

## GOING FOR FINALS B2 FÜR BHS, TRANSCRIPTS

### 1. Retailing Farm Machinery

*You are going to listen to a man speaking about his job.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1–8.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

Hello. My name is Chris Day. I'm 49 years of age. I was educated to O-Level standard at comprehensive school, then went on to technical college and attained a Ordinary National Diploma in technology. This then gave me access to go to Harper Adams University College, one of the top agricultural colleges in the United Kingdom, where I did a three-year course in Agricultural Engineering with a Mechanical Engineering bias. I left Harper Adams at the age of 21 and came back to work in the family business, which is retailing and selling of agricultural machinery, tractors etc.

When I came back from college, I started off as a trainee in the workshop and demonstrating farm machinery, moved on through the business to sales. Then we started a haulage business as well, purely specialising in haulage of farm machinery, which I started and have expanded to running 6 low loaders hauling farm machinery throughout the United Kingdom for manufacturers. We also still carry on selling farm machinery in the business. I am now joint Managing Director of the business with my brother. We employ 10 members of staff and have a growing business.

My daily workplace: I would start work at 8.30 in the morning and finish somewhere around 7pm in the evening. During the course of my day's work I would be looking after machinery sales to end users, to farmers etc. I would also be running our transport business, looking after our 6 drivers and 6 vehicles on the road, liaising with manufacturers where they want machines delivered, also setting up show stands for the manufacturers. And on our own retail side of the business, we would be attending local shows, such as the Royal County of Berkshire show, where we would be exhibiting a range of new tractors and appropriate farm machinery for the farming community to look at and hopefully trade with us on.

We have been in business retailing farm machinery locally in Berkshire for 28 years now and have been very lucky in obtaining planning permission on a green field site. And we are now building a specialist site and depot to retail farm machinery. We will have a specialist workshop there with 3 mechanics in to repair farm machinery locally. We will also have a spare parts area to look after the wearing parts etc. on machinery and we will also have a logistics centre where our transport side of the business will be based. And we will be storing farm machinery for importers from mainland Europe and distributing across the United Kingdom.

## 2. Screenwriting

*You are going to listen to a man who writes scripts for films.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentences 1–9.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

Hi. I'm Chris Slevin and I'm a screenwriter. I got interested in screenwriting after reading a book from a library about screenwriting from Syd (Syck) Field. And it was all about structure and how for every screenwriter there's a three-act structure. And you have to learn these basic rules for every film. And I didn't realise at the time that there was rules to writing this film, but once I started to look into it, I realised that every film I watched, I could see all the structure and all the points that was in the book, and I became interested in that way of that side of how to write for film.

I started by getting as much information I could, by reading as many scripts as I could and finding out different ways of writing, because every script is written differently from every different author. Some people are heavy into writing action and there's lots of text, and a lot of people are heavy into writing dialogue where it's just page after page of dialogue. I started to do a course in Ireland about screenwriting to try and perfect how I started to write.

At the beginning it was very haphazard and I could never reach the goal of 130 pages. And I used to only get like half way there and run out of steam, but after the course I learnt how to break down and use what they call "index cards", where you write down the scene and what you want to happen in it. And after a while, you have maybe two to three hundred scenes that you can just swap around and look at the film before you begin to write, so you can take out scenes that you don't like or move it into another part.

And that's basically ... How you ... how I begin to write is: it's an idea or it could be anything that happens or a conversation that I would have with friends. And an idea of what they would say would pop into my head and I would elaborate on it and find out little characters, what they would say to each other. And after a while, once it brews for, it could last days or weeks or even months, I'd finally get that one idea; I was like, "Oh, that's what the film is going to be about."

What I do from there is, I would obviously start writing out characters' names, thinking of where they grew up. Not necessarily writing it down, but it's good to have it in your head so when it comes to later and a character has a decision to make, you would know what he would say because of your previous thinking of it of his judgement.

From there, I would write out the index cards and get as many scenes as I can, because in a screenplay – as I said – there's three acts. And the first act is always introducing the characters and by the end of the first act, which is about 40 pages, your character has to find a problem. And in the second act, they have to try and solve that problem. But the second act is more about throwing as much problems and mishaps at the character, so they'll have a difficult time getting to their goal. And by the third act, it should finally start to wrap up and all their problems get solved. And by the end of the film, it's either a happy or a sad ending. So it goes by this structure of writing out the index cards, and then finally sitting down at a computer or writing down on paper. I've heard that the likes of Quentin Tarantino always write out their scripts before they start, but I could never do that. I always have to start fresh on a computer.

### 3. 3D-Printing

*You are going to listen to a woman talking about a new technological craze.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1–6.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

There is a new technological craze sweeping across countries around the world while at the same time inciting fear and concerns about how far this new technology could go. The craze is 3D-printing. On paper, this sounds absolutely fantastic and the best new technology to be invented for years. Rather than printing out a picture of a castle, why not print out a model version of one? However, some disadvantages and even dangers of 3D-printing have already found themselves being discussed in the press.

Firstly, though, what is 3D-printing exactly? A 3D-printer has a robotic arm which creates objects one layer at a time. The reason that this is causing such a stir amongst concerned citizens is that people have begun to get creative and 3D-print items like gun parts.

3D-printers are used for less dangerous purposes such as toy manufacturing. In this business, 3D-printing has helped tremendously and cut costs for toy producers. The idea that the same technology that is aiding the business of children's toy making could also help criminals is one that disturbs many people. 3D-printing is supposed to be for creating useful items. In the eyes of several people in the toy making industry, weapons simply are not useful. On the other hand, there are those who believe that guns do serve a purpose. In America for example, there are areas such as the Midwest, where guns are seen as everyday items and should not be treated differently to any other object that is being 3D-printed. Indeed some Americans have grander ideas altogether, and dream of much more complex items like 3D-printed cars.

Nonetheless, it would be inaccurate to imagine 3D-printers rolling out cars or handguns. For a start, a gun made completely of plastic would not operate without the bullet breaking it apart. It is possible to 3D-print a gun out of metal, but the technology is still not accessible for the general public and will probably remain that way for the next few years. This is, because there are complex processes involved when firing a gun. Gases are needed to flood the chamber after it has been vacated. The mixture of gases must remain stable, with the percentage of each gas held at the correct level or else the firer of the gun could find that the gun explodes in his or her hand.

However, it is possible to 3D-print the part of a gun – called the “lower receiver” – out of plastic. This is a crucial part of the gun that connects to multiple other parts of the gun. It is also the part of the gun, which lists the serial number, which means that it is the component, which is regulated. Nevertheless, it would still be difficult to build a reliable gun using a 3D-printed lower receiver and there would be no guarantees. Even if there is a successful “test shot”, that does not mean that the gun would fire the next time, or not completely break apart. It is, in fact, quite difficult to create a gun that is safe and can be trusted to work every time. Despite this, it is still relatively easy to find 3D-printer designs for lower receivers online, even though websites like MakerBot have removed such designs from their site.

An important point should be made, though. 3D-printing is not all about guns and illegal activity. They can be used in a responsible manner to increase productivity and creativity. The US debate on guns should not really affect the argument for or against 3D-printers overall. Computers, for instance, can also be of incredible use to criminals, for example from unsophisticated crimes such as sending scam emails phishing for information to hacking people's personal information and identity theft. Besides, some people believe that anyone should be free to make anything they want and that restricting this personal freedom is wrong. This is not to say that 3D-printers have not caught the eye of people who could limit them. US Congressman Steve Israel wants to update the 1988 law which forbids use of weapons made of plastic.

#### 4. How Nanotechnology Works

*You are going to listen to an interview with a specialist in nanotechnology.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentences 1–6.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

Meera: This week I'm at St. Pancras International which reopened in November 2007 after an £800 million restoration. Now, one of the more notable features of this restoration is the glass roof covering the famous Barlow train shed. At over 110 feet above street level it has an area of more than 10,000 meters squared: using over 17,000 panels of glass. But what's really interesting, though, is that the roof isn't just made of ordinary glass. The panels have the ability to clean themselves. So with me here at St. Pancras is Ivan Parkin, Professor of Materials Chemistry at University College, London, to tell me how this self-cleaning glass works.

Ivan: The self-cleaning glass works under two ways. One is due to something called photo-catalysis which is the action of light onto the surface of the glass to basically chomp away or eat up the dirt or debris that's on the surface. And the other one's due to a process known as hydrophilicity, and that is that the glass loves water and any rain water impacting on the surface will form a sheet and wash down any dirt in a uniform fashion.

Meera: What's on the glass to cause this to happen?

Ivan: There is a coating on the outside surface of the glass and it's a chemical called titanium dioxide. Titanium dioxide's an inorganic pigment which is widely used in a whole variety of products: everything from sunscreens where it reflects away some of the sun's UV rays through to toothpaste through to the whitener, for example, responsible for the white colour in white paints or even in paper.

Meera: But what kind of dirt can actually break down? Surely not everything?

Ivan: Well, that's right. It primarily works on organic dirt or debris. If you have inorganic material on the surface, then that can be a problem. So for example, if you had a self-cleaning glass which is on a seafront hotel and there was salt spray impacting on the window, the self-cleaning glass would really struggle to remove the salt which would be deposited on the surface.

Meera: What then happens to get rid of the dirt on the glass?

Ivan: Any rain water impacting on the surface will form a very smooth sheet which will wash things down uniformly. And the reason for that is that the action of sunlight on titanium also produces a surface which is very hydrophilic, which means it's very water-loving. So water loves wetting the surface and the action of sunlight generates effectively hydroxyl species on the surface, that is the ability of water to hydrogen bond to the glass and that's why it wets it so effectively.

Meera: But if it then creates this sheet of water on the surface how does that sheet then go away?

Ivan: It just runs down in a uniform fashion. So instead of getting dirt concentrated on the edges of the little rivulets or droplets, which happens, and over time it builds up a higher and higher concentration so you kind of get a run-off pattern – the run-off pattern here is very uniform, so you can't actually notice it. Everything is washed down at the same rate, but it primarily works only on surfaces which have some form of slant. If you just had a perfectly horizontal surface, then it would struggle because there's no gradient for the water then to run off. It would then evaporate and then you would still not clean very efficiently.

Meera: Actually that makes a lot of sense, 'cause looking up here at the St Pancras roof, although it's arched over, every panel of glass has actually been set at an angle.

Ivan: Yes, that's exactly right. If you look at the panels they probably have at least a 30-degree angle on any one sheet that you look at. And then they're not only angled in an arch fashion, but they're also kind of concertinaed together in a kind of corrugated fashion ...

Female presenter: That was UCL chemist Professor Ivan Parkin talking to our very own Meera Senthilingam about the wonders of self-cleaning glass.

Male presenter: I want some of that for my house, actually.

Female presenter: Yeah, me too.

Male presenter: Absolutely terrific.

## 5. Clay Pigeon Shooting

*You are going to listen to a man speaking about his hobby.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1–10.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

My name's Michael Farrow. I'm going to be talking about clay pigeon shooting. I first got into clay pigeon shooting when I was about 11 years old. I was invited by a friend of the family to a local club and I experienced it there. They took me clay pigeon shooting with what is called a semiautomatic shotgun, which is a single barrelled shotgun that contains three cartridges in the gun. And I had a lot of fun and a lot of experience shooting it. I shot terribly: I think I shot about 2 out of 60 clays that day and I was only 11. So I was barely able to hold the gun and I bruised my shoulder and it turned purple and yellow for about two weeks afterwards; however, I was completely hooked. I'm now 29; I've been doing it every other week since.

It involves going down to a club in a local field near where I live. And then we set up all of the clays and all of the clay machines. So you have two types of clay machines. You have a manual one, where a person sits on it and pulls the lever back, puts a clay on the machine and then pulls the trigger and it fires it off. And you also have an automatic one, which is a mechanical device powered by a battery, which is button powered and you can set that up to fire as many as you want simultaneously.

So the process of a day's shooting is: we go down at about 8 o'clock in the morning and we set the shoots up. We shoot a 60 bird shoot, 10 clays per stand. So that's 6 stands that we set up and you have to drag the traps out in the cold, the wet, the rain, the sun, sometimes sunny environment. It's very much just set up in a plain field – there's no structures, there's no setup that we really require.

We angle the traps to fire multiple different types of clays. The types of clays you can get are large mother birds or small baby birds that go inside and they drop out in-between. You also have rabbits that run along the ground and you have clays called "standard" that are the standard clays that we use.

And we can set them up into multiple different angles. So you have "going away" with, where it comes from behind you, and then obviously goes away from you. You have "incoming", which is incoming towards you. You have a "left to right" and a "right to left" and then you have also "quartering" which is going at a 45-degree angle from the shooter.

Normally, I shoot a 12-gauge shotgun, which is the standard shotgun in the UK. You also get an 8-gauge and a 20-gauge, but this is really to do with the diameter of the shotgun itself. I shoot cartridges that contain about 150 balls of shot.

When doing clay pigeon shooting, it's important to remember safety as well: it's obviously a very dangerous sport, when considering that we're using live ammunition and firearms and there are certain aspects that you must always consider when shooting. So there's a gunline, which the shooter is the only person to move beyond and everybody has to stand behind it. There's obviously a rigorous setup and requirements around who can shoot, where they can shoot and who has to stand in front of the gun or who is in line.

You can do multiple different types of shooting. So you have one called "skeet", which is where you're standing in a semicircle with two towers on either end of the semicircle and they cross the birds as you move around the semicircle. The "skeet" is actually what is competed at Olympic level and the UK actually

won a gold at the latest Olympics, which shows how popular a sport it is in this country and around the world.

You also have other types of shooting, which includes something called "down the line", where a clay machine is placed about 15 foot in front of you and is on oscillation, so it moves from left to right and up and down, and shooters stand in a line of about five and call: "Pull", and obviously there's a randomness element to the clay being released. It can go anywhere between a 45 degree angle of left and right and a 20 degrees of up and down. So obviously, you can call: "Pull" on one bird and it can go to the left low; you call: "Pull" a couple of seconds later and it can go high to the right. So obviously there's that randomness element there, that's meant to emulate shooting 'cause clay pigeon shooting itself is a safe and repeatable method of actual pigeon shooting which is a sport that still happens in this country, but obviously it's easier to set up clay pigeon shooting and it's easier to run a clay pigeon shooting site than it is to shoot actual pigeons.

## 6. Scripps Hospital, California

You are going to listen to a man who works in a hospital.

- First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.
- While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1–8.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- The first one (0) has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

– Hello, my name is John Nesser and I work here at Scripps Hospital in Encinitas, California, and I work at the registration desk. We greet the patients who come in for their visits. When necessary, the thing we do is check their insurance, see what company's gonna be paying the bill, assure to get a billing address and their subscriber number.

Most people get insurance through their employment. People that are over 65 or retired or of retirement age, go for MediCare, which is offered by the government. Nowadays, over the last two to three years, people have been able to switch from their MediCare insurance to a private insurance company who offer plans called MediCare replacement plans. When I first started working here in Encinitas and the health care industry, I noticed that probably 70 to 80% of the people had their MediCare. That's dropped to about 20 or 30% now that there's other companies offering insurance.

And then there's a lot of PPO products, which means you can go to any physician you want, but you pay slightly more for that privilege. Or you can go with an HMO and you generally tend to pay less, but you have a smaller group of doctors to choose from. One thing about HMO is, if you go to the wrong place, you're not gonna be covered. You have to be sure your doctor's covered, you have to be sure that the hospital that you're going to takes their insurance, for them to pay the bill, otherwise you're on your own.

– *And as a foreigner, if I came into this hospital what would I have to do and how would I pay for it?*

– If you're here for an extended amount of time you can buy insurance, just go to an insurance agent and say, "I want health insurance." And he can tell you, "Well, you know, right now we're selling a lot of policies with a certain company and they're having really low rates right now, it's a good deal compared to the other companies."

– *But as a tourist, who doesn't have any insurance?*

– Well, then you're what we call a cash pay. We'll give you a cash price.

– *But if I don't have the money on me?*

– Well, we have patient financial councillors who can set you up with a payment plan or for people who are really truly indigent, the government has a plan – Medi-Cal – if you qualify for that, Medi-Cal will pay the bill and the federal government gives money to the states for these programs for the indigent. So there are accounts that the hospital doesn't make much money on, it's a very slim margin. But we can treat them, were getting reimbursed and, as long as they qualify, the bill will be paid. For other people, as I say, sometimes they get a discount. There's cash discounts. Everyone that comes in as a cash patient will get a cash discount. For out-patient procedures, as long as we know the CPT code, we can look that up and give that. For in-patients, it's a lot more complicated, because we don't know how much the bill's gonna be until you leave. We don't know how long you're gonna be here, or how many resources it's gonna take to get you well.



## 7. Copyright, Patents and Trademarks

*You are going to listen to a man explaining how copyright works.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1–8.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

I'm going to talk about a field of law, the field of intellectual property law. Intellectual property includes things like trademarks, patents, and copyright. While trademarks and patents have to be registered in most cases if they are to have any effect, copyright exists automatically. If you create something, you have copyright in it. You don't need to register this copyright with any authority. You can claim your right to this copyright as it stands.

What do you have copyright in? Every work that is recorded or written is subject to copyright, which means you are not really allowed to copy it. However, there are exceptions; the most important exception is the copy for private purposes. You are allowed to make a copy for your own purposes, that is to say if you have a CD you can make a copy of the music on there, onto a USB stick that you can then play in the car. Is it then a private purpose if you wish to make a gift of this CD, CD-ROM or USB stick to a friend? The opinions on this differ and it probably is a private copy as long as you only do it in small quantities. What you cannot do, however, is sell it to anybody.

Copyright is the means by which people who write books, write music, record music or produce music, earn their living, it is what finances them and it can be collected in two ways. First of all, devices that are used for making recordings such as tape recorders, CD-ROMs etc. are subject to a levy, which means a certain percentage of the purchase price is paid directly as a copyright fee. This goes into a fund which is then distributed to the people who are registered as being authors or composers or performers.

The second way is a direct charge on the works that they have created. Thus each book, a percentage of the price of each book, will go to the author in what is known as royalties. It is a percentage of the sales price and this goes directly to the author and it's this money, the royalties plus the copyright levy, that encourage people to be creative. Without this money people wouldn't be creative, is the argument. People would not be able to earn a living by writing books or music and that is why copyright levies and royalties are very important.

Patents are the incentive to people to invent. If you invent something that is new, you can get a patent on it. With this patent you can then prohibit anybody else from making or using that device. If they want to use it or make it they have to pay you again a fee, a royalty.

Patents have a limited lifetime. The reason for this is that the government does not wish to give one single company or one single inventor a monopoly for the rest of time on what he has produced. Imagine that the car engine was the monopoly of one car manufacturer. The rest of the world would be in trouble.

This isn't the case with trademarks; trademarks last forever as long as you keep paying the fee. That's because having a trademark does not actually stop anybody developing their own product and putting it on the market, but it gives you the protection for your own products. And there would be very little point in forcing you to change your trademark every 15 years. So trademarks last forever, copyright lasts for 50 years after the death of the author. This is seen as being fair. The author can profit from his works, his children can profit from his works, but the government sees it that the exploitation of a copyright work should not go on forever.

## 8. The Bloodhound Project SSC

*You are going to listen to an engineer talking about a world record attempt.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, match the sentence beginnings (1–8) with the sentence endings (A–K).*
- *There are two answers that you should not use.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

My name is Steven Wright and I'd like to speak to you about the Bloodhound SSC project.

The Bloodhound SSC project is a unique and revolutionary engineering adventure which aims to inspire a new generation of school children to study the skills required to become the scientists and engineers of the future. The objective of the project is to design and build a rocket and jet powered car and to break the 1,600 km/h mark.

The project is working closely with the department of Education in the UK and an educational programme has been developed which covers all age ranges. The main emphasis has been placed on the subjects science, technology, engineering, and maths but the project also forms part of projects for geography, English and art. The inspirational effect is almost unlimited.

Its success is clear: over 4,000 schools and colleges in 208 countries have enrolled in the project and are contributing new ideas by posting them on the project's website daily.

At the project's museum in southern England children can learn all about the science involved in the project.

Richard Noble, the project director, is an English entrepreneur who has been involved in building fast cars for over 30 years. In 1983 he himself set the land speed record with his car Thrust II. Since then, he has continued to work in this area and together with Wing Commander Andy Green plans to set the new record with his Bloodhound SSC car.

The car itself will be powered by a jet and a rocket engine. Together they will produce over a 133,000 horse power and accelerate the 13 meter long, 7 tonne car to a speed of over 1,600 km an hour. The record attempt will be carried out in the autumn of 2013 on the Knersvlakte in South Africa. The car will complete two runs along a 20 km course in an estimated time of 3 minutes per run.

The project is making use of electronic media and social communities such as Facebook and Twitter to distribute the information surrounding the project in real time. On the project's website [www.bloodhoundSSC.com](http://www.bloodhoundSSC.com) you can find all the latest video releases and news updates, documenting the progress of the project and the planned events.

The project has come a long way since its humble beginnings in 2007. The interest in the project is growing steadily and the first signs of its success can be seen. The interest in science, technology, and engineering is increasing daily.

And Richard Noble's fears that Britain has a shortage of engineers and scientists seems to be waning.

## 9. Coping With Old Age

*You are going to listen to a woman speaking about getting old.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, match the sentence beginnings (1–10) with the sentence endings (A–M).*
- *There are two answers that you should not use.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

My name is Mary, I'm 84 years old and until 21 months ago was extremely active and invariably taken for 10 years at least younger than my 84 years. I must say that is still the case but I am no longer so mobile. Rather than exercising at the gym and swimming back crawl and doing aqua aerobics twice or three times a week, I had to find another way of amusing myself. I tried very hard indeed to get back to my former level but I'm forced to accept now that I must accept a lower level of activity.

So I turned more and more to my book club; I enjoy my books. To my craft club, where I knit – I knit blankets and coats for rescued dogs: large, medium, small, whichever. I have, of course, two dogs as well as two cats. Two largish dogs, quite young, and I can no longer walk them as I did, but with the aid of a tennis racket, some old tennis balls and my very large garden, we all three manage to get a fair bit of exercise, which is excellent. I may never be as supple as I was before, but it is very important for elderly people to remain very fit and the only way to do that is to move. You must move, whatever you do.

And then I found the painting group. Now I have not painted or drawn anything since I was at school, so I didn't think I had any aptitude whatsoever but I decided to try, and – lo and behold – it was fascinating. I discovered I could make quite an impression with a pencil on paper. Pastels, charcoal, to my amazement I was getting effect I like. Now I do not care for hard lines, I like vague, soft, merging colours and now I've discovered watercolours. Now they are very difficult they are complex. I had no idea there was so much to learn. Techniques, the type of brushes, how to use those brushes, how to wash, how to dry to make sure it's dry before you put on the highlights. Now I am vastly interested. I wanted best of all to learn to draw my animals, I want to draw my animals and my beautiful, beautiful surroundings here, very much soft and country like.

So, you see, at 84, I'm starting life all over again. I recommend: keep an open mind, try new things, always new things and keep moving, you oldies. Keep moving and thinking.

## 10. Jimmy Wales – Founder of Wikipedia

*You are going to listen to an interview with the founder of Wikipedia.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, match the sentence beginnings (1–7) with the sentence endings (A–J).*
- *There are two answers that you should not use.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

### **How did Wikipedia come about?**

I wanted to create a free encyclopaedia for everyone, anywhere. My first attempt at this was called Nupedia, which unfortunately failed due to the model we used to build it. It was very academic and simply no fun to use. Wikipedia was the successor to Nupedia. I started it in 2001, and it just carried on growing.

### **What made you decide to let the site users edit Wikipedia?**

Quality. Quality is the main reason we allow everyone to edit if they feel they want or need to. We have to allow for an open, democratic discussion in order to get the best entry that we possibly could, each time. The beauty of the Internet is that it creates an arena for a huge range of people to take part and make constructive contributions.

### **Is it all over for traditional encyclopaedia?**

I'm not sure if it's dead, but it certainly is on its last legs – although that was the case a long time before Wikipedia. Britannica was severely hit by the arrival of Microsoft Encarta, which radically reduced the price of encyclopaedias.

### **Does Wikipedia, in its current form, look anything like how you originally imagined it?**

In the first days of Wikipedia, I looked at a list of the top 100 websites and I saw that the encyclopaedia-reference site was ranked at around No. 50. I thought to myself "if we work hard and manage to pull this off, we could perhaps make it into the top 100." Now Wikipedia is the fifth most popular website in the world, attracting more than 400 million people every month. It's much larger than I could ever have dreamed.

### **Financially speaking, is Wikipedia stable?**

We believe it is. We survive on the donations of the public. These mostly come from our annual giving campaign. This luckily raises enough money to run the site for another year. Talking about the long term though? I hope it is, but we will have to wait and see.

### **If the financial need arises, would you rather run advertisements on the site or shut down Wikipedia?**

We're totally averse to publicity on Wikipedia, but we will do what is necessary to keep Wikipedia afloat. If the public chose not to support us any longer, then firstly we would try to lower our costs. If that doesn't work, perhaps we would put ads in a part of the site that most people don't visit. However, we do not think that this situation is likely.

### **At what point should censorship of entries be allowed?**

There has to be a very careful distinction made between censorship and editorial judgment. Censorship is actively withholding information from the general public. Editorial judgment is simply questioning whether or not facts are useful, relevant and verifiable. Each entry is subjected to the appropriate editorial judgment. Censorship, on the other hand, is never acceptable.

**How could Wikipedia's information become more accurate and its integrity enhanced?**

One way would be to develop the monitoring software currently available to users. Another would be to increase the number of things which the users could control, adding more variety. This is because a large proportion of our users are among the late-20s, early-30s tech-geek male group, so Wikipedia entries for this demographic are of a higher quality than entries in areas where there is little interest amongst our users. Really we need to encourage more people to contribute to rectify this situation.

**Is WikiLeaks damaging Wikipedia's reputation?**

Fortunately no. I have unfortunately witnessed some important politicians make the error that the two are related but the truth is they are completely separate, unaffiliated websites. WikiLeaks should neither enhance nor hurt our reputation.

**What lie would you be happy to remain uncorrected on your Wikipedia page?**

Probably that I never run out of witty responses to journalists' questions.

## 11. Marketing

*You are going to listen to a man speaking about his job with Canon Europe.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, match the sentence beginnings (1–7) with the sentence endings (A–J).*
- *There are two answers that you should not use.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

Hi, my name is Michael Farrow, I am 28 years old. I work in Solutions Marketing for Canon Europe. I originally got my degree in marketing and have worked my way up through the business, so I now actually work for marketing. So, I don't just cover a single country. I actually look after a range of products, across the entire EMEA area, which stands for Europe, Middle East and Asia, for the company that I work for.

I also look after solutions products, which are software products that look to provide customers with the solutions to current problems that they have in their business and work environment. So the products that I look after actually look to provide benefit and efficiencies to customers through aspects that they have, such as cost efficiency, productivity and allowing greater control from management over what their staff do. So the solutions that we implement really are for large-scale businesses, so they move away from the small and medium business and more to the corporate and to the enterprise level initiatives and they're really looking to control the issues that customers have.

My solutions link into output of hard copies, hard copies that are printed out on devices. So we look at aspects such as controlling what users can and can't do. So if they want to use the devices in an office for a personal reason or if they want to use them for an illicit reason, if they want to scan information that they're not meant to scan and then email it on, we actually offer the ability to control that, to restrict that, and to monitor that. So not only can we stop it from happening, we can also see who did it if it occurs and we can trace it back to the specific individual. So these are solutions in software really that allow management to take greater control.

One of the areas that we look to promote the software that I do, to these customers, is through our account managers. So my job is to promote and to educate our sales people into pushing these aspects out to their customers. So I don't directly market anything to the end user but what I do is I create these propositions, I create the pricing areas, and I look at the market that is currently existing within the UK and within European countries and really push that out to our account managers. So, there's an element of not only kind of market intelligence and market understanding that I have to undertake, there's also elements of education, of presentation, and of making sure that the language and the communication that I'm putting out to our account managers is actually easy to understand and easy to digest, so that they can then take that on to a third party.

There are many aspects of my job that I have to work with different departments. So there is, of course, the account managers that I've already mentioned, but there's also aspects as the admin side. I have to make sure that the processes within the business work correctly and (are) easily function in our business and also I deal with exterior companies, so I talk to other companies including market intelligence companies, market research companies, that really provide me with that information that allow me to do my job on a daily basis.

And it's that type of function really that marketing sits within a large business environment. It's about understanding the market that your business currently plays in, it's about gaining that intelligence and it's about making educated and highly understanding actions so that the business can benefit from it and then push that out.

## 12. Facilities Management

*You are going to listen to a woman speaking about her job.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, match the questions (1–8) with the answers (A–K).*
- *There are two answers that you should not use.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

My name is Nia Swift. I am 48 years old and educated to degree level. I currently work for a software company in Putney, London, that is a specialist in Facilities Management. We are a world leading software company and currently work in Canada, Australia, Europe and the Middle East.

Facilities Management means the management of services to all public buildings. Typically these are schools, hospitals, police stations, prisons, leisure centres, libraries, town halls and council buildings. I work in the Private Finance Initiative division which means that this is a term used for private companies who build public buildings on behalf of the government. The private company constructs the buildings and then delivers the services to the buildings over 25 to 30 years.

The services will be typically building maintenance, cleaning, catering, portering services, health and safety and asset management. Asset management is considered to be any mechanical or functional item that is used in the building that the public use, such as air conditioning units, radiators, tables, chairs etc. The private company is paid by the government to deliver services to these buildings and to maintain these buildings over the contract period. At the end of the contract period, the building is passed back to the government to then own.

The private company has to deliver services on time and to a certain standard for the public for the using of the building. But if they fail to deliver any of these services on time, they are financially penalised. The private company is paid a monthly fee to provide the services and the penalties are deducted from this monthly fee.

My job is to ensure that we develop a database that has the ability to capture the requests and complaints made on behalf of the facilities users and that the system can deduct any penalties that are due for poor performance. In order to create the database, my job is to read the contract documents and specify how this will work in a software database.

A helpdesk will usually take all calls related to complaints and requests and log these complaints and requests in to the software system. The system will then automatically calculate any deductions due for poor performance and will produce monthly reports and calculate how much of the monthly fee will be deducted from the private company.

### 13. Where Fashion Begins

*You are going to listen to someone explaining what goes on in the New York Garment District.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, match the sentence beginnings (1–8) with the sentence endings (A–K).*
- *There are two answers that you should not use.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

Names such as Vera Wang and Michael Kors may conjure up images of sparkling sequins and elegant evening gowns, but if you look at the beginning of the creative processes for these designers, it is a completely different story. The rather unglamorous location of New York's Garment District is where everything starts to take shape. A little way further south than the glittering runways, the Garment District has helped get numerous start-up American designers off the ground for over a hundred years.

A typical designer might start their day right in the centre of the Garment District, purchasing fabric, zips, buttons or other odds and ends to be used in their latest collection, careful to buy in bulk so they do not miss out on a 10% discount for doing so. They might then head off to a warehouse to start work on their latest creation and hopefully allocate some of this work to interns or a seamstress. Interns are, however, quite often hard to find, so a lot of the work and running around is done by the designer themselves. This could mean a lot of time spent dashing back and forth between shops and the warehouse. The contrast between this sort of grungy everyday hard work and the beautiful final product is startling. The designers are very aware of this fact. They realise that to be a designer in New York you have to be prepared to work in less glamorous surroundings and do most of the work yourself. The Garment District is far from picturesque, yet it is vital and irreplaceable for the designers who can find so many supplies tucked away in the District's many streets.

Nearly half of all New York's designers have their samples created in the Garment District. This, of course, means that the Garment District provides lots of revenues and jobs for the area. Clothing production is the biggest division of manufacturing in New York City, with 24,000 jobs in the city and more than 7,000 of those based in the District itself. The revenue that the District produces is a staggering amount – more than \$2 billion. It's hardly surprising, then, that the District attracts so many aspiring designers. Some of the now successful ones claim that they would not be where they were today if it were not for the Garment District. They value the worth of having things made locally, so they can check on things like how making the samples is going, if they need to. They also claim that in order to succeed, you have to be able to maintain control over the creative process and the only way to do this is to keep everything local. Some of these designers say that even now that they are successful, they still need the Garment District. They therefore are not fans of outsourcing. A few designers even report that they would have gone under, if they had chosen to start out using overseas labour rather than the District because it is much more difficult to really see what is happening if production takes place overseas rather than overseeing a process happening in the same city as you, where you can visit personally to check on production.

A new scheme sponsored by the Council of Fashion Designers of America will further help up-and-coming designers get their businesses up and running by offering them positions in successful fashion companies in the Garment District. Some designers state that this is more valuable experience than it seems. Yes, of course, it is great to build up connections in the industry, but you learn lessons from the people working in the Garment District too, like patternmakers and seamstresses who know the tricks of the trade. It is a very competitive industry and it can be hard to make your own way, so these tips from people already established in the District can be vital for a new designer's success. It is easy to believe that as a result, designers remain loyal to the area, with some famous names in fashion still producing around 80% of their clothes in the Garment District.



## 14. Why Bother Saving Vultures From Extinction?

*You are going to listen to a woman speaking about an endangered animal.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, match the sentence beginnings (1–9) with the sentence endings (A–L).*
- *There are two answers that you should not use.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

Vultures are special – a somewhat controversial opinion, but true. Of the approximately 10,000 different species of bird worldwide, vultures are one of those most threatened. Popular opinion tends to see them only as greedy and ugly. Charles Darwin thought them “disgusting birds, with bald, scarlet heads, formed to revel in putridity”, but later completely changed his opinion when he saw a flock of vultures fly overhead with effortless economy of movement. He saw their grace.

Yet there are so many things other than their grace, for which we should value these wonderful animals. Very importantly, they keep the environment clean by providing critical biological services such as cleaning up carcasses. By eating all of the flesh on the corpses, the vultures kill the bacteria that otherwise would remain on the ground and spread to other animals. For example, vultures absorb anthrax, a very dangerous disease that would otherwise find its way into the local ecosystem, affecting livestock, other animals and people. Vultures, then, prevent the spread of disease. In areas unfortunate enough to have no vultures, carcasses can take up to three or four times longer to decompose, meaning that there the spread of disease would be faster, a serious side effect where medical facilities are primitive.

Historically, vultures had a significant role in Egyptian, Hindu and Tibetan cultures. According to Egyptologists, a vulture was the symbol of protection and motherhood and when it appeared, alongside a cobra, indicated the unity of upper and lower Egypt. Hindu mythology has its vulture god and in Tibet, the birds perform the important sky burials.

But still vultures are dangerously close to extinction. There are two different types: New World vultures native to the Americas, and including condors and caracaras and Old World vultures divided into sixteen species, eleven of which face extinction.

And of Kenya’s eight species, six are critically endangered. The reason is the poison farmers use against predators, which has a knock-on effect. Predators ingest the poison; and it remains in their bodies after death. Vultures subsequently eat the flesh of the dead predators and thus consume the deadly, lingering poison.

And there are other dangers. Kenya is set to have one of the largest wind farms in Africa and whilst the use of renewable energy is highly desirable, birds of all species frequently fly into the turbines and are instantly cut to shreds. West Africa boasts a large demand for dead vultures, due to their perceived value as ingredients in the potions of witch doctors.

In Pakistan, four species of vulture are officially critically endangered, meaning they will become extinct in the next ten to fifteen years. In India, painkillers, toxic to vultures, and ingested from carcasses that are harbouring it after death – one painkiller has been outlawed from use in veterinary practice, an action taken because the poisoning had caused a fall in the population of vultures, which in turn had led to an increase in feral dogs feeding on the carcasses and resulting in a rise in the number of cases of rabies.

Fortunately, it’s not all bad news. Action is being taken not only in India and in Kenya but elsewhere. Research is being carried out to determine vulture flight paths, biology and ecology. Researchers are working not only with governments on a national level but also at a local level with small communities to help them understand and appreciate the need for vultures and how to help them. People are voluntarily spreading awareness about these vital creatures and letters are being written to politicians, urging them to support countries with vulture numbers declining, before the world loses forever one of its most essential, useful and undervalued creatures.

## 15. Learning to Drive

*You are going to listen to a young lady talking about her experience of learning to drive.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, answer the questions (1–9) using a maximum of 4 words.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

Hello, my name is Luci, I'm 22 years old and I'm going to talk about my experience of learning to drive. I learnt to drive last summer, when I was 22 years old. I decided to learn to drive after I finished university, because when I was studying at university I didn't have enough money to learn to drive.

Driving lessons in England cost about 25 pounds an hour and most people have one one-hour lesson a week, but I decided to take what we call an intensive course and that meant that I learned to drive in just 12 days. And I had a 4-hour driving lesson every day over 12 days, except on Sundays.

My driving course cost 1,000 pounds, which was quite a lot of money to pay in one go. But I think it was worth it, because I don't have a very good memory, so if I only had one lesson a week, I wouldn't have been able to remember what I had learned the week before.

My driving instructor's name was John, he was really nice. He lives in Newbury which is where I learned to drive and it's where I learned to take my test. On my first lesson, John came and picked me up from my house and we drove to Newbury. And I started to learn very slowly and the most important thing that I learned on my first lesson was how to control the clutch. If you don't control the clutch properly, the car stalls.

After learning to control the clutch, the next thing I learned was how to drive on roundabouts. I found this really difficult, because there are cars coming from all different directions and you have to really watch the other cars to know when you can go and when it's safe. What I also found difficult about learning to drive is how to position the car on the road. So you can't be too near the middle of the road, otherwise you might hit the oncoming cars and you can't be too near the kerb either, and I found that really difficult, because before learning to drive I always sat on the left, which is where the passenger sits, and when you're the driver, you then sit on the right. So it's a very different view on how to drive.

I think one of the most difficult things about learning to drive is looking out for hazards and dangers, and in England this is particularly important, because you have to take a theory test before you can take your practical test. And the theory test is a multiple choice examination and you have to know the Highway Code. And you also have to watch ten videos and each video is a real life scene and you have to click when you see a hazard. So if you saw a dog walking across the road or you saw another car about to pull out in front of you, you'd have to click then and you score points. Luckily for me I scored 100% on my theory test and when I came to take my practical test I passed first time.

## 16. Building Rock-climbing Walls

*You are going to listen to a young man talking about an unusual job.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, answer the questions (1–10) using a maximum of 4 words.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

Hello, my name's Gary Hanson and I'm from Manchester, England, and I'd like to talk a little bit about the processes involved with building rock climbing walls. Now for a time, I was working at a company just outside of Manchester that did bespoke, one piece rock climbing equipment for schools, colleges, universities, private climbing centres and also councils.

Different ways to do it: we had wooden boards, where we simply drilled a hole and stuck in a bolt with a hand hold. That was the cheapest, the most common, and that's especially what we sold with the younger schools. After that, we did 3D self-moulding, where we would use wire mesh and cut into certain shapes. We would stick that to the wood and then we would fill that edge with concrete. And then when the concrete was setting, we would gouge out with tools certain ledges, cracks and lips, so also to use alongside the climbing holds to give it a more natural feel. And then, at the top end of the scale, we would make a fully natural wall with no climbing holds bolted on, and these ones were made with huge polystyrene blocks that we bring in and you lay them out three in a row and then another three in a different row and another three in a different row until you have an overhanging boulder, essentially a massive rock that's fallen off a cliff into the bottom of a valley.

We start with the polystyrene, and then we take a hot knife and with the hot knife, we carve out different sections of the polystyrene to give it a feature, to give it a shape. After that we fill it with wire mesh and tie it into the polystyrene. From there, we spray it with concrete and then start to gouge. After the gouging's done, we need to rope up into the rafters of the building, the warehouse where we made it, and then we had to partly climb and check the grade that we were doing, because every climbing wall is going to be set to a certain grade. And some were set to really difficult, and some were going to be in a country park where kids could go on and were going to be really easy. So we had to make sure it fit a certain grade.

On top of that we also did full scale 50, 60, 70 foot climbing walls of the same technique and in this it was designed for lead climbing; leading, where you have a person at the bottom with a rope, tied to another person at the bottom with a rope. And the way you do it is you climb up, you put in a piece of safety gear, a nut or a screw, and you attach it into a crack or a crevice and then you clip your rope through that and if you pull, the device simply widens and gets stuck in the crack. So what you do, is you climb up as far as you can, you place the protection in and then you clip in and then you continue to climb up. And if ever you fall, you only fall as far as the last piece of protection and your rope distance again. So you kind of swing down from the top and that's why you see rock climbers swinging down and bouncing off their feet.

And that was a kind of general gist of the things that we made in the workshop. The only other thing that we made was custom-built climbing holds and just before I left I managed to get hold of some of the resin. And I made a full hand piece and I squeezed a big rock. And I've always got the most perfect hand hold ever.

## 17. Hotel on the Isle of Eriska

You are going to listen to a promotional podcast for a Scottish hotel.

- First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.
- While listening, answer the questions (1–9) using a maximum of 4 words.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- The first one (0) has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

- Well, we're standing outside the main, old building, the old part of the hotel now and obviously it's in the standard Scottish baronial style that those of us down south of the border know and expect to see up here, a sort of mini version – if you like – of Balmoral or something like that but built in beautiful granite and red sandstone. The two stones really complement each other.  
Tell me a bit about the history of the house.
- Well, the house itself was built for the local clan: the Stewarts of Appin, in 1884. They built it and then unfortunately ran into a few financial difficulties and their lawyer picked up the property and it then went to a family, called Clark-Hutchinson, who were based in Edinburgh and then they had it from about 1890 right through until 1936. And really, that was the heyday of Eriska, between the wars. And then of course the Second World War came round, young men from the area left the area and that's when the house really started to dwindle. The biggest thing was in the 1920s: they had over a 100 staff working here – and we'll probably never have that again – of which they had 50 staff working on the steam yacht, the *Arianna*, which was moored off the pier.
- And purely for private use?
- Purely for private use.
- 50 people on the private yacht!
- Yes.
- .
- How times have changed now.
- Ooh, gosh, gosh. And so tell me: what's here now then, because you've reduced the number of rooms in this older part and moved them over to the spa. But tell me, what's in the old house here, then?
- In the old house, all the public rooms went back to their former glory basically. We have several lounges, we have a wonderful dining room and a conservatory restaurant with views out over the lawn. The restaurant, the whole restaurant, is air-conditioned, so it keeps it nice and cool in summer. Upstairs we have 16 bedrooms. They all vary in shapes and sizes as you'd expect from any old house, but all have wonderful views looking out over the lawns. Some have got extra beds in them for children, some are inter-connecting, some have got ground floor disabled access. So there is a great complement here.
- And then, walking around downstairs it's long-case clocks, there's a baby grand piano, a big log fire that was sort of hissing and spitting and sounding very, very welcoming. I mean the whole feel is very comfortable.
- The great thing about Eriska is that we are open to residents of the hotel only. And therefore it's very private for people when they come and stay here. The average stay of our guests is over 3 days and that's because a lot of people come and spend time over here in the pool and the spa, and in our leisure facilities, relaxing and enjoying the ambience around here.

- And then the newer rooms are at this side of the property as well. We went and had a look in a very attractive, very large room over there, called "chive".
- Yeah, I think, when we started Eriska we had just the main house. Our first adventure into the outside was when we converted one of the local cottages into a two-bedroom suite, and we found that went well, and it broke the ice with people moving out of the main house. We now have nine rooms out with the main house and only 16 rooms in the main house. They have all the same facilities of the main house, 24-hour room service and the likes of that, but they also have the addition of a lot more privacy and seclusion. They have their own hot tubs outside in the garden, some private gardens as well. The one thing we can offer people is space and privacy.
- And 'cause those rooms have got a good six-foot wall around them. If you want to wander around sunbathing, without an awful lot of clothing on, you're probably perfectly safe.
- Well, clearly we're in Scotland so sunbathing's an important factor to take into account.
- Well, I suppose maybe on a breezier day the high garden walls will protect you from a little gentle breeze, but those rooms and certainly with big bathrooms and the built-in solid gas effect fire, you've got all those nice touches.
- Well, there's an idea. There are a 100 square metres in size internally, and another 100 square metres outside, so they're the same size as a good ...

## 18. The Early History of the Hudson's Bay Company

You are going to listen to a tour guide outlining the origins of the Hudson's Bay Company.

- First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.
- While listening, answer the questions (1–10) using a maximum of 4 words.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- The first one (0) has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

The fur trade does not start with the English here in the Northern part of the North Americas; it starts with the French. And their fur trade was not as well organised as the modern HBC we know in 1851. There was a series of forts following the Saint Lawrence and the Great Lakes and the French employed *coureurs de bois*, men who run in the woods, and they were very much sort of self-employed entrepreneurs. They would take it upon themselves to take trade goods and then go out and meet the aboriginals and do the trade directly themselves. It did get more sophisticated as time moved on, and much more organised.

In the mid-seventeenth century, a couple of French entrepreneurs, themselves explorers, des Groseilliers and Radisson, struck upon a wonderful idea. They had learned from the Cree aboriginals further inland, that the best fur was to be found North and West of Lake Superior. Des Groseilliers et Radisson worked out that this meant the Hudson Bay area.

So they decided, "Well, why not come in through the Hudson Bay and deal directly with the Cree right in the North where the fur is more demanded and of a better quality?" They approached the French Secretary of State who in as many words said "Ni no, ni no, ni no" and sent them packing. The French government had no interest in expanding their fur trade and trying this untested route of the Hudson Bay.

So, the two gentlemen went to a group of Boston businessmen, made a few connections in England and eventually convinced King Charles II to send two ships through the Hudson Bay on an expedition. They arrived in the bay; they traded quite well with the local Cree and came back to London with one ship laden with beautiful furs. It was settled.

The King signed a charter in 1670, granting a monopoly in fur trade for the entire Hudson Bay region. Of course the King had absolutely no idea how vast a territory he was signing away. He actually did not give this charter to des Groseilliers and Radisson but to his cousin Prince Rupert, and that is why the territory is called Rupert's Land.

When you put two companies in a small space, there is bound to be competition. So the French eventually marched their way up to the Hudson Bay, as that is where the English resided. They saw no need to come into the English compound itself and the French simply arrived with ten more men than the English. The English said to themselves, "Oh heavens, this isn't good." So they simply packed up and left, and let the French take the fort. The English came back a couple of years later with ten men more than the French had, and the French said to themselves, "Ah! Sacré bleu!" They left and gave the fort to the English again, and so the forts along the bay passed between the English and French hands for a great deal of time. That is, of course, until that infamous year 1759, when the area controlled by the French fell to Britain and was incorporated into its colonies here. This meant that the company had a monopoly over all fur trade throughout the region. The company could remain in the forts along the bay letting the aboriginals come to the company and it could do the trading.

Well, things are very short-lived as you can imagine. It didn't take long for some entrepreneuring Englishmen, who had settled in Montreal, to hit upon an idea. They looked about them and said, "Oh, look! There are all these old *coureurs de bois* without jobs, there's this wonderful network of forts. Let's put together some capital and start a little fur trading, shall we? Good way to make some good money and have a little fun along the way." And that is exactly what they did. There were a number of businesses running against each other, and they eventually decided to merge together and form the Northwest Company.

That was around the year 1779, if my memory serves correctly. So this put an end to the company's monopoly yet again ...

## 19. Qatar's Water, or Lack of it

You are going to listen to a scientist speaking about technology helping Qatar's search for water.

- First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.
- While listening, answer the questions (1–9) using a maximum of 4 words.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- The first one (0) has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

In order to understand how a chronic lack of water has shaped Qatar as it is today, it is necessary to first look at the history of the country. A good starting point is the 1940s, where the majority of the population made their living as fisherman in the villages by the sea. Others were nomads, wandering the landscape in an attempt to find water. One characteristic of the 1940s in Qatar was the low life expectancy, which hovered at around 50 years of age.

Things changed for Qatar after oil was discovered there though, right at the end of the 1940s. It completely transformed the country and its people. The nomads, who had previously searched far and wide for water and food, adapted to a city lifestyle.

Moving on from the oil era to the present day: Qatar is a completely different place from the Qatar of 70 years ago. For a start the population of the country is approximately 2 million, a huge increase from 11,000 in the 1940s. Qatar has also enjoyed a very healthy average economic growth rate of roughly 15% for the last 5 years as well as a much higher life expectancy – now about 78 years of age. Perhaps the most startling change though, is the level of water consumption. This has increased to 430 litres, one of the highest levels in the world.

Why should people care or even be interested by this at all then? The point is that Qatar has grown continuously at a rate of 15% for the past 5 years without water. This has never before occurred in history. In the past a lack of water would simply be the end, the destruction of a city. Yet Qatar is not only surviving, it is thriving. Luckily, technology saved Qatar, because Qatar only receives 74 millimetres of rain per year. (For reference, Brazil has around 1,782 millimetres annually.) The only way to survive that, adapt to it and grow at such a rapid rate with no water, is technology. For Qatar that technology is called "desalination", which was only able to come about thanks to the discovery of oil because the process of desalination requires a lot of energy.

There is, as always, another side to this new technology. There is a global increase in energy and water consumption and the world population is increasing rapidly. More people means more demand for food. This is a problem on its own, but it is made worse by factors such as climate change, which has reduced the number of successful food harvests. All together, this points to an upcoming worldwide crisis that could strike at any time.

A crisis would be particularly hard for the citizens of Qatar to face because, as it stands, Qatar only has 2 days' worth of water reserves, and about 90% of their food is imported and less than 1% of the country's landscape is used for agricultural purposes. All of this adversely affects the sustainability of the country and its ability to carry on growing.

On the positive side though, there is a possible solution to Qatar's problems, beginning with replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy, because oil doesn't last forever. Here, Qatar has an advantage – it receives 300 days of sunlight per year, so a large amount of natural renewable energy in country. Qatar can use this solar power to provide the energy required for desalination, a completely vital process in ensuring the future of Qatar. It is likely that Qatar will be able to produce enough energy to provide 3.5 million cubic metres of water, plenty for the general population. The farmers, too, will benefit from this



water which will be supplied to them, most obviously to water their crops, which will create more food for the people of Qatar.

## 20. Toothbrush Inventions

You are going to listen to a lecture about different toothbrush inventions.

- First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.
- While listening, answer the questions (1–8) using a maximum of 4 words.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- The first one (0) has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

The first ever US patent for a toothbrush was issued in 1857. Mr. H. N. Wadsworth was the man who claimed to have invented a “new and improved” toothbrush. Despite this patent becoming official in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many of our manual toothbrushes today look remarkably similar to Wadsworth’s 1857 version. This gives rise to the question: “How could someone reinvent the toothbrush. Can we improve on our current model?” The answer, when you look at the facts, is yes.

As of December 25<sup>th</sup>, there were a 138 new US patents with the word toothbrush in the title during 2012. That’s a 138 new patents in the space of one year. Why so many? One reason given by the patent holders is that there is something missing from toothbrushes as we know them. This does make some sense when we consider that cleaning our teeth is a much more complicated process than most of us realise. There is a lot of room for invention if there are multiple problems with a product. When we look at our mouths and teeth, there are lots of different areas to clean. Different shapes, different textures, differences in how hard or soft an area is and so on. Taking these variations into account can be tricky, as there are so many variables to consider. Tom Mintel, Vice President of Research and Development at Colgate’s Global Toothbrush Division, says that one possible way around this would be to make toothbrushes “smarter”. This has already happened in the UK, where Colgate has started producing toothbrushes with sensors in the handle, so that the toothbrush “knows” where it is inside the mouth. The product is already on the shelves. The sensors allow the toothbrush to recognise where exactly in the mouth it is cleaning and then it can adjust to clean the surface as effectively as possible.

Another reason why there are so many new patents for toothbrushes is, that people want to update the design. Nowadays, toothbrushes are designed to grab people’s attention with bright colours and curvy handles. Some people are less concerned with correcting users’ brushing techniques and more concerned with how attractive the toothbrush will look in the supermarket. According to dental Hygienist Michael Davidson, the correct brushing technique requires the person to hold the brush at about a 45° angle downwards, in the direction of the gums. He decided one day that he was going to come up with an idea for an excellent toothbrush, which really cleaned teeth well. He went about this in an original way, working out that it would be better to tilt the bristles of the toothbrush to a 45° angle, rather than trying to correct how people brush their teeth and change the angle at which they hold the brush. This meant that the person using the toothbrush could brush their teeth as they normally would but, thanks to the angle of the bristles, they would clean their teeth more effectively than before.

One dentist, Joshua Atkin, redesigned the toothbrush in a different manner. His inspiration was personal. He would always forget to pack a toothbrush when travelling, so he struck upon the idea of an “all-in-one” toothbrush. This is a brush with a hollow handle, from which capsules of dried toothpaste can be released. All you have to do is put one of the capsules onto the head of the toothbrush, run it under water for a few moments to soften the capsule up and then simply brush as normal.

“Toothbrush inventor” is an incredibly unlikely answer if you were to ask a child ...

## 21. Fashion Blogger

*You are going to listen to a young lady talking about her experience in the world of fashion.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, answer the questions (1–11) using a maximum of 4 words.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided.*
- *The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

Hi I'm Fritha, I'm 22 and I live in London and I'm a fashion blogger. So I first got into fashion properly, when I was about 16. I'd always been interested in clothes and loved going shopping as a kid, like create outfits and things, but I really started getting into it, when I was about 16.

I started reading an American fashion magazine, called "Teen Vogue", which is like the teenager version of Vogue magazine. And I really liked how there was loads of really cool, quirky high fashion in there and people sort of like expressing themselves through fashion so I started getting a bit more interested, started putting a bit more effort into my outfits and wearing quirkiest clothes and then through that I found out about fashion blogging. And I started reading some of the sort of big bloggers that started out, like Susie Bubble, and really loved reading fashion blogs but they were all written by people with jobs, adults in their mid-20s who had lots of money to buy clothes and I didn't really think it was anything I could do, being 16 not really having any money other than pocket money and not having a big wardrobe. But then I found another blogger who was the same age as me and she customised a lot of her clothes, saved up her pocket money, shopped in charity shops and thrift stores and things and looked really cool. So I thought "actually you know what? I could do this too."

So when I was about 17, I started my blog. I wasn't really sure what to call it, because there were a lot of blogs that were called things with "fashion" and "style" in the titles and I didn't want to sound the same as everyone else. I'd just bought two goldfish so I decided to call my blog "The Fish Tank" which doesn't really have anything to do with fashion, but it's catchy and it meant people could remember it.

So ... for about a year and a half no-one knew I blogged. It was really geeky at that point, blogs weren't popular and so I kept it a secret. I'd take pictures of my outfits in the morning before I went to school with a tiny little point and shoot camera, pointing in my mirror so the picture was a reflection of me holding my camera in front of my face and the pictures weren't very good. If the mirror was dirty you'd get all spots on the picture and I don't know how anyone could actually see the clothes but that's how everyone did it at that point.

But then after about two years blogging started to get really popular around about 2008, so I started to tell people about it and actually they thought it was pretty cool. I started to actually use a tripod, got a better camera, use a self-timer and things kind of took off from that. But it was still quite geeky, like it was just a bit of fun. But then I started getting people e-mailing me from different brands and PR firms and saying "you know, we like your blog and actually we'd like to work with you." So I started getting invited to preview days by different brands so all the High Street brands – I'd get to go a season ahead and see what all the new clothes were, which I absolutely loved. I got to see all the trends before everyone else, because I really, really love trends and planning what I'm going to wear for the next season. I loved that. Then I started getting sent free clothes, which is totally the best bit about blogging – having a wardrobe that's 50% free, from all your favourite brands, is pretty amazing, I must admit. Then, the best bit about blogging I think, other than the clothes, is that I was able to go to Fashion Week. So I started going to shows at London Fashion Week, getting street style pictures taken of me, ending up on street style blogs, which is totally amazing to be so involved in the fashion world. Also, I got nominated for some blog awards from Company magazine and Cosmopolitan magazine, which are two really big magazines in the UK so that was great to be a recognised on that level.

Unfortunately, the blogging world has started to get a bit stale ...

## 22. Tree Surgeon

*You are going to listen to a man speaking about his job.*

- *First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.*
- *While listening, answer the questions (1–8) using a maximum of 4 words.*
- *Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.*

*After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.*

Hi, I'm Rich I'm 24, from Chester in North West England and I'm a tree surgeon. I became a tree surgeon around 3 years ago after meeting a local tree surgeon in Chester where I'm from. After this I decided to enrol in a college course that lasted 3 years but included a year out in the middle of working, of which I spent 3 months in Vienna and 9 months in England.

Your average day working here in Vienna: you'd be up early, round about half past five to travel and meet your team leader and head to the job site 'cause you need to arrive on site by 7 to get the most out of the daylight, especially in the winter. Once you arrive on site you need to be setting up your equipment. This will include safety things, such as: putting out signs or partitioning off an area to stop the public being able to come through there. Then you'll be setting your lines up in trees, using a throw line or maybe a big shot which is a type of catapult to send the throw line which is just a weight on the end of a thin string. With this is done, then you can pull up a full climbing line which will be your access line for getting into the tree. You prepare your equipment, checking your harnesses, ropes, carabiners, friction cords, anything that's obviously life supporting equipment you need to check every time you're going to use that. Fuelling up chainsaws if you're to be using chainsaws and then you can begin your work after you've gone through your preparation. Work is obviously climbing into the tree, accessing where you need to be working, you're moving round the tree a lot, especially I find that work here, you use a lot more moving round than perhaps in England or other places you might find yourself working.

The day to day here you'll be doing deadwooding which is taking away dead branches out the tree which obviously pose a hazard if they're above footpaths or children's play areas or anything like this. Crown cleaning which is including deadwooding normally and anything else which might be hazardous in the tree such as a rubbing branch or a weak limb which may fail in the future again causing a hazard to anything underneath. Sometimes doing reductions which is exactly what it says – reducing the size of the tree, normally to make it safer or maybe if there's trouble with light or near a building or such problems. Less often here you find yourself doing felling work, cutting trees down, but when you do get that work it's interesting. It's nice to do your more technical rigging using pulleys, more heavy weight lowering lines. It's very technical work and you need to get it right 'cause if it goes wrong then you can break things very easily.

The dangers with the job obviously are part and parcel of doing such a job, but I mean cutting ropes or cutting yourself with a chainsaw or a handsaw. Recently a friend of mine fell from a tree after a branch broke that he was tied to. He fell maybe 4 metres I think onto a fence and he's been off work now for 2 weeks. With that I don't think he had any serious injuries but it puts in perspective how easy it is to hurt yourself doing something so dangerous every day. There's ups and downs to the job obviously as there is with anything else. I would say the worst bits are bad weather. It's not a nice job in the winter, it's not a nice job when it's raining but, on the flip side of that, it's a great job in the summer. It's nice, it's nice to be outdoors, climbing trees and enjoying the summertime while everybody else is stuck inside.