been celebrated in Wales since this point. St. David is the patron Saint of Wales, and the monastery he **15 ...founded..** in Glyn Rhosyn is now the site of Saint David's **16 ...Cathedral...** (in the modern City of St. David's) which was begun in **171181..** Bones found in the Cathedral recently are thought by some to be those of the Saint.

Are there other Welsh 18icons....?

Wales has many historical stories and traditions; **19 ...the legend ...** of St. David, the original Celtic tribes, even King Arthur and Merlin are **20 ...linked...** to the history of Wales. The Welsh language is also one of the oldest languages in **21Europe..**; some people claim it is the true language of the Britons as it existed in Britain **22 ...long before** the Romans arrived.

Is Wales only famous for its history and tradition?

Although the leek and daffodil (traditional national **23 ...vegetable..** and flowers) are both linked with Wales and the Welsh celebrate St. David's Day every year, it is not a country set in the past. Wales is a country that **24 ...celebrates**. its past but looks to the future. Education, Sport, and Tourism are just three important aspects of **25 ...modern**. Wales; and after the creation of a National Assembly for Wales in 1999, the country's international **26 ...reputation**. is growing.

27 ...Education....

Some of the best educational centres in the UK can be found in Wales. With **28 over 14...** Universities and Higher Education Institutes, students can study many different

subjects: from **29** ...**business management** at the University of Wales in Aberystwyth to Japanese Business Etiquette at the University of Cardiff. The Royal Welsh **30** ...**College**. of Music and Drama is one of the UK's leading centres for students wishing to follow a **31****career**.... in the performing arts. Future doctors, dentists and **32****nurses**. can study at the University Of Wales College Of Medicine based at the **33** ...**third largest hospital**. in the UK in Cardiff. A large number of students at Welsh Universities are also from **34** ...**overseas**....

Sport

Ever since the first match was played in **35** ...**1850**..., rugby has been associated with the country, and the Welsh national team is one of the best in **36** ...**the world**... One recent development was the building of a new national stadium, the **37** ...**millennium**. Stadium, which can seat over **38** ...**72000**.... people. Athletics, football, cricket, angling and many other sports are also very important and **39****popular**... across the country. The Ryder cup, a famous golfing competition, is being played in Wales in **40****2010**....

Tourism

41**Hundred of thousands**.... of tourists visit Wales every year for its countryside, historic buildings or its famous cities. If you enjoy **42** ...**the outdoors**..., Wales has over 700 miles of beautiful **43****coastline**....., or you can go climbing in Snowdonia or in the Brecon Beacons. If you are interested in history, there are many **44** ...**castles**. in Wales; one special castle in Llangollen in the north is said to be the resting place of the Holy Grail. From the large cities of Cardiff or Swansea to the **45** ...**seaside**... of Llandudno or Prestatyn, there is something for everyone; even an **46** ...**entire** Italian style village built in Portmeirion in Gwynedd.

Why **47****don't you**..... find out more about the country of St. David? Maybe you could come and see it **48****for yourself**....!

 *Write out*

HRO: Good Morning Mr Johnson, how can I help you?

Mr J: Well, I'd like to talk to you about Tim Bond, the department manager.

HRO: What seems to be the problem?

Mr J: Well... ever since Sandra left the department, I feel like I've been targeted to do all her work, as well as mine. Tim has made me work overtime; I'm expected to attend too many meetings and I seem to be spending a lot of my time doing unnecessary paperwork.

HRO: I'm sorry to hear that....

Mr J: And...on top of that, I'd specifically asked if I could leave early last Friday, as I'd done a lot of overtime during the week. But we had a deadline on Friday afternoon and even though I'd finished my specific work I was expected to help other colleagues finish their work too.

HRO: But surely that is a positive sign showing that Mr Bond has a lot of trust in you, in getting you to help other colleagues.

Mr J: Yes, but I feel like I'm being singled out! Other colleagues get to leave early, and they don't have such a lot of work to do.

HRO: So you feel he's been making unrealistic demands on you?

Mr J: Yes, absolutely.

HRO: Do you think it's because Mr Bond is unaware of what you're doing.

Mr J: Well, he never seems to ask us to do a job. He just delegates, and that's another thing, he never listens!

HRO: Right. [pause] Have you approached Mr Bond about this particular problem?

Mr J: I've tried to approach him but whenever I go to his office he is either in meetings, or he is never there. It seems like he just has no time for us.

HRO: Well at this stage it would be better if you approached him directly. If nothing else, showing that you've tried to solve the problem yourself, before you take it further, makes it clear that you're not just a complainer and can boost your credibility. Why don't you send an email requesting a meeting with him in private?

Mr J: Hmmm, I'd be a bit worried about his reaction. I wouldn't know what to say!

HRO: Well, firstly, you'll need to plan what you are going to talk about before going ahead with a meeting. You can always take notes to which you can refer. This shows that you have considered what you need to discuss.

Mr J: Ok.

HRO: This is obviously a delicate situation so be very careful not to criticize as this could bring on a defensive reaction. You need to be diplomatic when you speak to

him. If after you have spoken to him in a rational way, you still find he is being unreasonable come and speak to us and we can arrange a meeting between the three of us. But do remember you need to have evidence for us to be able to take further action.

Mr J: OK, I'll send him an email now to request a meeting, and we'll see what happens from there. Thanks for your advice.

HRO: Good luck and let us know the outcome.



UNIT 9



Fill it out

A: Web **1** ...**2.0**... It's a term that may not sound like that much; after all, the internet, what could **2** ...**be called**... "web 1.0", has now been around for nearly **3** ...**two decades**, and its effects on our personal and professional lives has already been **4** ...**profound**.... But are these changes just the tip of the iceberg? Will the radical new **5** ...**formats** ... and ...**approaches**.... that characterise Web 2.0 revolutionise our working habits even more profoundly than the original **6****invention**.... of the internet did?

Somebody who certainly thinks so is Mark Mulcahy, **7****a former** ... DJ and self-confessed "net pirate" who has recently set up his own website to encourage **8** ...**legal**... exchanges of music files.

Mark, can you tell us **9** ...**exactly**.. what you think "Web 2.0" is?

B: Well, that's a good question; it's quite **10** ...**vague**... term, invented, I think, by people who don't really know that much about what is **11** ...**happening**... in terms of web development. **12** ...**basically**., Web 2.0 are a number of sites which encourage much great user participation; sites which, effectively, you the user create by **13** ...**uploading**... your own pictures, or music, or **14** ...**ideas**., whatever.

A: Facebook is the **15** ...**obvious**.. example.

B: Sure, Facebook, and MySpace, are good examples, YouTube being another one, but there are many more, perhaps many not as **16** ...**well-known**....

A: "Social networking" is a buzz phrase.

B: Yes, everyone's saying it **17 ...as though**. it's something new, but really it's about these sites creating their own **18 ...communities.....**, a space where you might have "friends" who you've never **19 ...actually**. met and may never meet.

A: And your site encourages this?

B: **20 ...It certainly does.....**

A: How?

B: Well, it's a site where unsigned musicians and bands can **21 ...post**. music or videos of their own music.

A: How does this revolutionise the **22 ...industry**.?

B: Quite simply, because it means record companies are **23 ...no longer...** necessary. New groups don't need to send their music to record companies, and depend on them; now they can **24reach...** who are interested in listening to new music, directly.

A: So you're a **25 ...pirate....**?

B: No, not at all. I make sure any money made goes **26 ...directly...** to the artists and not to some big company.

A: Record companies are saying that this will "kill music".

B: Well, that's obviously **27 ...nonsense...**; music will not die. People will always continue to pick up **28 ...guitars...** or **...keyboards**. and sing and play music. Music will not die, but the record industry, as we know it today, might.

A: So what does this mean for the **29world of business...** as a whole?

B: I think it means that we certainly have to think a few unthinkable.

A: **30 ...What do you mean** by "unthinkable"?

B: Revolutionize our way of thinking about business in the same way that the net has revolutionized systems of marketing, **31** ...**publicity**... & **distribution**. It could lead to the demise of traditionally-structured companies.

A: Surely that's a bit drastic.

B: Possibly, yes. But **32** ...**it's worth**.. doing some blue skies thinking here.

Multinational companies know this and want in on it. MySpace, for example, is not some independent operation run by **33** ...**volunteers**... and enthusiasts; it's owned by Rupert Murdoch, a **34** ...**billionaire** capitalist! And Google and Facebook, all run by firm believers in individual **35** ...**capital**.....

A: Lots to think about there, then. Thanks Mark!

B: **36****My pleasure**.....



Write it out

When I was at university I did a business course that covered advertising, marketing, sales and public relations.

I'm really glad I did this particular course as, although it was vast, it gave me an overview of business in general and the different careers in communications.

While I was studying, I realized that I was most interested in Public Relations and so I joined a couple of associations so I could start networking before leaving university.

Through one of the organizations I joined I was able to meet lots of experienced professionals who gave me advice on getting into the industry. I was also offered an internship in my final year. This meant I could build up my portfolio even before I'd finished studying.

I think that it's extremely important, especially today when there are so many people wanting to work in PR, to do an internship to a. get a foot in the door and b. have more on your c.v. than simply your studies. You have to show willing and prove that you're an enthusiastic, ambitious person who wants to succeed. It was hard studying and working at the same time but at least it prepared me for the deadlines and long hours you're expected to put in with a PR job.

My internship also meant that I built up a list of contacts in the media and PR industry itself. Both areas were very important in helping me get my first job as an Account Coordinator with a corporate public relations agency.

I had to write and proofread flyers, keep track of media databases and other admin type stuff. It wasn't the most exciting of jobs but at least it gave me a better insight into PR and helped me decide what I wanted to do after. I didn't have much journalism experience either before working for this company so I learnt that as I went along.

After about nine months, when I felt ready to tackle something a bit meatier, I applied for a job, still within the same company, with more responsibility. I became an Account Executive and very quickly felt at home in my new job. That was about two years ago. I've much more contact with our clients and I play a large role in developing public relations strategies. I still do a lot of writing with press releases but I'm also more involved in organizing special events like press conferences.

I love what I do because I get to meet loads of different, interesting people every day. You have to be quite outgoing and able to communicate easily which I guess is more of a talent than a skill. If I had to start again I'd choose to do a journalism option at university as employers like you to have a journalism background.

Otherwise, getting an internship was the best thing I've ever done and I'd do it again, no problem.



UNIT 10



Fill it out

Martina: “It 1depends... what I’m doing. I can listen to music of any kind when I’m doing a translation; I like it; it helps me even, but if I’m doing some 2 .. complex maths..., then I have to have silence. It depends on the level of concentration that’s needed, 3 ...I guess....”

Rachel: “No, it has to be 4 ...complete.. silence for me. It’s a real problem actually because I live in a 5 ...shared... house with lots of other students in the middle of a noisy city. It’s very difficult to get real 6 ...peace... and ...quiet.. When I can, I go back to my parents who live out in the 7 ...country... It’s good when I have lots of exams to study for because it’s so peaceful out there – no disturbances 8 ...at all..!”

Romesh: “A bit of background buzz in the office is 9 ...essential. for me. I like working in a lively 10atmosphere., people around, chat, the radio on 11 perhaps. It generates an energy which I find helps me concentrate. I 12 once came in to work on a Sunday when I had a big project to finish off ; the 13 ...deadline... was the next day, and I 14 ...thought.. it would be quiet on a Sunday, no one else around. Well, it was quiet and there was no one here, and you know what? It drove me mad! I 15 ...couldn’t stand.. it!”

Mark: “I can’t stand noise or 16 ...distractions... of any kind when I’m trying to concentrate though I realise it’s essential in a busy 17 ...working.. environment. However, I have my 18 ...quiet..., between 3 and 4 every afternoon. People know not to 19 disturb... me except in an emergency. No phone calls, mobile switched off, door shut. It’s a good 20 ...strategy... I get most of my work done in that time. I’m not distracted by troubleshooting problems.

John: “We always have **21 ...music on...** while we work. People are often surprised to hear it, but my job is actually quite **22 routine** and **...boring**. Of course, it takes skill and knowledge but the experience I have means that most of the time there’s **23 absolutely**. no problem. I think we put music on to combat the boredom rather than **24 ...aid...** concentration. And we put on something very fast like “the Ride of the Valkyries” when there’s a backlog of work to do, and we have to **25get through....** the patients very quickly.”



Write out

Need a career change, want to future proof yourself in your current profession or just interested in self-development?

It’s signup week at Oakgrove University until the twenty-fifth of this month. Here is what some of the 800 students who started studying with us last year have to say.

Voice 2

I’m a computer technician, and I needed Microsoft accreditation as I was going back to work after several years away from work looking after an elderly relative. I did my undergraduate degree and Masters with Oakgrove, so I knew their courses were topnotch. It’s a modular course, which is great as I wasn’t sure how much time I’d have available for study.

Voice 3

Being a young mother meant I had little choice but to leave school early. Oakgrove’s foundation courses gave me the chance to get on a degree course without going through the traditional qualifications system. Now, I’m in my first year of a fulltime law degree. If I’d had to study for A levels at college, it would have taken me much longer and cost me more money.

Voice 4

I work full time in a very demanding job as an electronics engineer, so I thought I would never get my doctorate.

We take students on internships from sandwich courses at Oakgrove, so I already knew a lot about the place.

What I didn't realise was how flexible their postgraduate courses are. I decide how much time I can dedicate, and there are no fixed deadlines for assignments or completion of the whole programme.

Voice 1

We offer over 400 different courses which can be studied at our attractive purpose built campus or in distance learning format from the comfort of your own home. We can help with funding too, so there is nothing to stand in your way. Check out our website or phone for further information today!



UNIT 11



Fill it out

Venomous animals

Sea wasps

Despite **1** ...**the glorious**..... semi-tropical climate, nobody swims at beaches in the northern half of Australia from **2** ...**September**... to May. For there, all but invisible as it cruises in the calm tropical shallows, is the world's most **3** ...**most dangerous**.. marine stinger, the chironex jellyfish or sea wasp. It is **4** ...**blamed**... for the deaths of more than **5** ...**60**... people last century, exceeding the combined toll taken in the same **6** ...**region**. by sharks and crocodiles. The **7** ...**stinging**. tips are astonishingly tiny and densely **8** ...**packed**. More than 1000 venom-injecting threads can be **9** **fi**red from an area about the size of a pinhead. In total, each sea wasp has **10** ...**thousands**... of millions of these threads. A serious sting can kill within seconds. A **11** ...**less**... serious one results, at very least, in tissue destruction and **12** **horrendous** subsequent scarring.

Funnelweb spider

Rearing up with beads of venom already glistening at the tips of its **13** ...**massive** fangs (which are capable of biting through **14** **a leather** boot), a big funnelweb spider is an unnerving sight. The threat is no **15** **bluff** The monster will attack on sight, and until an antivenin was finally discovered in the mid-1980s, **16** **dozens** of people living in the city of Sydney were killed including one **17** **victim** who died in just **18** **15 minutes**.

Fierce snake

Venom yielded in an **19 ...average...** milking of a big fierce snake could kill **20 250000** mice, making it by far the most **21 potent** land snake venom in the world. When they strike, fierce snakes snap repeatedly, pumping venom time **22 ...after..** time and can kill an adult in less than 10 minutes. There are another 20 snakes in Australia **23 capable** of killing a human being.

Blue-ringed octopus

Stranded in rock pools after big tides anywhere on Australian **24 coasts**, the blue-ringed octopus is a common **25 sight** It is just the sort of pretty toy that a toddler will pick up. If not seen, it is tiny enough to be **26 hiding** in a can of drink. But it is the most **27 lethal** octopus in the world. Its venom includes tetrodotoxin (TTX), **28 a component** found in no other creature. Two ducts **29 pass** right through its brain bringing venom down to the **30 mouth** from a pair of salivary glands. Each is as big as the brain. Each contains enough venom to **31 inflict** paralysis and eventual agonizing **32 death** on at least ten men.

Cone shell

These beautiful shells can earn **33 collectors** thousands of dollars, and so are greatly prized. But they **34 produce** and store continuous supplies of disposable poison darts which can be extended for a **35 distance** as long as the shell.

When its prey passes close by, the cone shell propels a dart **36 forward**, rams it violently against the unsuspecting passer-by, and then **37 draws** the paralyzed victim back into its snout. The larger **38 species** can kill human beings.



Have you ever looked out of the window of a passenger plane from 30,000 feet at the vast expanses of empty ocean and uninhabited land, and wondered how people can have any major effect on the Earth? I have. But it is now becoming pretty clear that we are causing a great deal of damage to the natural environment. And the planes which rush us in comfort to destinations around the globe, contribute to one of the biggest environmental problems that we face today – global warming.

For those of us lucky enough to have money to spend, and the free time to spend it in, there are a huge number of fascinating places to explore. The cost of air transport has decreased rapidly over the years, and for many people, especially in rich countries, it is now possible to fly around the world for little more than the contents of our weekly pay packets.

Unfortunately, planes produce far more carbon dioxide (CO₂) than any other form of public transport, and CO₂ is now known to be a greenhouse gas, a gas which traps the heat of the sun, causing the temperature of the Earth to rise. Scientists predict that in the near future the climate in Britain will resemble that of the Mediterranean, ironically a popular destination for British holidaymakers flying off to seek the sun. If global warming continues, we may also find that many tourist destinations such as The Maldives have disappeared under water because of rising sea levels.

As usual, people in the developing world are having to deal with problems created mainly by those of us in developed countries. Beatrice Schell, a spokeswoman for the European Federation for Transport and Environment says that, “One person flying in an airplane for one hour is responsible for the same greenhouse gas emissions as a typical Bangladeshi in a whole year.” And every year jet aircrafts generate almost as much carbon dioxide as the entire African continent produces.

When you are waiting impatiently in a crowded departure lounge for a delayed flight or trying to find luggage which has gone astray, plane fares may seem unreasonably high, but in reality we are not paying enough for air travel. Under the “polluter pays principle”, where users pay for the bad effects they cause, the damage caused by planes is not being paid for. Aircraft fuel is not taxed on international flights and planes, unlike cars, are not inspected for CO₂ emissions. Also, the Kyoto agreement does not cover greenhouse gases produced by planes, leaving governments to decide for themselves who is responsible.

So what can be done to solve the problem? Well, although aircraft engine manufacturers are making more efficient engines and researching alternative fuels such as hydrogen, it will be decades before air travel is not damaging to the environment. Governments don't seem to be taking the problem seriously, so it is up to individual travellers to do what they can to help.

The most obvious way of dealing with the problem is to not travel by plane at all. Environmental groups like Friends of the Earth encourage people to travel by train and plan holidays nearer home. However with prices of flights at an all time low, and exotic destinations more popular than ever, it is hard to persuade British tourists to choose Blackpool instead of Bangkok, or Skegness over Singapore. Friends of the Earth also advise using teleconferencing for international business meetings, but most businesspeople still prefer to meet face-to-face.

However there is a way of offsetting the carbon dioxide we produce when we travel by plane. A company called Future Forests, whose supporters include Coldplay and Pink Floyd, offers a service which can relieve the guilty consciences of air travellers. The Future Forest website calculates the amount of CO₂ you are responsible for producing on your flight, and for a small fee will plant the number of trees which will absorb this CO₂. Another company, co2.org, offers a similar service, but invests your money in energy saving projects such as providing efficient light bulbs to villagers in Mauritius.

Yesterday I returned to Japan from England, and was happy to pay Future Forests 25 pounds to plant the 3 trees which balance my share of the CO₂ produced by my return flight. Now the only thing making me lose sleep is jet lag.



UNIT 12



Fill it out

Interviewer: Today's programme is devoted to people employed in international **1 settings**. My first guest is Dana Ivanovich who has worked for the **2 last 20 years** as an interpreter. Dana, **3 welcome!**

Dana: Thank you

Interviewer: Now I'd like to begin by saying that I have on **4 occasions** used an interpreter myself, as a foreign correspondent, so I am **5 full of** admiration for what you do. But I think your **6 profession** is sometimes underrated; it's something of an unknown quantity. Many people think that **7 anyone** who speaks more than one language can do it.

Dana: There aren't any interpreters I know who don't have professional qualifications and **8 training**. You only really get proficient after many years in the job.

Interviewer: And am I right in saying you can divide what you do into two **9 distinct** methods, simultaneous and consecutive interpreting?

Dana: That's right. **10 The techniques** you use are different, and a lot of interpreters will say one is **11 easier** than the other, less stressful.

Interviewer: Simultaneous interpreting, **12 putting** someone's words into another language more or less as they speak, **13 sounds** to me like the more difficult.

Dana: Well, actually no. Most people in the business I think **14 would agree** that consecutive interpreting is the more stressful. You have to wait for the speaker to deliver **15 quite a chunk** of language, before you then put it into the second language, which puts your short term memory under **16 intense** stress.

Interviewer: You **17 make notes**, I presume.

Dana: Absolutely. Anything like numbers, names, places, have to be **18 noted** down, but the rest is never translated verbatim you have to find a way of **19 summarizing** it, so that the message is there without repeating word for word. That would put too much strain on the listener and slow down the **20 whole process** too much.

Interviewer: But with simultaneous interpreting, you start translating **21 almost** as soon as the other person starts speaking. You must have some preparation before the **22 event**, I presume.

Dana: Well, hopefully the speakers will let you have an outline of the topic a day or two **23 in advance**. Conference speeches are an obvious example. You have a little time to do research, prepare terminology and so on.

Interviewer: Can you give us **24 an example** of when you would do consecutive interpreting?

Dana: Well, something I am involved in a lot is financial **25 negotiations** where representatives are **26 discussing** the fine details of a business deal for example.

Interviewer: And how do you stop everyone speaking at once? These things are **27 rarely** choreographed.

Dana: This is where you as a professional have to **28 assert** yourself to orchestrate things so that the communication flows. You let the **29 participants** know how you want them to speak to respect the **30 conventions** of turn-taking, to get used to pausing frequently to let the interpreter translate, to use short sentences, not to speak too fast.

Interviewer: And be prepared to **31 interrupt** if the speaker forgets you're there?

Dana: **32 Absolutely.**



Write it out

Trisha Well. Glyn you've been called the first male supermodel. Would you agree with that?

Glyn Not really Trisha, to be honest, I think having a famous designer as a wife helps up my profile, and there are one or two other male models who are household names.

Trisha Was that how you got into the fashion world? I mean through your wife's contacts.

Glyn Yes and no. I was working as a catwalk model when I met Regina here in Milan – she was showing her latest collection – and I had already done bits and bobs of catalogue stuff, but it wasn't until we got it together that I started appearing in fashion magazines like Vogue and Vanity Fair.

Trisha So it has helped then?

Glyn Definitely. There are so many guys out there, which makes it pretty competitive. Before Regina, I really had to work at it – I was constantly sending out portfolios to agencies and doing auditions.

Trisha And now?

Glyn It's a lot different. I can pick and choose more or less.

Trisha So, if you don't like the look of a new collection then you pass.

Glyn No, it's not like that. I think a professional can model anything – whatever the colour, pattern or cut.

It's the type of work that decides it for me.

Trisha What do you mean?

Glyn I don't do show seasons anymore. I've been sticking almost exclusively to print work.

Trisha And I hear you are planning a career change?

Glyn Yes, yes it's true. Regina and I are setting up our own agency so if you fancy a job as a scout, Trisha, just let me know.

Trisha It's a competitive business.

Glyn Yes, we know. But we're going to be a bit different in terms of what type of model we're looking for.

Trisha In what way?

Glyn We're trying to get away from the stereotypical physical characteristics – you know the men have to be between six foot and six two, jacket size 40-42, the women over five-ten and very slim or even skinny – that type of stuff.

Trisha Sounds great, but can shorter models really make it in ...

UNIT 13



Being the mother of two **1 potentially** bilingual children (the youngest is only **2 3 months**) and the teacher of French and English bilingual children, the subject of bilingualism is **3 very important** to me. In fact we have recently moved to China and are now considering multilingualism. But what are the **4 advantages** of learning several languages from **5 an early age**? What are the dangers? What's the best way to teach your child two or more languages **6 simultaneously**?

I don't suggest I have the answers here, but like most mothers and teachers I certainly have a **7 point of view**!

What is a bilingual child?

The way I see it, being bilingual means being able to communicate **8 almost** perfectly in two languages and also knowing something about **9 both cultures**. If I take the example of my **10 daughter** it's about being able to understand when someone is speaking another language and being able to switch **11 automatically** into speaking it with them. At two **12 and a half** she has already grasped the concept of 'Daddy speaks French and Mummy speaks English'. She has even **13 picked up** that Bai Yuoine speaks Chinese! I think it's very important for her to know that the **14 cartoon** character Noddy is also called Oui Oui by her friends at **15 play group** and that Marmite and Cadburys chocolate exist as well as **16 croissant**. This is what makes it possible for her to communicate with the people around her regardless of **17 whether** they are French or English.

Why encourage bilingualism?

18 In our case, it is logical that with an English mother and French father our children should be able to speak both languages to **19 communicate** not only with us but with their grandparents and **20 extended** family. On a wider scale, learning two or more languages helps children to accept cultures other than **21 their own**. If speaking their mother tongues at home and at school is **22 encouraged**, they are more likely to enjoy their difference and view difference in general as a positive **23 thing**.

*How do you **24 raise a bilingual child**?*

There may be a dominant language, and this will **25 normally** depend on the country you live in or the language your child uses **26 most** at school. However, it will **27 also** depend on what language is spoken in the home. We lived in France and spoke French at home, but I always speak to my children in English. It's **28 imperative** that the child has consistency. They know that their English auntie will always speak to them in English and that for her to **29 understand** them they should speak to her in English.

What are the dangers?

It can be very difficult for people around you to support what you do. **30 Grandparents** can be upset if they don't understand what you're saying to their **31 grandchild** and worry that they will never be able to communicate with them. This is of course highly unlikely and you should **32 stick** to your guns.

Another problem we have **33 encountered** was when our daughter refused to listen to **34 either** of us. A psychologist advised us that as there wasn't a common

language at home between the parents and child I **35 should** speaking English and spend the weekend speaking only in French. **36 Thankfully**, I decided to ignore this piece of advice and **37 persisted** with my English!

I also know of one child who had problems at school **38 because** his friends made fun of him. His parents **39 eventually** gave up speaking English to him.

Unfortunately, children can be **40 cruel**, and differences whatever they may be are often a source of **41 bullying**. Differences need to be promoted and valued and celebrations such as the International Mother Language Day help to do just that.

International Mother Language Day

21st of February 2000 **42 saw** the first Mother Language Day celebrated internationally. However, the importance of this date **43 originated** in Bangladesh where in 1952 a **44 handful** of students, now known as language martyrs, were killed in demonstrations defending Bangla, their mother language. In **45 1999**, UNESCO decided to take this **46 cause** onto an international scale in order to encourage cultural diversity and worldwide **47 tolerance**.

The Themes

Each year, the celebration is devoted to a different **48 aspect** of language. This has ranged from how children learn their **49 literacy** skills at school to how to preserve some of the **50 6000** languages that exist worldwide. One year was about developing the teaching of mother languages, and in **51 2002** the celebration helped raise awareness of linguistic and cultural **52 traditions** around the world.

Another year the International Mother Language Day was **53 dedicated** to Braille

and Sign Language, two non-verbal languages that are an invaluable **54 source** of communication for many people around the world.

A Multilingual Community

It's **55 essential** that we limit alienation throughout the world. By speaking other languages as well as your own, or having two or more mother languages, you can **56 contribute** to the creation of a global community. My contribution to this multilingual community is **57 exposing** my children to varied cultures and languages **58 maintaining** their mother language while trying to learn the language of the people around me.

Although with my **59 10 or so** words of Mandarin, I am far from being multilingual!



Radio presenter: The big news we're waiting for today is coming from Washington. Economists in the U.S. are waiting to hear from Ben Bernanke, the new Governor of the Federal Reserve, for his assessment of the situation of the U.S. economy. Here in the studio with me is Sally Reece from Bevan and Cox, the British merchant bank. Sally, do you think Mr Bernanke will have a different approach to that of Alan Greenspan?

Economist: Well, no I don't. The job of every Governor of the Federal Reserve is to ensure maximum growth with low inflation. Mr Bernanke will certainly aim to continue the successful policies of Mr Greenspan.

Radio presenter: So no changes whatsoever?

Economist: Well, obviously, we're talking about two different human beings here so some things will be different.

During his terms of office Greenspan acquired an enormous media presence, not because he said a lot but because he said so little. Greenspan's comments on the U.S. economy were often difficult to interpret but they certainly were enormously influential. Now we've got a new man in the job the markets will need some time to get used to his way of doing things. But as I said, don't expect any radical shifts in policy.

Radio presenter: How is the U.S. economy doing at the moment?

Economist: Quite well, all the key economic indicators show the economy is growing well and there are no signs of inflation. Two key indicators, the retail price index and the number of house starts, have varied little over the last two months
Radio presenter: So more of the same?

Economist: Yes, I think so. The markets are expecting Mr Bernanke to keep the short term interest rate at the current level with the Prime Rate at 7.5%. Of course there's extra interest as this is the first time Mr Bernanke will give the Fed's report.

Radio presenter: He's not very well known ...

Economist: Compared to Alan Greenspan no, but remember when Greenspan started in the job he wasn't very well known either ...



UNIT 14



Fill it out

You may have heard **1 recently** about what is being called the return of political cinema following recent releases such as *Munich* and *The Constant Gardener*. So today, I'm going to look at what political cinema is, and give a little **3 overview** of the history of political filmmaking in Hollywood.

4 First of all, what do I mean by political cinema or political films?

5 To me, the terms refer to films that make people aware of **6 political** or social situations. To give a recent example, the film *Hotel Rwanda* **7 caused** many people to take notice of the political situation in Rwanda for perhaps the **8 first time**. The dramatic imagery of film can often be far more powerful than **9 news reports**. For many, the heyday of political filmmaking was the **10 1970s**. Watergate, the Vietnam War, and mainstream actors with social **11 consciences** such as Jane Fonda, Robert Redford and Warren Beatty, made for a number of political films.

Think of *All the President's Men* which detailed the scale of **12 corruption** in Watergate, or *Apocalypse Now* which graphically portrayed the **13 horror** of the Vietnam War.

Political filmmaking didn't start in the **14 70s**, though. Back in the 1940s and 50s, Hollywood **15 produced** films detailing social problems such as unemployment and alcoholism. In **16 1967**, *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*, a comedy about a white couple whose **17 daughter** brings home a black fiancé, covered what was then pretty much a **18 taboo subject**, that of interracial relationships.

As I said, the seventies saw a **19 sudden increase** in political films which carried on to some extent into the eighties with the **20 release** of films such as *Gandhi* which won eight Oscars, and *Cry Freedom*, another Attenborough film, this time about Steve Biko, a South African activist who died in **21 police custody**.

The nineties is not generally seen as a good **22 decade** for political cinema. *Schindler's List*, Spielberg's **23 powerful** film about the holocaust stands out as does *Malcolm X*, **24 a biography** of the black American activist, which brings us to the present decade and the **25 so called** revival of the political ...



Write it out

I'd been making wooden toys for my family and friends for quite some time. It was just a hobby at first, but then it started to take over my life. So many people were asking me to make specific things, like a doll's house for a birthday present, that I began to wonder if I could make a living out of it. I approached some shops and department stores, but they weren't interested in stocking my toys unless I could guarantee a regular supply, and I just couldn't produce them quickly enough.

I think it was my son who first suggested I set up an internet shop. I hadn't a clue how to go about it, so I started by looking at existing sites selling handmade toys. There were some great sites by people doing a similar thing to me. I wondered if there was something not being provided that I could do, a niche market I could develop. I thought about what people usually asked me to make and I realized that a lot of people wanted a customized toy. They asked for their child's name painted on it, or wanted it painted particular colors. I hadn't seen anyone offering this kind of service.

The next step was to think of a name for my business. By then I had read quite a bit of advice about setting up internet companies, and I knew I would have to register a domain name. I got all my family involved, trying to think up a name that would be easy to remember. Every time we thought of a good one I searched for it on the internet and sure enough, someone had already got it. I was getting quite frustrated when my sister suggested tree2toy.com. I checked and to my amazement it hadn't been registered. I tried several searches on the internet – after all I didn't want to discover that another company had the same name – they could take legal action against me. Then I registered the domain name and I was ready to start designing my website.

UNIT 15



Fill it out

Presenter: Hello and welcome to ‘**1 Visions** of the Future’. This week, we’re discussing the growth of cities in the 21st century. In the **2 studio**, we have the environmentalist Sue Shaw and Masako Ito, an urban planner based in Tokyo.

For the first time in human **3 history**, more people now live in cities than in the countryside. Today, Tokyo is the world’s largest conurbation. The combined cities of the Tokyo Bay Area now have a **4 population** of 28 million. Masako, how has Tokyo solved the problem of transport?

Masako: Well, many Tokyo residents would say that the city’s **5 transport** problems have not been solved. Tokyo is different from most cities in **6 developing** countries because it has many, many **7 suburban** railway lines. These lines bring commuters to the Yamamote line, the circular line around the city **8 center**, and to the city’s **12** subway lines.

Presenter: Rail travel **9 seems** to be the answer.

Masako: Yes, it is really. In addition, there are **10 expensive tolls** on the city’s urban expressways; train travel is one and a half times **11 faster** than travel by car and city centre parking is very expensive.

Presenter: So Tokyoites don’t use cars **12 that much**.

Masako: Well. You know, before you can buy a car in Tokyo, you must **13 prove** that you have a place to park it; parking spaces can cost as much as apartments to **14 to rent**. New roads are built in Tokyo, but **15 the priority** is given to new train lines.

Presenter: So the train is **16 king** in Tokyo, Sue, anything to add?

Sue: Tokyo is a good model for our future mega cities to **17 aspire to**, but, and this is a big but. Japan is a wealthy country and most of the rail system was present **18 before** Tokyo developed or was built as the city **19 grew**. Most of our new mega cities will be in Asia and Africa where the resources to develop a transport **20 infrastructure** similar to Tokyo's just **21 aren't** present.

Presenter: What can these cities do?

Sue: They must do all they can to stop **22 the car** from becoming the main means of transport. Cars bring pollution and the **23 construction** of new roads can destroy the fabric of a city as they **24 divide** communities and lead to the building of new types of housing, usually high **25 apartment blocks**.

Presenter: So?

Sue: Integrated transport systems that take into consideration local factors are the **26 answer**. Take Calcutta, for example, there, hand pulled rickshaws are being included in the plans for the transport system alongside buses and **27 trams**.

Bangkok and Manila have built overhead rail systems. These are **28 cheaper** and quicker to build than expensive underground subway lines.

Presenter: So for the future mega cities, the **29 message** is forget about cars.

Sue: Most definitely.

Masako: **30 I'd agree** with that too.



Write it out

Interviewer: Paul, can you tell me how you got interested in being a football manager?

Paul: Yes, well I started out as a professional footballer. I played for quite a few clubs in the lower leagues, and I even had a trial at Manchester United, although nothing came of it. In my last club, the manager encouraged me to do some coaching, which I really enjoyed. And that's when I thought maybe I could make it as a manager.

Interviewer: So what happened next?

Paul: I started working for my coaching licence, and then I heard about a certificate in football management, and applied for a place on the course.

Interviewer: I've always thought that most managers just learn on the job. Were you not tempted to just give it a go anyway?

Paul: Not really. I've seen so many managers come and go and a lot of them, to be honest, weren't really that good at their job. And I'm your typical footballer – I left school at 16 so I haven't had that much of an education. I didn't feel confident that I could deal with things like finance and negotiating with people.

Interviewer: And is that the kind of thing you learn on this course?

Paul: Yes, it really covers everything you need to know: leadership skills, talking to the media, handling pressure, public speaking. I've got a lot more confidence and am really looking forward to my first managerial job.

Interviewer: How does the course work in practice? I believe you're working as well as studying.

Paul: That's right. After I got my coaching licence I got a job as a coach with a second division team. It's no problem combining work with studying, though. In fact you need to be playing or working in football to get on the course. It fits in well because most of the course takes place during two summer schools, one at the beginning and one at the end of the course. There are a few workshops during the year, which we fit around our schedules. So really I'm learning on the job – I can put into practice what I've learnt.

Interviewer: And finally, would you recommend this route into football management?

Paul: Yes, most definitely. I think all managers, even existing ones, should do the course.

UNIT 16



Fill it out

S1: Becoming a parent tends to interfere with sleep, **1 especially** if you're a killer whale.

A new study finds that baby orcas don't sleep **2 at all** during the first month of life and their mothers don't get much rest either.

NPR's John Hamilton **3 reports:**

S2 (J. H.): All mammals need sleep; **4 what's more**, they all seem to need something called REM-sleep that **5 involves** rapid eye movement and lots of brain **6 activity**.

But scientists have **7 yet** to prove that REM-sleep occurs in marine mammals like dolphins and **8 whales**.

Jerry Seagull at UCLA **9 saw** an opportunity to change all that when he learned that a baby killer whale **10 named** Niky had just been born at SeaWorld in San Diego.

S3 (J. S.): We immediately arranged to go **11 down** there and observe what we thought would be the sleep behavior and hopefully the REM-sleep behavior at **12 birth**.

S2 (J. H.): Seagull who's a professor of **13 psychiatry** says baby mammals usually get a lot of REM-sleep.



Write it out

This summer, ABC has created a show that like ‘Desperate Housewives’ is sharp edged critical look at life in the suburbs. It has a diverse cast and has intriguing things to say about prejudice, assimilation and culture clashes in a changing but divided America.

Unfortunately, you can’t see it. Critics of ‘Welcome to the Neighborhood’ were disturbed that the show various minorities at the mercy of three well-off white conservative Christian families.

I’ve seen two episodes, and I found the show unsettling in the same way, but the show was also very good for that very reason.

Is discrimination in housing illegal? Yes.

Is prejudice hurtful? Yes.

Is it wrong for unfounded suspicions to keep minorities out of exclusive circles? Yes.

But has all this happened anyway in the real world?

Of course. What ‘Welcome to the Neighborhood’ did provocatively was to let these tensions play out so that you could decide for yourself if these prejudices are foolish.

But letting people decide for themselves has always been a problem for crusaders against TV shows.



UNIT 17



Fill it out

1 13 months ago, my 57-year old brother died of Lue Gehrig's 2 **disease**. Several years 3 **prior** to his diagnosis, he and his wife made the decision to 4 **donate** their bodies to the university near their home.

At the time, I don't think anyone in the family 5 **thought** a great deal about their decision, but it was 6 **theirs** to make.

He continues: Listening to the young medical students in your story 7 **talk about** their opportunities to learn from their cadavers and then telling them goodbye convinced me that they 8 **indeed** made the right choice.

During his 9 **lifetime**, my brother was a coach, mentor and a counselor for many young people 10 **apparently**, he still is.

 *Write it out*

Well, it seems now as I will outline in a moment that there's a broad consensus that asking questions about a nominee's views especially questions about his views on decided cases is proper both inside and outside the Congress. Senators from across the political spectrum from Brownback to Specter to Kennedy have emphasized the importance of knowing a candidate's views before voting to confirm. The President conceded as much when he nominated, when he talked about who he might nominate when Sandra Day O'Connor did retire. He said, 'I am going to be deliberate in the process because I want the American people to know that when I make a decision, it's gonna be one based on a lot of research and a lot of thought about the character fo the person, the integrity of the person, the ability of the person to do the job and the President's words, 'the philosophy of the person.'

UNIT 18



Fill it out

S1: 1 From NPR news in Washington, I'm Nancy Marshall Genzer.

A top US commander says the army is planning to keep the **2 current** number of troops in Iraq through **3 2009**.

Pentagon officials had said recently they're looking to cut force **4 levels** next year.

NPR's Erik Niiler reports:

S2: Army Chief of **5 Staff** general Peter Skoomaker told the Associated Press that the army's **6 deciding** which units will be used to **7 maintain** troop strength in Iraq for the next four years.

He said that he is planning for a worst-case **8 scenario** although the actual numbers could be lower; about **9 130000** US troops are currently in Iraq including 25,000 **10 marines**. There are also seven brigades of National Guard units **11 the most** since the war began.

Bush Administration **12 officials** have said recently that the size of the US contingent may **13 shrink** next year if Iraqi citizens approve a **14 constitution** and hold national elections.

Skoomaker said the army has to stay at least two years **15 ahead** in long term planning.

Erik Niiler, NPR news, Washington.



Write it out

S1: From NPR news in Washington, I'm Nora Raum.

Police in London said today that the three bombs that exploded in the subway system this week all went off within seconds of each other. A fourth bomb tore apart a double decker bus a short time later. At least 50 people were killed and more than 700 were injured.

Two days after the attacks, Londoners are trying to cope.

Larry Miller reports: In scenes reminiscent of the aftermath of the 9/11th and the Asian Tsunami, relatives and friends hold up pictures of those still missing after the terrorist attacks in London. For two days, they have maintained vigils outside the subway stations that were hit. The newspapers and the newspapers and television are also filled with pictures and profile of the missing and appeals for information about them. At the same time, Muslims are reporting a growing backlash against their community. The Muslim Council of Britain says it's received 30000 hate emails. There have been suspicious fires at a mosque and at a Sikh temple.

Police say more than 70 incidents have been recorded which included assaults. Another Islamic group warned London Muslims to stay at home. Prime Minister Tony Blair said the majority of Muslims were decent people who oppose terrorism. For NPR news, I'm Larry Miller in London.



UNIT 19



Fill it out

S1: Here's the CBC news. I'm Rabina Ahmad.

After years of **1 lobbying** and with millions of dollars already invested, London has been chosen by the International Olympic **2 committee** to host the 2012 Summer Games. In today's **3 voting**, IOC members chose London over Paris on the fourth and final **4 ballot**. Moscow, New York and Madrid were eliminated in the first **5 three** rounds. John Kane has the reaction from the **6 winning** city of London:

S2: Well, the reaction is seen in Trafalgar Square. This is the **7 200th** anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, and the square named after it is full of **8 cheering** people. As too is the East End of London Stratford which will **9 benefit** most from the Olympic Games in **10 2012**.

I think it's fair to say the city is really very, very **11 excited**, and we've seen like a show **12 business** city right now following the Live Aid Concerts in Hyde Park, and now we have even more to **13 cheer about**.

S1: John Kane reporting from London.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair was **14 quick** to react to today's news. Blair says it was London's **15 particular** attitude and approach to the game that appealed to the IOC.

Tony Blair: You know, you had five big important **16 cities** and five great bids and the Paris bid was a very **17 strong** bid. But I think the point about the London bid, was that it had this idea of **18 legacy**, not just for our country but for the

Olympic movement. And this **19 tremendous** sense that we should use the Olympic Games in 2012 to make a **20 statement** about sport and its importance in the development of young people for the future in their **21 health** in their fitness, in terms of their responsibilities as **22 citizens**. I think it was that sort of **23 enthusiasm** behind the Olympic ideal; that was very important.

S1: British Prime Minister Tony Blair reacting to today's IOC **24 announcement** that the 2012 Summer Games will be **25 held** in London.



So far so good! But because I and all of my colleagues want the process to continue to be a smooth, smooth one, and because I think no one gains from a fight about the process, I wanna mention three areas where I am concerned we could go off track if we don't get together and work it out. We're all trying hard to make this work, but there are three potential pitfalls. I've said this before and I'll say it again. I wanna vote for Judge Roberts, but he has to meet the only standard that I have. Is he an agenda-driven ideologue who'll impose his views on the American people or is he a mainstream, albeit a conservative mainstream jurist? We Democrats wanna make this work. Our goal is simply to discharge our duty to the Constitution and to our continuance and assure ourselves that Judge Roberts is in the broad clear broad mainstream. As I've said before this is not a game of gotcha. In bringing up these problems, it's not my intent to throw down the gauntlet but to identify them so they can be solved through compromise. There are lots of ways to make the hearing process work. There is not one truth here that a nominee must do A, B or C. But if you place constraints on one aspect of the process, then you necessarily have to expand some other aspects you push, sort of like a balloon. You push in in one place, you've got to expand in another. I wanna be clear, these three pitfalls are not insurmountable, but they're troubling, and I think a full fair and calm dialogue about them will go a long way towards preserving harmony in the weeks ahead.

UNIT 20



Fill it out

S1: In the hours after the London bombings, world leaders were quick to **1 reaffirm** their steadfast support for the war on **2 terror**.

French President Jacques Chirac spoke of his **3 horror** on hearing the news. **S2:**

These acts are indescribable. This **4 scorn** for human life is something we must fight with ever greater firmness and with ever greater **5 solidarity** between the great nations of the world against those who **6 commit** them.

S1: But solidarity **7 aside** by yesterday there were signs that some US **8 allies** might be wavering in their support for US **9 ventures** abroad.

Italy's Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi announced his plans to start **10 withdrawing** troops from Iraq in September. Berlusconi **11 insisted** he's not speeding up the pull-out because of terror threats that he was merely **12 reiterating** an earlier pledge to start bringing troops home. But Berlusconi's timing is **13 notable** coming the day after the London bombs and just hours after a group **14 claiming links** to Al Qaeda posted an internet message threatening Rome would be **15 next**. Eva Doldera foreign policy **16 expert** at the Brookings Institution says Italy isn't alone in **17 weighing** the price of standing by the US in Iraq.



Write it out

1 S1: Yes, well, the latest coming out of this police conference by the police and transportation authorities, ah, is that the explosions took place within seconds, virtually simultaneously at about 08:50 in the morning on Thursday. And originally it was believed that they were within an hour of each other. Now it turns out that software and systems in the transport and the transport authority monitored breakdowns within the system, all happening at the same time, so that suggests a higher level of coordination and sophistication. And also witnesses have come forward they've got the driver of the bus that blew up near Russell Square, they are questioning him also witnesses have come forward who say they saw a shifty passenger fumbling with bags we don't know what's gonna lead to. Uh, it's still no progress on the bombs. It's still known that they were under 10 pounds of conventional explosives and could have been set off by suicide bombers or other means we don't know yet.

S2: The secret organization of Al Qaeda in Europe is the group that posted something on its website to claim responsibility. Uh, a group that people, certainly it was said it publically that investigators had heard of before. Uh, have any specific individual's name surfaced to start off this investigation?

S3: Ah, well, as far as that secret organization of Al Qaeda in Europe is concerned, the government says they are taking that claim of responsibility very seriously, uh, but a lot of experts and analysts are wary about that and they say when there is such attack, an attack a lot

of unheard of groups come out of the woodwork and those claims have to be treated carefully. The police say at this point they are not looking for any named individuals. They are just pursuing certain lines of investigation. At the same time, a lot of names are being tossed about by the media and other experts, and they include people like Mohamad Al Gerbuzi, a British resident who's accused of involvement in bombings in Madrid and Casablanca before. And he recently disappeared from his London home. Also the Iraqi-born London doctor who was said to run this website that had the claim. But I think the more important question people are looking at right now is; were these terrorists home grown types or foreigners? And that will determine a lot of the political fallout, I think from this whole episode.



UNIT 21



Fill it out

S1: From NPR news in Washington, I'm Shay Stevens.

The Army Corps of Engineers is still **1 pumping** flood water out of New Orleans. But floating debris is **2 hampering** the operation.

NPR's Nill Boyce has more:

S2: In some places, engineers say they're seeing water levels **3 drop slightly**.

Still their pumping capacity is only **4 at about 10%** of what they hope to get on line.

And those pumps that are working have to **5 cope with** large amounts of debris that are being **6 pulled** along with the water. **7 Crews** are standing by to remove the debris and keep the water **8 moving**.

John Ricky, a public affairs officer with the **9 Corp** says one sensitive issue is that the debris may contain human **10 bodies**.

S3: This is a very deep emotional aspect of our work **11 down there**. And we need to make sure that we respect, respect as best as possible those remains of those **12 victims**.

S2: Ricky says they are working closely with the local authorities to **13 recover** any human remains that may reach the pumping **14 stations**, Nill Boyce, NPR news, Washington.



Write it out

S1: As you may know, last Friday it was Canada Day. Every July 1st, we celebrate the anniversary of setting up of Canada in 1867. It is also the time that Canada's Dominion Institute checks out our knowledge of Canadian history with a quiz. The was set up a few years ago and gets funding from foundations and corporations, and it's given itself the mandate of promoting awareness of Canada.

Rodger Griffiss is the Institute's executive director and this year he's depressed with the latest quiz results.

I have a confession to make; I feel like the Grinch who stole Canada Day. For the last 8 years , I've found myself taking a grim satisfaction in subjecting Canadians to the Dominion Institute annual July 1 history quiz. Our quizzes have found that less than half of Canadians could name our first Prime Minister. A third could not remember the first line of our national anthem and a third of 18 to 25-year olds were not even able to give the century within which the Confederation occurred.

This year we decided to gauge Canadian's knowledge of the major events and milestones in our country's economic history. It gives me no great pleasure to report that Canadians did worse on this year's quiz than any of our previous surveys. The average Canadian could only answer 8 of 20 questions correctly. The quiz included such mind-bendingly difficult questions as what product gave the Huston's Bay Company its start? Name the great engineer feat that was completed with the hammering of the Last Spike? And, which inventor created the first commercially successful snowmobile? In the age of the Internet when any fact is but a few finger clicks away, why should we care whether we can remember Joseph Armand Bombargaze, the inventor of the snowmobile, or the CPR is the great engineering marvel of its time or for that matter, the role that fur trade played in our early economic history. These facts matter because they are the building blocks of the story of our country and are essential to our society flourishing today and into the future. When we read a newspaper or talk with a neighbor over the back fence, our ability to exchange and absorb information depends on sharing some of the same civic and historical knowledge. Just imagine two amnesiacs trying to figure out who left the car keys where and it is clear how important a shared knowledge memory is to our ability to communicate with one another. This holds true for nations as well as individuals. Historical knowledge, shared memory is the essential raw material we use to articulate and debate our values, our political structures and social institutions. While our survey found that 94 % of Canadians believed that learning history is important, it's time we move beyond feel-good sentiment and took real responsibility for teaching history to our children.

The fact that only 4 provinces require students to take a 20th Century History Course to graduate from high school, is a national disgrace. The fact that in most provinces you can teach a history class without having a prior degree in history is downright perverse.

Let's treat that teaching of history with the respect that it deserves and begin the long hard task of replacing our growing historical ignorance with a shared understanding of what we've accomplished together. Now, that would be something that next July 1 even a history Grinch like me could celebrate.

S1: Roger Griffiss is the executive director of the Dominion Institute, and organization set up

to promote awareness of Canada. His commentary was heard across the country this week on our domestic radio service CBC.

UNIT 22



Fill it out

S1: Last week, **1 marked** the 100th anniversary of the death of Paul Laurence Dunbar. He was the first African American **2 poet** to make his living through his writing.

Dunbar's work **3 influenced** many black writers of the Harlem **4 renaissance** and he was **5 well-known** during his lifetime for the poetry he wrote in black **6 dialect**. Those poems have caused some discomfort to black **7 black authors** over the years.

Independent producer Eileen Le Blonk has this **8 profile** of Dunbar's life and his work.

S2: The Dunbar House on the **9 west side** of Dayton is today very much as it was when Paul Laurence Dunbar and his mother lived here. On the day he died in **10 1906**, Dunbar lay on a **11 daybed** in front of the compact fireplace. The story **12 goes** that many people gathered here in the family room because word went out that Dunbar was gravely ill with **13 tuberculosis**, and that he might recite one more time.



Write it out

Ray: Hello and welcome to Cartalk from National Public Radio, with us Click and Clack, the Tapped Brothers, and we are broadcasting this week from the Inter-relational power struggle department here at CarTalk Plaza.

And boy, we have certainly caused in the last 29 years or so a lot of Inter-relational power struggles, haven't we?

Tom: Well, you know, guys always like to get their way. You know!

Ray: Oh, yeah.

Tom: They'll go to extremes to get their way.

Ray: Oh, yeah.

Tom: Case in point. I have a letter here to a Mrs. Fenton from Target Department stores. I don't have any idea if this is real stuff because it came to us by email.

But it is - shall we say instructive?

Ray: Yeah.

Tom: Right? as you probably know, generally speaking, guys don't like to go shopping with their wives. Isn't this true? Do you like it?

Ray: Oh, no. I hate it.

Tom: I don't either.

Tom: Well, this guy Mr. Fenton was apparently forced to do just that and here is what the letter says:

Dear Mrs. Fenton, we are formally requesting that you do not bring your husband to any Target Store at any of our locations, at any time in the future.

Ray: It's a good start.

Tom: That's pretty, pretty definitive. Our employees and surveillance video have documented the following actions taken by him over the last 6 months.

July 2nd, he set all the alarm clocks in the housewares to go off at a 5-minute interval. Ray: Good.

Tom: September 15th, set up a tent in the camping department and told other shoppers he'd invite them in if they bring pillows and sheets from the bedding department.

December 18th, hid in a clothing rack and when people browsed through it yelled: 'Pick me, pick me'. And finally on December 23rd, he went into a fitting room shut the door, waited awhile and then yelled very loudly: 'There's no toilet paper in here! So, he got what he wanted. He can't go shopping with his wife anymore.

Ray: Well, yes, he can because I think she switched to Kmart.

Tom: Well, if you got a question about your car, the number is 888 CARTALK. That's 8882278255. Hello, you're on Cartalk.

Ray: Well, you know before we take a call, this, this brings to mind something that you used to do whenever your wife would ask you to do work around the house, she'd say: 'Oh, Tom, that gutter needs to be fixed it's coming loose; and you'd put the ladder up against the house and smashed through a window. And then, she'd ask if you could mow the lawn and, and you drive over the cat with lawnmower. And pretty soon, you were exempted

Tom: She, not only does she not ask me anymore, she doesn't speak to me anymore.

Ray: Anyway, if you want to speak to us the number is 888 CARTALK. That's 8882278255. Hello, you're on Cartalk.

UNIT 23



Fill it out

Melvyn Bragg: Thanks for downloading the “In Our Time” **1podcast**

For more details about “In Our Time” and for our terms of use, please go to

2 BBC.co.uk/radio4. I hope you enjoy the program.

Hello. Over one thousand years ago, in **3 1010 AD** the Persian poet, Ferdowsi finished writing his epic poem “The Shahnameh” or **4 Book of Kings**.

It had taken him thirty years to complete and consisting of some **5 50000**

verses, it is the longest poem ever written by a single **6 author**. Ferdowsi’s

aim was to narrate the history of the world from a Persian **7 perspective**

from the beginning of time up until the **8 Arab conquest** in the seventh century and to preserve the myths and legends of days **9 gone by**.

It is a sweeping masterpiece full of battles and bloodshed, kings and queens, love and hate, heroes and **10 villains**. But the Shahnameh is more than just a storybook, more

than just a poem. Indeed, it is sometimes described as the **11 encyclopedia of**

the Iranian culture and the identity card of the Persian people. Today the Shahnameh

12 occupies a place at the heart of Iranian culture. Proof that its themes, message and

symbolism are just as resonant in the **13 21st century** as they were a millennium ago.



Write it out

Melvyn Bragg: Can you tell us a little more accurately about the form and give us an example?

Charles: Yes. The Persian Rubayee as we said is quatrain.

It could be four separate lines. It could be taken as two groups of two half lines. And there are two different rhyme schemes and there is a theory that the rhyme scheme where every line or half line ends with the same, um, syllable, is the same. In other words, all four are the same or it can be more like a limerick where you have the first two and then one separate and then the fourth line goes back. I've got (some advance...) an example of each. And these are both from the earliest known ones.

I am afraid I've got a horrible English accent. But the first one is: (Some Persian poems)

So, each of those ends in Ast.

Melvyn Bragg: Well, two of you got it. But can you guess for my sense?

Charles: Ok, I'll tell what it means. In this circle in which our coming and going, in which our coming and going it has no proper beginning and there's no proper end. So he is basically saying life is just a continuation. Nobody has said a true word in this world about where we come, ah, this coming, ah, where do we come from and where we are going to. So that's one of the very first ones that he recited. And as I said that's got A A A A the rhyme scheme and if you bear another one I've got the other one which is A A B A.



Key to the exercises of Chapter 1 (Excercises A-G)

Exercise A

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| 1- 21, June (21 st , Jun.) | 2- Jan, 1955 | 3- 1999 |
| 4- Nov., 22 nd or 22, Nov. | 5- June, 2 | 6- 21, May. |
| 7- 8 th , Nov. Or Nov., 8 | 8- 16, Oct. | 9- 19 th century |
| 10- 2012, 21, Dec. | 11- 22, Nov. | 12- 25, June |
| 13- 21, Oct, 1982 | 14- 22, July, 1991 | 15- 19 th , March, 1932 |
| 16- Mon. 17 th , Nov. | 17- from 6 to 16 Nov. | 18- 1994 |
| 19- July, 15 | 20- back in 1976 | 21- 13 th , 07, 63 |
| 22- 12 th , Nov. 1980 | 23- 1860 | 24- 17 th century |
| 25- Fri, 7 th , Sep., 2001 | 26- 22 nd , Nov., 1984 | 27- 14 th , Dec, 1880 |
| 28- 1066, to be precise | 29- Apr, the 18 th | 30- 17 th , Sep., 1986 |
| 31- 27 th , 01, 1973 | 32- 22 nd , Nov. | 33- Wed. mornings, 14 th , Mar. |
| 34- 28 th , June, 1559 | 35- March, 2009 | 36- 10 th , August |
| 37- in the 16 th century | 38- Wed, 14 th , March | 39- 18 th , March |
| 40- Sun, 2 nd (2) Jan, | 41- 3 rd of March | 42- 22 nd , Dec, |
| 43- 16 th , Feb. | 44- 17 th , March, 1988 | 45- 1 st , Feb, 2002 |
| 46- 25, July, 1977 | 47- 1996, a lion like the animal | 48- 13 th , Feb. |
| 49- to 877 | 50- 31 st , Jan. | 51- Dec. 21, |
| 52- 2000 years ago in Sep. | 53- Sep., 6 th , 1620 | 54- in 2003 |
| 55- since the year 1900 | 56- Sat., 3 rd , Feb. | 57- 1924 |
| 58- $\frac{3}{4}$ of a century | 59- 1916 | 60- 2009 |
| 61- in 2010 | 62- 1882-1883 | 63- 1816 |
| 64- 1991 | 65- by the early 1980s | 66- 1908 |
| 67- 1960 | 68- 1926 | 69- 1870 |
| 70- way back in 1949 | 71- the early 1920s | 72- back in the 1930s |
| 73- 1984 | 74- by the early 1980s | 75- 1908-1956 |
| 76- in the late 16 th century | 77- 1992 | 78- 1816 |
| 79- 5, 10, 60 million years ago | 80- 19 th , March, 1932 | |

Exercise B

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1- Permian | 2- Rea | 3- Janet |
| 4- Moore | 5- Nacl | 6- Bristol |
| 7- rajdoot | 8- h5712 | 9- addison |
| 10- oodnadatta | 11- paraceosus | 12- doctorkarl |
| 13- Anthony Winton | 14- edith burgh | 15- Edward Wakefiele |
| 16- Milutin Milankovitch | 17- tamer street | 18- Grantingham |
| 19- Grieves | 20- Harries | 21- Alex |
| 22- Mount Gambier | 23- Jenny Chan | 24- arkaroola |
| 25- herv-w | 26- Gilroy | 27- Yuichini |
| 28- Sir Hans Heysen | 29- Stasis box | 30- Richard Tibson |
| 31- Oh hajek | 32- Acfy15ag | 33- sparrow |
| 34- Caroline | 35- Siti | 36- Hennes |
| 37- Semi-colon | 38- Matthews | 39- newman |
| 40- Keiko | 41- bowen | 42- Coonalpyn |
| 43- rielsdorf | 44- Olton | 45- Wilpena |
| 46- Lee | 47- aerospike engine | 48- Waddell |
| 49- Amy Samuel | 50- Colonel Light | 51- nucleation centres |
| 52- Michael macwilliams | 53- Thomson | 54- forward slash |
| 55- www,bht.co,uk | 56- doctorkarl | 57- Paynter |
| 58- James Hardy | 59- Quay | 60- Pyyngop1 |
| 61- Blephoro spasm | 62- Quorn | 63- 340000 tonnes per day |
| 64- Johnstone | 65- Chandler | 66- nutation |
| 67- Coonawarra | 68- erasto Mpemba | 69- doctorkarl |
| 70- Strzelecki | 71- Banbury | 72- Smiley |
| 73- Bernourlli theorem | 74- murray | 75- kitchener st. |
| 76- spiracule | 77- Aaron Cypess | 78- Governor Hindmarsh |
| 79- Uichini | 80- Mehta | 81- Bar |
| 82- Thomas | 83- Pallisades | 84- Sir Henry Ayers |
| 85- Tumby Bay | 86- Buckingham | 87- sable |

88- Ini Keiko

89- Edmund Wright

90- Jo6337

91- Maybury

92- Yentob

93- Pieter

94- Richard Tibson

95- dot.

96- shot

97- Innamincka

Exercise C

1- 17B, Rose Road, Armadale

2- 16C

3- 20 Green Banks

4- Flat 3, 547, Oxford Road

5- 29 Loch Street

6- 14, Hill Road

7- Flat 5, 10 University Avenue

8- 15 Riverside

9- Apartment 2, 16 Rose Lane

10- 10 Bridge Street

11- 533 East, 67th Street, Riverside

12- 108 Park Road

13- Apartment 1, 72 Black Street

14- Flat 1, 539

15- 80 Princes Street

Exercise D

1- SE18PB

2- 39745T

3- MF45JB

4- B569

5- N77OCES

6- CB162

7- EX159RJ

8- GU89EW

9- ON277RR

10- FT4551

11- 22E

12- ON277RR

13- 22B

14- 15B

15- 20B

16- CX912

17- 2036

18- 21C

19- 21C

20- 2020BD

21- 7A

22- Recording 9a

23- 22B

24- 654/120084

25- AC 936

Exercise E

1- 0.54

2- Then 540. million years ago

3- $\frac{1}{4}$ or one quarter

4- It is 2.3 Km long

5- 04134463508

6- I'm guessing 2 or 3 mm wide

7- 10 to 15 Cubic Km

8- I'm talking to several thousand

9- \$ 280

10- about 13 to 18 spoonfuls

11- 0414847749

- 12- 15 pounds, they're a bit more expensive
- 13- 11.3
- 14- 44.326
- 15- which is about 15 kilo tonnes
- 16- It's 10% body fat for men, 15%, 20% for women
- 17- and of that 64 pounds
- 18- 15 meters high
- 19- 60 cm away
- 20- 4.1/4 Kg
- 21- 20% of the room is oxygen
- 22- 5 pounds
- 23- which was 2500 Cubic Km
- 24- Do I need to pay £ 198.50?
- 25- It's £ 15.50
- 26- \$ 450 per year
- 27- 35 miles/hour
- 28- 3 million years ago
- 29- 1.4 should do, I don't think I need 1.6
- 30- In fact, hundreds of thousands of tonnes
- 31- It's £ 125 per year
- 32- 796431
- 33- 12.43
- 34- 82%
- 35- 1/10th
- 36- 25 cents a kW/hour
- 37- 12 days old
- 38- 10 to 15 Cubic meters
- 39- 21.5 22.5 23.5
- 40- 42 year old woman
- 41- 20% going up as high as 30%
- 42- 1.75 mean
- 43- about 11 million
- 44- are less than 3 hours drive
- 45- nearly 30,000 women
- 46- 150 miles southwest of here
- 47- 16.5 million
- 48- the fare is \$35 each
- 49- a million servers
- 50- It's £14.50
- 51- 3445991144257750
- 52- 47%
- 53- 1.39
- 54- 32 pounds
- 55- \$ 544 million
- 56- of £ 4.2 million
- 57- They do 10 million searches per hour
- 58- 546.312
- 59- £ 4.2 million
- 60- It's 0412129807
- 61- 34.92
- 62- 0.187
- 63- 34678890
- 64- 311
- 65- £ 3.25
- 66- I'm talking to an audience of 20 people
- 67- 50 or 15
- 68- 151 million Km away
- 69- That's 09954721822
- 70- 0412129
- 71- It's 6992-3443-1147-8921
- 72- 15 – 50
- 73- 29030 ft
- 74- 18 places available
- 75- 0414847749
- 76- 421.55
- 77- It had dropped from 30% to 20% and it was down around 15%
- 78- 94523456
- 79- 0402558992
- 80- 40,000 a year
- 81- 200765
- 82- £ 14.50
- 83- 82%
- 84- about 11 million
- 85- Each time you do a search you can run a **100** watt light bulb for an hour
- 86- a 3.5 inch
- 87- 10s of millions of blood samples
- 88- around 75,000 vehicles
- 89- It's 97112340
- 90- It takes about an hour
- 91- 992467
- 92- half a square meter
- 93- 4.5 maybe 4.7, 4.8
- 94- 30.40
- 95- 01216749544
- 96- 5/7th
- 97- 43
- 98- between 5 and 15 pounds a head
- 99- \$ 1500
- 100- Your tuition fee £ 4500 per semester
- 101- ¼ of everybody in Iceland died
- 102- £ 49.95

- 103-** is roughly 8 times the volume of Mt. Everest **104-** £ 181.50 **105-** 72615834
- 106-** breaks in 2 smaller bits **107-** 32 KG **108-** estimated that there are at least 70 sextillion stars
- 109-** 0414847748 **110-** 78.2% **111-** more than 0.3 of a G
- 112-** 5% fat 3% fat **113-** 2237676 **114-** a half / ½
- 115-** about 150 square meters **116-** the average is 1.46 and the mean is 1.75
- 117-** at 4 to 6 billion **118-** central London is just 15 miles
- 119-** about 35 minutes **120-** 254319 **121-** at the current 21%
- 122-** two fifths or 2/5th **123-** 800, 1200 degree centigrades
- 124-** £ 190.50 **125-** It's 0402558992 **126-** 1500 words
- 127-** 162 **128-** 9 meters apart
- 129-** 2 smaller atoms and a couple of neutrons **130-** the minimum fine is £ 1.50 ... up to £ 5 per week
- 131-** Jo6337 **132-** less than 70,000 **133-** 15.2 million
- 134-** about 58% **135-** 14 **136-** 1 by 1 by 1 Km
- 137-** 8186074 **138-** 72615834 **139-** \$35 one way \$ 65 return
- 140-** 10 million Kg of rubbish **141-** It's 97112340 **142-** 800 houses around
- 143-** 2/3^{rds} **144-** a 100 cubic Km **145-** On 0500909693
- 146-** about \$ 400 **147-** In my case, I've got a 4.5 kW grid
- 148-** It's 48093727506 **149-** 12651 **150-** 18%
- 151-** 15 **152-** 654/120084 **153-** 37018699
- 154-** 30 to 50 Kg **155-** 98724855 **156-** 200765
- 157-** 606295 **158-** It's 52983406 **159-** 2/3^{rds}
- 160-** the fare is \$35 each **161-** It's 126 **162-** 26000
- 163-** They can have 7 litre capacity lung which they can blow out 6 litres **164-** 100 watt light bulb
- 165-** 2.5 cm **166-** 50046.312 **167-** It's 10% body fat 15% 20%
- 168-** 32 Kg **169-** 0.187 **170-** £ 198.50
- 171-** That's 09954721822 **172-** The average is 1.46 **173-** 1.2 Kg per cubic/m
- 174-** 1 by 1 by 1 meter **175-** about 2 inches every about 20,000 year or so
- 176-** 2 ft **177-** Of up to 5 million atmospheres to form
- 178-** Couple of hundred grams **179-** 250 studies **180-** 12.43
- 181-** That's 1450 square/Km **182-** 730453 **183-** It's £ 2.50 a child
- 184-** Your tuition fee is £ 4500 per semester **185-** 16 places available **186-** \$ 35 or so I think
- 187-** £ 3.25 **188-** 311 **189-** 800th anniversary team
- 190-** 8106745 **191-** It's 15 **192-** \$35 1 way \$ 65 return
- 193-** \$ 3200 **194-** about 35% **195-** 4 1/4 Kg or 2.250Kg

- 196- 002312
- 199- 77.90
- 202- between 2 and 0%
- 205- There are 30 odd volcanoes
- 208- a 3.5 inch
- 211- It's £ 195 per year
- 214- 125
- 217- 100 cubic Km
- 220- 85058 for your text by the way
- 223- 186,000 miles per second
- 226- 300 something 400 Km above the ground
- 229- account for about 40% of the human DNA
- 232- a 50%
- 235- 186000 mile/hour
- 238- 147 miles
- 241- 208657
- 244- 12651
- 247- 46 cm
- 250- 2237676
- 253- That was back 74,000 years ago
- 255- 01216749544
- 258- at 4 to 6 billions
- 261- It's £ 15.50
- 264- They do 10 million searches per hour
- 267- 50 or 15?
- 270- 15 miles
- 273- 30 to 50 kg
- 276- 93014269
- 279- $4/9^{\text{ths}}$
- 281- beginning a couple of hundred million years ago
- 283- and sometimes I'm talking to several thousand
- 285- 9 meters a part
- 288- 100s if not 1000s of years
- 197- It's 04112129807
- 200- Jo6337
- 203- 1/4 million tonnes
- 206- 992846
- 209- around 75000 vehicles
- 212- less than 70,000
- 215- actually \$280
- 218- a million servers
- 221- Do I need to pay £ 198.50?
- 224- 0500909693
- 227- \$ 615 per month
- 230- 1000, a million, a billion
- 233- 3000 to 4000 words
- 236- It's 0798257643
- 239- 500,000
- 242- 11:30 AM
- 245- 254319
- 248- 15.2 million
- 251- between 40-400 km
- 254- The galaxy 100,000 light years across
- 256- 1 and 10 years
- 259- about 58%
- 262- 1.39
- 265- 15-50
- 268- 18 places available
- 271- tens of millions of blood samples
- 274- $5/7^{\text{ths}}$
- 277- 20 cm
- 280- 15 k/tonnes
- 198- 10 to 15 cubic Km
- 201- 15.2
- 204- audience of 20 people
- 207- £ 9.50
- 210- it drops about 600 m
- 213- 9.2
- 216- 25 cent a kW/hour
- 219- ... 40-400 Km above ...
- 222- That's £ 14.50
- 225- It's 3445991144257750
- 228- 18009007776
- 231- minimum £ 50
- 234- That's £ 14.50
- 237- 3303845020456837
- 240- 796437
- 243- \$ 450 per year
- 246- \$ 15
- 249- 100^{th} of what it takes to run my house
- 252- 5% fat 3% fat
- 257- £14. 50
- 260- Does 97314322 sound right?
- 263- 4.5 maybe 4.7, 4.8
- 266- It's £15.50
- 269- which was 2500 k/m^3
- 272- 3/4 of century old
- 275- 29030 ft
- 278- My mobile number is 04134463508
- 282- for a 10^{th} of a second
- 284- is roughly 8 times the value ...
- 287- \$ 1150
- 289- thousands of jobs

290- It would measure 7.2 on the Richter scale
291- over half of them
292- thousands of jobs
293- It's an 800 kilometre wide
294- His new home number is 94523456
295- £250 joining fee
296- \$ 450 **297-** 7:50 return
298- nearly 30,000 women
299- 71.2% **300-** £181.50
301- 18.2
302- 3/4 of a century old
303- at the current 21%
304- 30 or 40 eruptions ... **305-** 02089447810 **306-** at about £ 40
307- 795 Kg **308-** 1500 words **309-** the last 15 years
310- 32 pounds or Lb **311-** and the mean is 1.75
312- 30% to 20% and it was down around 15%
313- 2 smaller atoms and a couple of neutrons **314-** CX912 **315-** 30.40
316- and then around 700 million years ago **317-** £ 15 **318-** 1/4 or a quarter
319- 43 **320-** 4.1/4 Kg **321-** It's 37018699
322- 98356712 **323-** 421.55 **324-** 50 cm
325- around 20 C **326-** 34.92 **327-** 7.3
328- 1.46 / 1.75 **329-** It's 6992344311478921
330- 800 houses around the site **331-** 14 **332-** 40,000 a year
333- \$ 1500 **334-** That's \$ 63 **335-** about \$ 400
336- 48093727506 **337-** £ 5 **338-** \$ 184 for a 12 months period
339- 9 months **340-** of that 64 Lb
341- 100th of what it takes to run my house **342-** 0414847748
343- £ 49.95 **344-** 3 times 10 to the 8 meters per second
345- 44.326 **346-** 4.5 kW grid **347-** it takes about an hour
348- between 5-15 pound a head **349-** 16.5 million **350-** 500,000
351- \$ 9.50 **352-** \$ 5 **353-** 100s of 1000s of tonnes
354- about 35 minutes **355-** 2500 years ago **356-** 616
357- 1/10th **358-** 20% going up as high as 30%
359- the average is 1.46 **360-** 2/5th **361-** 280 to 310 nano meter band
362- 100 times **363-** 10 to 15 cubic Km of ash
364- and from 10:30 **365-** a half **366-** more than a 1/3rd
367- £ 9.5 million **368-** from 4.7 to 2.7 billion years ago
369- 0328785441 **370-** 1/4 of everybody **371-** 35 miles per hour
372- less than 3 hours drive **373-** 10 million Kg of rubbish **374-** my 28th or 27th book
375- 150 miles southwest **376-** less than half of women **377-** It is 2.3 Km long

- 378- 2085
 380- in other words, more 0.3 of a G
 383- 777192
 386- 544 million dollars
 388- 6992344311478921
 391- Well, from 4.7 billion years ago to 2.7 billion years ago
 392- 16,662
 395- 157
- 379- 15 million Kg of waste a day
 381- 4500 pound per semester
 384- 162
 387- breaks into 2 smaller bits
 389- 2500 years ago
 393- 165
 396- 5,615
- 382- 18%
 385- 28 years old
 390- 2000 years ago
 394- 13,132

Exercise F

- 1- *back in 1980*
 4- 7 am
 7- That was back 74,000 year
 10- 10 am to 6 pm
 13- between 9 am and 12 noon on weekdays
 16- commencing at 6:15 pm
 19- at 6 am and 9 am at the weekend
 22- Fri. Morning around 10
 24- 250 million years ago
 27- at 9:30
 30- about 6:30 pm
 33- 20 past 6
 36- at half past 4
 39- Mon. To Thurs.
 41- just about killed him because it took a whole half day
 42- 10, 20, 50, 60 a 100 years old depending on how old you are
 43- several hundred times more acute than our own
 44- is not been a 100 thousand years it's been more like 800,000 years
 45- He's thought to be about 5,000 years old
 46- storing movement at rate of about 2 cm a year
 47- a year, 6 months or so
 50- in the 1990s
 51- these big quakes go off every 100 years or so maybe every 200 years maybe every several thousands
- 2- 15 past 11 or 11:15
 5- 20 minutes
 8- for Mon. and Thurs.
 11- at 20 past 7 Sun. evening
 14- at half past 10
 17- it's 6-8 pm
 20- 87693041
 23- They are the 9 am 4:30 pm trains
 25- a quarter to 1 or 12:45
 28- 4:30
 31- 10 am and 3:00 pm
 34- 131798
 37- on weekdays
 40- on Saturdays
- 3- for over half a year
 6- Ok, let's meet at 5:30 on Mon.
 9- at 3.40
 12- commencing at 5:30 pm
 15- 9:45 am
 18- at 9:15
 21- 97312763
 26- at 10:30
 29- Let's at 5:30 on Mon.
 32- 5:15
 35- 10:05
 38- every other day
- 48- 2 and 6 pm
 49- 9 am to 10 pm

- 52- with a 100,000-year cycle
- 53- over 24,000-year or so cycle
- 54- 1/3 or third of a 1000 years
- 55- roughly every 10,000 years or so
- 56- 7:50 return
- 57- 8:45
- 58- from 4.7 billion years to 2.7 billion years ago
- 59- 65 million light years away
- 60- beginning a couple of 100 million years ago
- 61- about 300,000 years
- 62- then 540 million years ago
- 63- about 300,000 years
- 64- over the next 500 years
- 65- I'm 21
- 66- 30 or 40 eruptions over the last 1000s years
- 67- which from 500 to 1500 BC
- 68- is 2 million light years
- 69- 2000 years ago
- 70- 9 months
- 71- that's on Mon. evenings from 6:30 to 9:30
- 72- in 11th century
- 73- on Mon. mornings
- 74- 10 past 6 or 6:10
- 75- every Sat. and Sun. in the evening
- 76- 25 to 11
- 77- starting at 6 and finishing at 7:30
- 78- so could you make it 11
- 79- in the morning from 10 till 11 am
- 80- at a quarter to 9
- 81- 20 minutes past the hour
- 82- from 9 to 10:30
- 83- and 2:15 or 2 and a quarter by bus
- 84- 1 and half hours by train



Exercise G

- 1- And if we get the potential of the 3 million Triple J (JJJ) listeners out of a population of about 15 million, ...
- 2- Anyway, it's on for a whole fortnight so there'll be plenty of time to enjoy it.
- 3- The mother raises an average of 3 young, though sometimes 4 survive.
- 4- For the last couple of years it's been around the 5th to 17th, but this year they wanted to allow everyone enough time to recover from the first of Jan. celebrations and they've put it at the end of the month.
- 5- The study found that 1 in 16 women in Africa died during pregnancy or childbirth, while the rate for industrial countries is 1 in almost 3000.
- 6- The Sydney Harbour Bridge is nearly 3 quarters (3/4) of a century old.
- 7- And another major problem is plastics. There are 80 different types for the start.
- 8- We don't take a whole coach load of people. In fact, we only take up to 15 people on this tour. Although we do run it with just 12 or 13.

- 9-** It was supposed to have been finished by 1930, but actually it wasn't completed for another 2 years.
- 10-** A typical 3-storey house will take only 28 weeks to build.
- 11-** Our technology is not good enough to tell us what is 40 Km underground as of 2010.
- 12-** Oh, I'd say national news not local. Nothing very exciting happens around here.
- 13-** In dry condition it can last for decades.
- 14-** A 1.4 should do. I don't think I need a 1.6 or anything.
- 15-** So you walk along George Street. Pass the Queen Victoria Building on your left. We call that the QVB.
- 16-** The iceman was found lying on a large rock and so it was believed initially that he had fallen asleep on the rock.
- 17-** You'll breathe in 21% air and you'll breathe out 16% oxygen.
- 18-** Well, I certainly don't think we need any more factual programme things like news and documentaries.
- 19-** Well, just turn right here and walk along the street until you get to the pedestrian crossing. You'll be able to see the cinema on your right. The chemist is just across from it.
- 20-** Well, the city dates back to the 16th century, 1554 to be precise.
- 21-** And an area the size of Europe and the United Kingdom put together would lose 99.999% of all electronic devices and it would be thrown back to the Stone Age.
- 22-** There's a very useful piece of equipment called the wastepaper bin.
- 23-** In the early days, it was telephones rather than computers which gave a real boost to credit cards.
- 24-** Booking over the phone is not allowed.
- 25-** The New Zealand authorities also looked it but considered meshing uneconomical as did Tahiti in the Pacific.
- 26-** Well, news and factual programmes take up just over a quarter of the week.
- 27-** Well, I've never been that keen on cauliflower or fish.
- 28-** Which means the population has more than doubled since 1970.
- 29-** This has given them an undeserved reputation for being aggressive. Whereas in fact they are fairly shy creatures.

30- As you know, sharks are very quick swimmers.

31- What do you think is the world's most nutritious fruit? An apple would you say or an orange.

32- And she said she'd her purse with about 15 pounds in it. But no cheque book or cards or things like that and luckily she'd had her front door key in her pocket. Oh, and she'd had a bus pass taken, too.

33- If you use an airport shuttle bus, it would cost you 8 pounds one way or 15 pounds return.

34- Oh, many happy returns in advance.

35- You don't need to pay for gas electricity or water but will need to pay your proportion of the phone bill.

Ex. 1.6 Free Time p: 19

- 1- Harley 2- math 3- waiter 4- the piano 5- once every two 6- busy
7- cousin 8- football 9- watches 10- is a student (can't afford)

Ex. 1.7 Study .. p: 20

- 1- speed , ease 2- quantity 3- misleading 4- library 5- cannot stay
6- a catalogue 7- running 8- needs 9- first hand research
10- interviews

Ex. 1.8 p: 21

- 1- 1865 2- more than half 3- kings 4- habit 5- four presidents
6- 7 7- politics 8- Italy 9- 1914 10- prime minister
11- 1984 12- bank directors 13- WWII 14- 1961 15- poisoning
16- November 17- Swedish

Ex. 1.9 p:23

- 1- around the 2- 2000 years 3- holy 4- say prayers 5- sweets
6- 3 7- 1692 8- candle 9- mice 10- bat

Ex. 1.11 p:25

- 1- decoration 2- candles 3- British pubs 4- Silent Nights
5- the photocopier 6- off work 7- Russian Christmas Weather
8- log fires 9- goose 10- sauce 11- spend, spend, spend
12- peace on earth

Ex. 1.12 p: 26

1- tennis court 2- 25 meters 3- winter 4- beginners
5- 7 people 6- 10-11 7- 1.50 8- Doherty
9- 11 am 10- 965478

Ex. 1.13 p: 27

1- search engine 2- key word 3- ask.com 4- 1b 5- dictionary.com
6- virtual library 7- half a billion 8- kids click 9- current affairs 10- intute

Ex.1.14 p: 28

1- 73 meters 3- 7 storey 4- 70 5- 310,000 liters 6- 3 liters
7- family car 8- England 9- Spain 10- half the aircraft

Ex. 1.15 p:29

1- 27/1756 2- 5 3- musician 4- gifted 5- 3
6- 6 7- the violin 8- across Europe 9- concert 10- 17

Ex. 1.16 P: 30

1- 6:30 AM 2- 3 3- mountain 4- raining 5- 3 6- 4 7- boat
8- hot 9- tan 10- trophy

Ex. 1.17 P: 31

1- satellite 2- 2002 3- blue planet 4- instrument 5- ERS1, ERS2
6- ESA 7- 2.3 billions 8- 2 coffee cups 9- global warming 10- boundaries

Ex. 1.18 p: 32

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 5- the white hat | 6- learn from | 7- intuition | 8- The Green hat |
| 9- optimistic | 10- go wrong | 11- control | 12- ideas |

Ex.1.19 p: 33

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1- children | 2- their eyes | 3- literacy | 4- characters |
| 5- role | 6- women gamers | 7- 1-10 | 8- attitudes |
| 9- make peace | 10- values | | |

Ex. 1.20 p: 34

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1- I feel angry | 2- an adjective | 3- more responsibility | 4- decisions |
| 5- respect | 6- empathy | 7- understanding | 7- productive |
| 8- emotions | 9- non-judgmental | 10- avoid | |

Ex. 1.21 p:35

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|----|
| 1- politician | 2- advanced | 3- rather than | 4- around 2 billion | 5- 14 | 6- |
| disadvantage | 7- 4 to 1 | 8- say | 9- export income | 10- language | |

Ex. 1.22 p: 36

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1- Lucy | 2- China | 3- at home | 4- 6:00 pm | 5- Mrs. Smith | 6- sandwich |
| 7- wash, iron | 8- every week | 9- own rooms | 10- yes | | |

Ex. 1.23p: 37

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| 1- Europe, Asia | 2- 3 months | 3- historical | 4- boat ride | 5- carpet | 6- India |
| 7- welcoming | 8- museum | 9- fabric | 10- blue, green | | |

Ex. 1.24p: 38

1- reception 2- photos 3- straight away(on the spot) 4- represents
5- 7 students 6- election 7- sports facilities 8- union

Ex. 1.25p:39

1- shopping 2- 3 3- once a week 4- herself 5- very close 6- Mon., Wed.
7- No 8- to see

Ex. 1.26P:40

1- 6 weeks 2- bones 3- students 4- GIS 5- toothbrush
6- waste 7- 6000 years old 8- black sea 9- archeological

Ex. 1.27p: 41

1- 4.55 billion 2- 11 years 3- the internet 4- Germany 5- sound business 6- sell, ship
7- capital 8- Japan 9- stolen goods 10- bids

Ex. 28 p: 42

1- Rome 2- 3 days 3- next Friday 4- environmental 5- 6 7- nervous
8- 10 times 9- evening 10- 20 minutes

Ex. 1.29p:43

1- 20 2- imagination 3- too quickly 4- half the candidates 5- checklist
6- register 7- heading 8- mistake 9- accordingly 10-the morning

Ex.1.30 P: 44-45

- 1- 10th 2- bees 3- pregnant 4- left-handed 5- bend
6- to death 7- 2 hours 8- stand 9- 11.4 10- valve
11- 1.83 m 12- number 13- 20 14- breath of air 15- can't
16- South Africa 17- duty 18- vegetarian 19- shaking hands

Ex.1.31 P:46

- 1- vision 2- end/stop 3- Awareness 4- long-term 5- goals-milestone
6- open-minded 7- realistic -honest 8- visit a spa 9- advice
10- peer

Ex. 1.32 P:47

- 1- Canadian 2- injuries 3- accent 4- French/Italian 5- run away
6- his picture 7-missing 8- parents 9- effects 10- robbed

Ex. 1.33 P: 48

- 1- a month 2- jet lag 3- MTR 4- public light 5- amazing
6- Yes 7- work permit 8- guide books 9- passport photos
10- invite Clair(her)

Ex. 1.34 P: 49

- 1- young people 2- 6.8 million 3- the UK 4- 18.7% 5- 12000 pound
6- housing 7-24000 pound 8-33 years 9- less than half
10- allowance

Ex. 1.35 P: 50

1-last week 2- burglaries 3-25% 4- 5 pm 5- bedroom 6- locked
7- front door 8- purse 9- listening to music 10- roast chicken

Ex. 1.36 P: 51

1- 1840s 2- alcohol/drinking 3- voting 4- cooperation 5- neighbours
6- capitalism 7- 28 8- 10 pound 9- 240 10- advances 11- trouble makers
12- interest 13- cash 14- wages

Ex. 1.36 P: 52 part 2

1- Spain 2- principles 3- neighbourhood 4- tobacco 5- produce-sell
6- furniture 7- religious 8- theoretical 9-proportion 10- mechanics
11- share the profit 12- 5%

Ex. 2A.1 P: 53

1- C 2- B 3- A 4- C 5- C

Ex. 2A.2 P: 54

1- C 2- A 3- B 4- C 5- B 6- A
7- A

Ex. 2A.3 P: 55

1-A 2- C 3- C 4- C 5- B

Ex. 2A.4 P: 56

1- C 2- A 3- B 4- A 5- C 6- A

7- C

Ex. 2A.5 P: 57

1- B 2- C 3- a mystery 4- lake 5- powerful people
6- 1970 7- the title 8- 9-10- In any order(B, D, G)

Ex. 2A.6 P: 58

1-2-3- In any order(B, D, F) 4- C 5- B 6- C 7- B
8- B 9- C 10- B

Ex. 2A.7 P: 59

1- C 2- B 3- C 4- A 5- C 6- C
7- B 8- C 9- B 10- B

Ex. 2A.8 P: 60

1- B 2- C 3- A 4- B 5- B 6- B
7- C 8- C

Ex. 2A.9 P: 61

1- B 2- C 3- A 4- B 5- 70 hours 6- gravity
7- (minus) -118 8- wind-water 9- 800 meter 10- C

Ex. 2A.10 P: 62

1- C 2- A 3- C 4- C 5- C 6- C
7- A 8- C

Ex. 2A.11 P: 63

1- 1824	2- Royal	3- Institution	4- C	5- C	6- B
7- B	8- B	9- C	10- A	11- B	12- C

Ex. 2A.12 P: 64

1- 26, Dec.	2- tidal wave	3- food/shelter	4- fault	5- over 200,000
6- C	7- C	8- B	9- A	10- V

Ex. 2A.13 P: 65

1- C	2- A	3- B	4- B	5- B	6- A
------	------	------	------	------	------

Ex. 2A.14 P: 66

1- C	2- B	3- B	4- B	5- B	6- A
7- B	8- A				

Ex. 2A.15 P: 67

1- C	2- A	3- C	4- B	5- B	6- B
7- B	8- A				

Ex. 2A.16 P: 68

1- B	2- A	3- A	4- C	5- A	6- C
7- A					

Ex. 2A.17 P: 69

1- C	2- C	3- A	4- B	5- C	6- B
7- B	8- C	9- C	10- C		

Ex. 2A.18 P: 70

1- C 2- A 3- A 4- C 5- B

Ex. 2A.19 P: 71

1- C 2- A 3- C 4- A 5- C 6- A

Ex. 2A.20 P: 72

1- B 2- B 3- B 4- A

Ex. 2A.21 P: 72

1- C 2- A 3- C 4- C 5- C

Ex. 2B.1 P: 73

In any order (B,F,G)

Ex. 2B.2 P: 73

In any order (B,C,G)

Ex. 2B.3 P: 74

In any order (C,E,F)

Ex. 2B.4 P: 74

In any order (C,E,H)

Ex. 2B.5 P: 75

In any order (A,C,F)

Ex. 2B.6 P: 75

In any order (A,D,F)

Ex. 2B.7 P: 76

In any order (C,E,G)

Ex. 2B.8 P: 76

In any order (B,D,E)

Ex. 2B.9 P: 77

In any order (C,D,F)

Ex. 2B.10 P: 77

In any order (D,E,G)

Ex. 2B.11 P: 78

In any order (A,C,E)

Ex. 2B.12 P: 78

In any order (D,E,G)

Ex. 2B.13 P: 79

In any order (B,D,E)

Ex. 2B.14 P: 79

In any order (C,E,F)

Ex. 2B.15 P: 80

In any order (B,D,F)

Ex. 2B.16 P: 80

In any order (C,F)

Ex. 2B.17 P: 81

1- 2500 BC

2- notion

3- 3 materials

4- practical skills

5-7 In any order (A,D,G)

Ex. 2B.18 P: 82

In any order (C,F,G)

Ex. 2B.19 P: 82

In any order (B,C,G)

Ex. 2B.20 P: 83

In any order (A,C,E)

Ex. 2B.21 P: 83

In any order (A,C,F)

Ex. 2B.22 P: 84

In any order (A,D,E)

Ex. 2B.23 P: 84

In any order (B,E,G)

Ex. 2B.24 P: 85

In any order (B,C,F)

Chapter 3

Ex. 3.1 P: 86

1- 17 years 2- watching the news 3- purse
4- (valuable) CD collection

Ex. 3.2 P: 87

1- high oil prices 2- (enormous) legacy costs 3- clothes 4- electrical goods

Ex. 3.3 P: 88

1- 3 2- speaking 3- mini presentation 4- business

Ex. 3.4 P: 88

1- rubbish 2- car tyre (tire) 3- rope

Ex. 3.5 P: 89

1- 150 2- good business sense

Ex. 3.6 P: 89

1- leave in bank 2- take a trip 3- buy a car 4- invest

Ex. 3.7 P: 90

1- a loan 2- price of petrol 3- 30%

Ex. 3.8 P: 90

- 1- Fire service 2- doctor 3- weather station 4- complete a record card
5- send pictures

Ex. 3.9 P: 91

- 1- structure 2- this morning 3- 5

Ex. 3.10 P: 91

- 1- cut off dead brunches 2- outdoor furniture
3- plants 4- dark homes 5- (uncollected mails)full mailbox

Ex. 3.11 P: 92

- 1- language 2- customs 3- music 4- local history 5- town hall 6- public library

Ex. 3.12 P: 92

- 1- motivation 2- time management 3- modules 4- summer schools

Ex. 3.13 P: 93

- 1- the 1960s 2- British mining 3- 1988 4- Indian 5- 5th

Ex. 3.14 P: 94

- 1- 12th 2- 25% 3- 2020 4- 70% 5- growing poverty
6- sustainability

Chapter 4

Ex. 4.1 P: 95

- 1- one to one 2- compare 3- think carefully 4- side by side
5- positive way 6- giving advice 7- body language 8- counter productive

Ex. 4.2 P: 96

- 1- read 2- data base 3- relevant 4- 4 pages 5- qualifications
6- well-organized 7- Spanish

Ex. 4.3 P: 97

- 1- sub-contracting 2- about 10% 3- 40 4- 1980s 5- factories
6- the 90s7- 8- 1980s 9- off-shore 10- working conditions
11- China 12- distribution

Ex. 4.4 P: 98

- 1- more efficiency 2- electric motor 3- environmental issues 4- heat loss
5- size-speed 6- hydraulic 7- 1500 rpm 8- decreasing

Ex. 4.5 P: 99

- 1- 35 years 2- 1972 3- 300 employees 4- rival 5- workers
6- key player 7- negotiating skills 8- 1986 9- acknowledged 10- loyalty

Ex. 4.6 P: 100

- 1- moderation 2- learning goals 3- funny 4- tone of voice
5- online communication 6- lecture 7- flame 8- interact
9- lurkers 10- transparent

Ex. 4.7 P: 101

- 1- 10 years 2- cancer 3- probabilities 4- national 5- 100 or so
6- house 7- history life 8- diet and lifestyle 9- confidentiality 10- specific

Ex. 4.8 P: 102

- 1- Feb., 2004 2- graphic designer 3- free time 4- emails 5- current affairs
6- 3 times 7- in bands 8- subscription

Ex. 4.9 P: 103

- 1- 25 years ago 2- collateral 3- 42 people 4- 27 \$ 5- all of it
6- microcredit 7- the poorest 8- insurance 9- good faith 10- another
11- peer pressure 12- 16 decisions 13- for children 14- more than 2
15- 1 16- 16 million

Ex. 4.10 P: 103

- 1- island 2- land-locked 3- coastline 4- 5 other 5- mountains 6- WWII
7- 1885 8- did have 9- 30 years 10- fish 11- river 12- 71
13- 30-50 14- means 15- cooperation 16- railroads

Ex. 4.11 P: 105

- 1- swimming pool 2- motor boat 3- restaurant chains 4- wooden statue
5- recycled 6- attitudes7- 8- wildlife 9- be sustainable
10- limited number 11- locally 12- reduce 13- prepared
14- wear clothes 15- everyday 16- not buying 17- fair price
18- flight

Ex. 4.12 P: 106

1- 12 years 2- integrity 3- for people 4- audited 5- metal/plastic 6- keep
7- motivate 8- 1997 9- bribes 10- consultant

Ex. 4.13 P: 107

1- other cultures 2-culture clash 3- sensitivity 4- cross your legs 5- punctual
6- Latin American 7- 25\$ 8- both hands 9- removing
10- in pocket 11- assumption 12- the language

Chapter 5

Ex. 5.1 P: 108

1- supply management 2- exploit 3- desalination 4- neighbouring
5- polluted water 6- irrigation 7- icebergs 8- sea-tankers

Ex. 5.2 P: 109

1- electricity 2- 17th 3- Spain 4- 1000 5- 7 6-65 degree
7- turbine 8- 200000 9- heat 10-stable

Ex. 5.3 P: 110

1- A-B 2- A-A 3- A-A 4- A-A 5-B-A

Ex. 5.4 P: 111

1- hi(high)life 2- 1950s/1960s 3- guitars 4- Congo 5- the 1970s 6- Paris
7- key boards 8- the 1950s

Ex. 5.5 P: 112

1- upturned 2- Capital 3-drinkers/engineers 4- down/dirty
5- sand shovels 6- spit

Ex. 5.6 P: 113

1- books 2- laptop computers 3- films/music 4- digital services
5- easy-to-use 6- gambling 7-perfume 8- jewellery
9- grocery 10- elderly

Ex. 5.7 P: 114

1- Mkere 2- Westall 3- BS89PU 4- 0/5 5- 0/75 6-books
7- toys 8-1700 9- C 10- A

Ex. 5.8 P: 115

1- D 2- C 3- E 4- festivals 5- couple of hours 6- castles
7- 10 am 8- Thursday

Ex. 5.9 P: 116

1- mirrors 2- 200 c 3- heating water 4- tubes 5- swimming pools
6- solar panels 7- handbag 8- calculator 9- refrigerator 10- earthquake
11- driving 12- 3000 Km 13- portable 14- 250 g 15- self-sufficient
16- 20% 17- 1000m 18- 32 19- south 20- windows

Ex. 5.10 P: 117

1- conference room 2- lift 3-returns 4- computers

Chapter 6

Ex. 6.1 P: 118

1-C 2-C 3-B 4-C 5-B 6-A

Ex. 6.2 P: 119

1-C 2-C 3-B 4-A

Ex. 6.3 P: 120

1-B 2-B 3-A 4-B 5-C 6-B
7-B 8-C

Ex. 6.4 P: 121

1-B 2-C 3-C 4-A 5-C 6-C
7-A 8-A

Ex. 6.5 P: 122

1-B 2-C 3-C 4-A 5-C

Ex. 6.6 P: 123

1- A 2-A 3-B 4-B 5-A

Chapter 7

Ex. 7.1 P: 124

1-A 2-B 3-E 4-C 5-A 6-D

Ex. 7.2 P: 125

1- B 2- A 3- D 4- F

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6-
7- 8- 9- 10- 11- 12-
13- 14- 15- 16- 17- 18-
19-