

Track 17

- 1 Obstacles don't have to stop you. If you run into a wall, don't turn around and give up. Figure out how to climb it, go through it, or work around it.
- 2 In baseball and in business, there are three types of people. Those who make it happen, those who watch it happen, and those who wonder what happened.
- 3 Champions keep playing until they get it right.
- 4 Set your goals high, and don't stop till you get there.
- 5 Age is no barrier. It's a limitation you put on your mind.
- 6 It isn't the mountains ahead to climb that wear you out; it's the pebble in your shoe.
- 7 The more difficult the victory, the greater the happiness in winning.
- 8 You can't put a limit on anything. The more you dream, the farther you get.
- 9 If you don't have confidence, you'll always find a way not to win.
- 10 If you go around being afraid, you're never going to enjoy life. You have one chance, so you've got to have fun.

Track 18**Bill Gates**

Bill Gates is a technologist and a business leader who was born in Seattle, Washington in 1955. He grew up with an amazing and supportive family who helped him develop his interest in computers at an early age. He was so interested in computers that, together with Paul Allen, he started a small company called Traf-O-Data in 1970. The teenagers sold the city of Seattle a computer that could count city traffic. When they started Microsoft, their vision of "a computer on every desktop and in every home" seemed impossible to most people. Today, thanks to Microsoft and many other companies, this vision has become reality in many parts of the world and has changed our society a lot. In 2008, 33 years after founding Microsoft, Gates left his full-time job there.

These days, Bill focuses most of his time on the work he and his wife Melinda are doing through their charity foundation, which they officially started in 2000. People are often surprised to hear him say that his work has a lot in common with his work at Microsoft. In both cases, he gets to bring together smart people and work with them in solving big and difficult problems.

Bill is proud to know that the charity foundation is helping many people all over the world to live healthier and more productive lives. For example, in 2010 Bill and Melinda promised to donate 10 billion dollars over the next few years to help research, develop, and deliver important medicine for the world's poorest countries. In 2012, Bill decided to fight and eradicate the illness polio by 2018 with 5.5 billion dollars.

Track 19

Joanne K. Rowling

Joanne K. Rowling was born in Yate, England, in July 1965 and grew up in Chepstow, Gwent, where she went to a comprehensive school. At that time, she started her writing career; she was only six when she wrote her first story called "Rabbit". She also liked reading a lot, which is why she read her short imaginative stories to her sister, Di.

Rowling then went to the Wyedean School and College, and later attended the University of Exeter, where she earned a BA degree in French and Classics.

It was in 1990 when Rowling had the idea for the Harry Potter series while waiting for a train. Her mind was suddenly flooded with ideas about a boy who attended a school for wizardry. She did not have a pen with her at that time, so she kept thinking about it and immediately sat down to write as soon as she reached her flat.

Over the next five years she outlined the plots for each book and began writing the first novel. She finally sold the book, Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone, for about 4,000 dollars. Rowling's book Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire became the fastest-selling book in history. By this time the first three Harry Potter books had earned approximately 480 million dollars in three years, with over 35 million copies in print in 35 languages. Book number six, Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince, sold 6.9 million copies in the United States in the first 24 hours, the biggest opening in publishing history.

Rowling, now one of Britain's richest women – richer than even the Queen – does not plan to write any more books in the series.

J.K. Rowling also co-founded a charity foundation in 2005. She decided to do so after she had read an article about children who were sleeping in caged beds in institutions in the Czech Republic. A special edition of J.K. Rowling's book The Tales of Beedle the Bard, was auctioned for the foundation in 2007, raising 1.95 million pounds, and the following year this title was published to help the charity organisation.

What about your future

Unit 9

Track 20

Interviewer: Hello and welcome to our show on useful tips and advice for young future employees who are going for a job interview in the near future. Today we are going to talk about a very important question that is often asked: "Where do you see yourself in five years' time?"

Good morning, Ms Maier, what is the best answer in your opinion?

Ms Maier: Hello and thanks for having me on your show. Well, that's a good question. First, it has to be said that this question is very often asked and that the answer is quite important. Employers ask this question because they want to find out whether employees are goal-oriented and think about their future. They also want to make sure that the job you are interviewing for fits into your future.

Interviewer: What is the best possible answer?

- Ms Maier:** Really think about what you want to get out of the job, be honest about your future goals, but make sure they align with the job and the company. And be creative in your answer, but realistic.
- Interviewer:** Is there anything else applicants should keep in mind?
- Ms Maier:** Remember that this question is not about super long-term goals. Make sure that you are willing to stay in the job you are interviewing for for the next 1 to 2 years, then think of what you would like your next step to be from there.
- Interviewer:** What if I don't know what to say?
- Ms Maier:** If you really have no idea about your future, you can also ask some questions. But again, it is important that you make sure that you really want to do this job.
- Interviewer:** Thank you, Ms Maier, for answering all these questions.
- Ms Maier:** It was a pleasure. Thank you very much for inviting me.

Track 21

"Ron, I" breathed Harry, creeping to the window and pushing it up so they could talk through the bars. "Ron, how did you – What the –." Harry's mouth fell open as the full impact of what he was seeing hit him.

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Do these sentences sound familiar to you? These words of the famous Harry Potter series have been translated into 67 out of 6,900 languages. But how has this all been done?

In former times translations were only done by humans, so-called interpreters, but this has changed over the last few years. Nowadays computer technology has speeded up translations, but how good and reliable are these so-called "machine translations" really?

Today, we've to translate more than ever. Companies communicate with many businesses from foreign countries, and every company needs to have documents in many different languages. Without the help of machine translation, hardly anybody would be able to read international websites, news or blogs like for instance from the Ukraine or from Finland. In fact, we need machine translation to communicate with the world around us and especially on the Internet.

The term "machine translation" originally referred to autonomous software programs, but has come to include any system that uses a computer to transform a text from one language into another language. In most cases, the result is far from perfect.

Nevertheless, machine translation allows people to get the basic idea of a text. This may be good enough for internal communication within a company, but for really important messages big companies use highly developed translation software which most often costs several thousand euros. However, if advertisements or letters are translated by software, they must be proof-read by humans. Otherwise these translations run the risk of being faulty or simply wrong. As a matter of fact, they can cause serious misunderstandings.

So finally, it can be said that in the last fifty years, no one has found the perfect way of automatic translation, which means a system that translates a text into any language at any time at the push of a button. Many experts say that machines translate less than 5 per cent of all documents, but computer technology helps out on probably fifty per cent of technical documents.

So, in a way, machine translation has become a very useful tool, but it may never be perfect and humans should be aware of this fact.

Thank you for your attention.

Follow the rules

Unit 11

Track 22

Apprentices, please listen carefully to the following instructions in order to avoid accidents and injuries in the workshop. Before you can use equipment and machines or do any practical work, you must understand the basic safety rules.

First of all, it's extremely important to listen carefully to the foreman and to follow the instructions. It's forbidden to run in the workshop, as you could bump into another apprentice and cause an accident. It's also essential that you know where the emergency stop button is positioned. If you see an accident happen, you can push this button to turn off the electrical power to the machine.

Always wear protective clothing in the workshop. Safety shoes are also a must-have for each apprentice. Sneakers are not suitable, and apprentices wearing them aren't allowed to do any work on the machines. When you are learning how to use a machine, listen very carefully to all the instructions given by the teacher. Never switch on or operate a machine without telling the responsible person.

In order to avoid accidents, keep your hands away from the moving parts of the machinery. Use hand tools appropriately and carefully, and report any damage to machines or equipment immediately to the responsible person. Make sure you follow these rules, just to be on the safe side!

Cool Britannia

Unit 12

Track 23

Interviewer: Good afternoon. Would you please introduce yourself to our listeners?

George: My name is George Brown. I was a supporter of the English soccer club Aston Villa.

Brown: I started watching Aston Villa matches when I was 6 years old. The first time I was confronted with violence at a football match was at the age of 12, when terrible fights started in an Aston Villa game. It scared me at first, but then I realised that I liked the fear and the adrenaline. At the age of 13, I had my first real fight at a soccer match. After that, I was addicted to the passion as well as the violence.

Interviewer: Were you a member of a hooligan firm? Tell us a bit more about it.

George: Yes, I was about 18 years old when I joined the hooligan firm C-Crew of the soccer club Aston Villa. I was involved in many fights and got banned from matches many times. In the year 2000 I also had to go to prison.

Brown:

I was involved in many fights and got banned from matches many times. In the year 2000 I also had to go to prison.

Interviewer: Let's talk about arranged hooligan fights. How do you feel about the fact that

hooligans of different football clubs arrange fights on social networks at locations away from the stadiums so as not to get arrested by the police?

George I'm happy to say that these fights are not that common in Great Britain anymore.

Brown: The law has changed, and nowadays you get arrested immediately or have to pay a large fine when you're involved in such an arranged fight.

Interviewer: What was the biggest riot you have ever attended?

George One of the major riots I was involved in was in the European Championships at

Brown: Wembley Stadium. There were police cars getting destroyed and smashed to pieces in less than a minute, and it looked like it was actually raining chairs and glass. It was terrible.

Interviewer: Why did you finally decide to stop?

George After getting married, things started to change for me, and when our first child was

Brown: born I realised that I just couldn't do that anymore. I wasn't just responsible for myself but also for my wife and my daughter. In other words, I found out that there were more important things in life, and I've never regretted my decision.

Interviewer: Thank you for the interview.

George You're welcome.

Brown:

Going green

Unit 13

Track 24

Green tip 1 "I don't want to give you just one tip, because that could make you ignore other tips. But we have to live with less. Less food, less meat, less fuel, less shopping."

Green tip 2 "I walk to work every day, rather than take the car. It's better for the environment, and I can stop and chat with people on the way. "

Green tip 3 "Plant a tree. If each of us 7 billion inhabitants of this planet planted a tree, the green balance would be restored once again."

Green tip 4 "I never use plastic bags. Instead, I have little bags made out of jute material, like we had in the old days. Using the traditional jute bags not only helps the environment, but creates jobs for people who sew the bags."

Green tip 5 "Take the stairs. You don't use any electricity and you get some exercise too."

Green tip 6 "Always clean up after yourself. You are responsible for the waste you produce and you should ensure that it's disposed of in an environmentally-friendly way."

Green tip 7 "A monitor uses a lot of energy, more than you may realise — it needs about a third of the energy your entire computer uses. So turn your monitor off."

Track 25

- Shane** Hi, Eric, so you're in China now. How's your restaurant in Shanghai going?
- Osborne:**
- Eric Johnson:** Hi, Shane. It's great. We've had a fantastic start.
- Osborne:** Why did you choose Shanghai?
- Johnson:** It's a great business opportunity as well as a fascinating place to run a restaurant.
- Osborne:** How different are the ingredients compared to those in Great Britain?
- Johnson:** Everything's different! The meat's different, the eggs are different. It's just so great to work with fresh spices. The best thing has been the local fish. But how are things going in London? Is it hard to find good kitchen staff in London?
- Osborne:** It's very difficult. How about China?
- Johnson:** It's hard to find someone in China who has the experience you're looking for. But generally, the people are more motivated to learn something and to gain experience.
- Osborne:** Does that mean that all of your kitchen staff are Chinese?
- Johnson:** Yes, there're only two foreigners in my kitchen. Everyone else is from Shanghai.
- Osborne:** Do you speak Chinese, then?
- Johnson:** Well, the kitchen staff in Shanghai speak very good English, however, the language of the kitchen is mostly Chinese.
- Osborne:** That must be a little bit strange!
- Johnson:** It's okay. You get used to it.
- Osborne:** But it's quite a different culture. Do you find that the staff have a different mentality?
- Johnson:** As I said, the Chinese are very keen to learn. If you show them in a respectful way how to do a task, they're extremely happy to do it. And next time, the task will be done perfectly.
- Osborne:** Are you able to get all the ingredients you need there?
- Johnson:** Well, for example, they do grow tomatoes here, but they're not of good quality. Still, you can get most things; we use very little that's imported.
- Osborne:** Well, good luck and thanks for finding the time to talk to me. I expect your working week is as long as mine!
- Johnson:** Yes, it's about eighty hours!
- Osborne:** Well, we'd better get back to the kitchen, then. Bye, Eric!
- Johnson:** Bye, Shane.

Track 26**Conversation 1**

- Kathrin** Good morning. Wisconsin Drug-counseling Center, Kathrin Jackson speaking.
- Jackson:**
- Maria Foster:** Hello. My name is Maria Foster. I'm calling because of my son. I'm really worried as I found marijuana in his school bag. What can I do?
- Kathrin** Well, Ms Foster. Try to stay calm. I'll put you through to extension 546, where you
- Jackson:** can speak to Sarah Wilson, who is a prestigious drug counselor.
- Maria Foster:** Thank you very much.
- Kathrin** You're welcome. Just hold on a second.
- Jackson:**

Track 27**Conversation 2**

- Cindy Tenner:** Hello. Oasis Treatment Center, Cindy speaking. How can I help you?
- Jonathan** Good afternoon. I'm calling on behalf of Mr Lebeque from Henry Ford Hospital. I'd
- Heart:** like to speak to Mr Briggs, please.
- Cindy Tenner:** I'm sorry. Who's speaking?
- Jonathan** Excuse me, I forgot to introduce myself. My name is Jonathan Heart.
- Heart:**
- Cindy Tenner:** Could you spell that please?
- Jonathan** H-E-A-R-T.
- Heart:**
- Cindy Tenner:** Thank you. I'm afraid Mr Briggs is not available at the moment. Would you like him to call you back?
- Jonathan** Oh, that would be great. My number is 543-231.
- Heart:**
- Cindy Tenner:** I am sorry, I didn't catch that. Could you repeat that, please?
- Jonathan** Of course. It's 543-231.
- Heart:**
- Cindy Tenner:** Thank you. Mr Briggs will call you back tomorrow afternoon.

Track 28**Conversation 3**

- Jennifer Starr:** Hello. This is the voice mail of Jennifer Starr. I'm not available at the moment. Please leave a message after the beep. I'll ring you back as soon as possible. Thank you.

Track 29

Interviewer: Good morning, Mr Wyman, and thanks for coming to my show. Our topic today is concerned with the question of why children have become such a popular target group in the world of advertising.

Zack Wyman: Hello. It's a pleasure to be here. Your question is easy to answer. In my opinion, children can easily be influenced and manipulated by ads. In my view, however, targeting children through advertising is unethical. They are simply too young to even realize that what they are watching is an advertisement. A lot of studies show that advertising to children is unhealthy for them. U.S. kids are exposed to television, computers, and cell phones at a very young age. According to recent statistics, they see, hear and watch about 3,000 to 4,000 advertisements a day. So it's no surprise that these children are being affected by them.

Interviewer: Are we talking about advertisements for toys or video games, or also about other ads?

Zack Wyman: Fast food is a key player when it comes to advertising. Fast food marketing to children has been so effective in the last few years that 60 per cent of U.S. children younger than 11 ask their parents to go to McDonald's at least once a week. This is a perfect example of how advertising campaigns create brand loyalty at such a young age.

Interviewer: Do you think that the U.S. government has to react?

Zack Wyman: Absolutely. America is known for having an obesity problem; I'm sure these advertisements have something to do with it. Besides, ads keep children at home in their rooms or house. When I was a child, we did not have cell phones or iPads; instead, we went outside and played with other kids. In today's times, children are glued to these screens and devices. This is exposing them to thousands of advertisements and they don't even realise it.

Interviewer: Thank you very much for the interview.

Zack Wyman: You're welcome.

Track 30

Interviewer: Hello and welcome to our show on useful tips and advice for teens who are going for a job interview in the near future. Good morning Mr Crane. What is the key to a successful job interview?

Mr Crane: Hello and thanks for having me on your show. Well, for a teen, the one and only key to succeeding at a job interview is to be well-prepared. I worked with a teen going on her first job interview, and she got a job offer.

Interviewer: Why was it so easy?

- Mr Crane:** Good question. It was so easy because she followed all the rules and guidelines for job interviews that I told her about! *Hahaha*.
- Interviewer:** Okay, I see. So could you tell us more about these guidelines and give some useful advice to our young listeners that could help them to make a perfect impression?
- Mr Crane:** Of course. No problem. As I've already mentioned, the most important rule for a teen being interviewed is to dress appropriately. Unfortunately, the clothes teens might wear every day to the mall, or to go out with friends, usually aren't suitable for an interview. Girls should take care that their clothes aren't too revealing and that they're not wearing too much make-up. Boys should make sure they have clean fingernails and look neat and tidy, so baseball caps and used jeans are a no-go.
- Interviewer:** How can teenagers prepare for the interview in advance?
- Mr Crane:** It's important not to just go to the interview, but to prepare for it in advance. This will help you make a better impression at the interview. It's advisable to get working papers, if necessary, and references before starting to look for a job, and to bring a completed job application and a CV. Moreover, it's useful to prepare some questions that show your interest in the company and in the position offered.
- Interviewer:** What advice can you give teenagers about important behaviour rules during the job interview?
- Mr Crane:** It's essential to have good manners when being interviewed. Teens are supposed to shake their interviewer's hand, and not sit until they are invited to. They should use neither slang nor swear words and should be polite, positive, and professional throughout the interview.
- Interviewer:** What else is important to consider?
- Mr Crane:** You have to know on what days and at what times you can work. Flexibility is definitely a plus point, because the more you are available, the easier it is for the employer to set a work schedule. It's essential for teenagers to know how they are going to get to and from work. If their parents take them to the interview, they should wait outside. It is important that the teenager speaks for him- or herself.
- Interviewer:** Okay. I guess that being on time is also a must, right?
- Mr Crane:** Exactly. I'd recommend being at the interview site a few minutes early. Punctuality is one of the most important factors.
- Interviewer:** What are common mistakes in teen job interviews?
- Mr Crane:** Many teenagers often forget to remove facial piercings and to cover tattoos. This is highly unprofessional unless piercings and tattoos are fitting for the position you are applying for.
- Interviewer:** I can imagine. So finally, Mr Crane, what do you advise teens to do after the interview?
- Mr Crane:** It's definitely advisable to thank the person for the interview. If you have an e-mail address, send an e-mail and thank the interviewer for their time. Don't call the company every second day to ask whether you will get the job or not. That is a no-go!

Interviewer: Thank you very much, Mr Crane, for this very interesting and informative interview. I think that you've helped a lot of teenagers who are about to apply for their first job.

Mr Crane: You're welcome. It was a pleasure. Good luck to all the teenagers out there. Go for it!