

Student Book

Unit 1: Family

Speaking

Track 01

Mandy: Get Ready for IELTS. Student's Book. Copyright HarperCollins Publishers 2016.

Steve: Hello. My name is Steve Smith. Could you tell me your full name, please?

Thank you. Can you show me your identification, please?

I'd now like to ask you some questions about yourself. Tell me about your family.

What does your father do?

How much time do you spend with your family?

Are people in your country close to their family?

Do you prefer to go out with your family or your friends?

Where do you live at the moment?

Track 02

My father is a doctor. He helps people. He works in a hospital. He's very kind to people.

Track 03

What do you do?

How would you describe your family?

Who is important to you in your family?

Listening

Track 04

Mona: OK, everyone. We know the topic is families, but what exactly are we going to talk about. I mean how are we going to make it interesting? There's all sorts of things we could talk about. We have to choose a particular area. What do you think, Mandy?

Mandy: I think we should concentrate on what makes a successful family.

Edward: But, on the other hand, if we discuss the difference between families around the world, we can make comparisons and show the differences between them.

Ibrahim: That's a good idea, Edward. It'll give us more to discuss.

Mandy: Right. So the next thing is to decide which cultures we should talk about. I think we need to include Arab culture. Ibrahim knows all about families in from the Arab Gulf and Mona knows about North Africa. They are both very different I think. What do you think Mona?

Mona: Yes, that would be a good start and then other places. How about somewhere else in Africa. I could talk to David from South Africa.

Ibrahim: I agree with Mona. Why don't we then talk about families from one Western country?

Edward: I'm happy with that. I could talk about US families. They're interesting.

Track 05

Edward: Right, guys. Let's have a look at what we're going to put in the slides. The first slide's going to be the introduction, isn't it? So, I guess it should have a title. How about 'Families around the world: a comparison'?

Ibrahim: Yeah... So we've got the title. Don't you think we should make a list of bullet points for each of the slides in the presentation?

Mandy: Oh, yes ... definitely. How many slides do we have to do?

Edward: Well, the presentation's ten minutes long, so we should probably have a maximum of six slides ... Remember that Mona's already got two slides about South Africa.

Ibrahim: Well, why don't we do two slides each ... that'd be eight, including the introduction and the conclusion?

Edward: That sounds fair enough. Let's do that. So who's going to do the rest of the slides?

Mandy: I can start off with the introduction. And then, I could do the conclusion and the summary at the end. What do you think?

Ibrahim: Great. I'd like to talk about families in different parts of the world. I know about the Gulf and can get any other information from you guys.

Edward: Fine. So I could do a couple of slides showing how families are similar and how they're different.

Track 06

Mona: We want the presentation to look as if it's been made by a team, don't we, Edward? I think we should have a one design for all the slides. Do you agree?

Edward: Oh, yes, of course. We don't want a different colour for each slide. Shall we design a slide now for the rest of the group to use?

Mona: Yes, let's do that. Let's have a look ... This slide has the program icon on the title box. Shall we keep it there?

Edward: No, I don't think so. It hasn't got anything to do with the presentation. Let's take that off.

Mona: Fine. And I think we should keep the blue bullet points. They match the light blue title box. What do you think about putting images in each slide?

Edward: Oh, absolutely. I think we should put at least one image on each slide.

Mona: Good. We're agreed, then. Let's send this slide to the others, shall we?

Track 07

Mandy: OK, everyone. I've put all our slides together so we can see if we're happy with the presentation. I think we need to check that we all agree with the order ... there's nothing to decide about my slides, the introduction and the conclusion. Obviously, one of my slides goes at the beginning and the other one at the end. Edward's slide, comparing the families, will have to go after Mona's and Ibrahim's. What we need to decide is the order to talk about them.

Ibrahim: Well, we don't want the US first. What about the Arabian Gulf, then North Africa then South Africa. It's logical. I mean they connect together. What do you think, Mona?

Mona: Umm ... I'm not sure about the Gulf first. Why not North Africa?

Edward: I agree with Ibrahim. Isn't it sensible to connect them all? So start with Arabian Gulf Arab families, link to Arabs in North Africa and then North Africa links with South Africa. Which is the oldest culture anyway.

Ibrahim: The Gulf Arabs came before they spread to North Africa.

Edward: And South Africa. I think it's quite new.

Mona: And the US?

Edward: Well white man arrived in the sixteen hundreds. Only 400 years ago.

Track 08

Tutor: Good morning everyone. So, you're going to tell me about your presentation. First of all, what's your topic? Did you say you were going to talk about the uses of mobile phones?

Laila: Err ... Not exactly. We're actually going to explain the dangers of using mobile phones.

Tutor: Ahhh... OK... that sounds interesting. What are you going to discuss exactly?

Anne-Marie: Well, we've planned to divide the presentation into three sections. We'll have an introduction, explaining why we think it's important to understand the dangers of mobiles. Then on the second slide, we'll have a list of the different types of danger and then on the last slide we're going to suggest ways of staying out of danger when you use a mobile.

Harry: Yes, we want to start by telling the audience that using a mobile phone can be dangerous and then go into more detail in the next part.

Tutor: OK ... but before you talk about the dangers of mobile phones, I think you should mention the advantages. You could put that in your introduction. It balances up the argument a bit.

Harry: Oh.... yes, I see what you mean. Right... We'll do that.

Track 09

Tutor: So, shall we have a look at your presentation? Did you bring it with you?

Anne-Marie: I've got it here on a memory stick. Can we show you on your computer?

Tutor: Yes, that's fine. Let's have a look. Mmm ... Right, as you say, you're going to add the advantages of using mobile phones to the first slide. Good. Who's going to explain the second slide with all the dangers?

Laila: That's me. Do you think I've got enough detail?

Tutor: Yes. I think there's plenty of information, but I think it's all a bit mixed up at the moment. I mean, you've got dangers like getting headaches in the same list as having car accidents and being robbed in the street. They're all different types of danger, aren't they? I think you should divide them into groups. Maybe under separate titles, like Health, Accidents and Security.

Laila: Oh, right. Yes, thank you. That'll make it much clearer to the audience ... Mmm ... OK.

Tutor: Now, in the third slide you can put your suggestions for staying away from each of these dangers under separate titles.

Track 10

Tutor: Have you got any other questions?

Harry: Ummm.... yes. The presentation should be for 10 minutes, is that right?

Tutor: Yes. But ten minutes in total, including three minutes for questions. So you'll only talk for seven minutes.

Anne-Marie: That's only two minutes each! We won't be able to say much in that time, at all!

Tutor: That's why you have to plan what you're going to say carefully and make sure you only include the most important information. For instance, you won't have time to give examples. But you could put some images on your slides that show examples, without spending time talking about them.

Laila: Hey, that's a good idea. And the audience can look at them while we talk.

Tutor: And another thing ... make sure all the slides have the same style. You should get together and agree on one style for the whole presentation.

Harry: OK, we'll do that too. Thanks a lot for your help.

Unit 2: Leisure

Listening

Track 11

1 fry fry

2 pray pray

3 lead lead

4 blade blade

5 correct correct

6 play play

7 read read

8 fly fly

9 played played

10 collect collect

Track 12

Martin: So, Sally, what do you do in your free time?

Sally: Well, at the moment I'm training to be a private pilot.

Martin: No way! Really? What made you want to do that?

Sally: Well, I've always loved the idea of flying a plane, ever since I was a little girl.

Martin: Wow! Isn't it expensive?

Sally: Err ..., yeah, but it's worth it ... It's an amazing experience. But what about you, Martin? What do *you* do for leisure?

Martin: Nothing nearly as exciting ... I play ice hockey in my spare time. I'm captain of the college team. So at weekends, we travel to games all over the state.

Sally: But that sounds fun. Do you enjoy leading the team?

Martin: Yeah, I do.

Track 13

Judy: Hi, Steve. What are you doing?

Steve: Well, I collect stamps with pictures of tropical birds on them. So, I'm looking for more of those.

Judy: Oh ... that's interesting. Which ones have you got so far?

Steve: I've got a 32 cent stamp with a picture of a *cardinal honeyeater* on it. It came out in 1998.

Judy: A *cardinal honeyeater*? Is that a bird? Can I see?

Steve: Yeah, here ... It's a tropical bird.

Judy: Oh, yes. It's beautiful ... So which country is the stamp from?

Steve: The United States.

Judy: Mmmm ... and how did you get it? Do you know someone in the States?

Steve: No. It's not like that. I buy stamps from other collectors. Look at this one ... I bought it last week. It's a twenty five cent stamp.

Judy: Oh, brilliant! It's got a parrot on it! When was it issued?

Steve: 1967

Judy: OK ... And where's it from?

Steve: It's from Brazil.

Judy: Cool!

Track 14

Administrator: Hi, can I help you? Are you interested in climbing, at all?

Andrew: Hi. Yeah. Actually, I've been thinking about joining a club for a while now. So what do I have to do?

Administrator: It's easy really. I can fill in the form for you right now, online, and then you can come to our first meeting next month.

Andrew: OK. Let's do that then.

Administrator: Right. First of all, what's your name?

Andrew: Andrew.

Administrator: Andrew ... and your family name?

Andrew: Metcalfe.

Administrator: Metcalfe ... How do you spell that?

Andrew: M-E-T-C-A-L-F-E

Administrator: M-E-T-C-A-L-F-E, with an 'e'.

Andrew: Yes, that's right

Administrator: And your age? Are you over 18?

Andrew: Yup. I'm 21

Administrator: And where do you live?

Andrew: My address is 43A Highbury Square, London, W1

Administrator: Thanks ... and do you have a number where I can contact you?

Andrew: Yes, my mobile is 07209 571324

Administrator: And I have to ask a couple more questions. Ummm ... do you have any health problems?

Andrew: No, no. Nothing.

Administrator: And a last question. Have you ever climbed before?

Andrew: Yes, I have, a bit.

Administrator: Well, thanks very much.

Track 15

Victoria: Hello. Are you the person to ask about joining a club?

Mark: Yes, I am. What would you like to know?

Victoria: Well, I'm interested in several things, but I'd like to know more about the different clubs and how much they cost. I'm looking for a small club that's not too expensive.

Mark: OK. Have a look at this table. You can see the names of the clubs, the fees and the number of members. I'm afraid they aren't in any order. If you look at the top of the list, the first club is table tennis. That's one of our new clubs.

Victoria: Oh, right. So the table tennis club costs £20. That's quite expensive.

Mark: Yes, it is a bit expensive. The cross country cycling club is cheaper, though. Membership fees are only £15, but on the other hand it's got 100 members.

Victoria: The film and drama club costs a lot, doesn't it?

Mark: Yes, £50 is a lot. And that's probably why it only has 12 members. Ahhh ... is there any other club you think looks interesting? Look at the next one ... street dance. Have you ever done any street dance?

Victoria: No, I haven't, really.

Mark: It's the cheapest. It only costs £5.

Victoria: Mmmm ...

Track 16

Mark: OK. Shall we start with your interests? What do you like doing best?

Victoria: Ummm ... well, I like photography. I've got a professional camera. So I take it quite seriously. But I can't really imagine belonging to a club to take photographs. I usually go on long walks on my own and take photos. So I like photography, but I wouldn't want to join a club to do it.

Mark: OK, so what else do you like doing? Running?

Victoria: Oh no! Not running! I like walking, but I hate running. I'm afraid the running club isn't for me or the cycling club.

Mark: And film and drama?

Victoria: Ahh, no ... It's far too expensive. But I do like yoga. I've practised yoga on and off for years. How many members does the yoga club have?

Mark: It's always a small group. A lot of people sign up at the beginning of term, but they stop going after a few weeks. So they're left with a few regular members every year.

Victoria: That sounds good. I think I'd like to join the yoga club. And what about the contemporary dance club? Is it expensive?

Mark: Contemporary dance? No, it's not expensive. £10 for the term ... Do you like dance?

Victoria: Well, I've never tried contemporary dance, but I do like jazz and tap dance. How often does the group meet?

Track 17

Mark: So can I have your full name, please?

Victoria: Victoria Mandeville.

Mark: M-A-N-D-A-V-I-L

Victoria: No, no. M-A-N-D-E-V-I-L-L-E.

Mark: Double L, E. Thank you. And how old are you?

Victoria: Nineteen.

Mark: And your address?

Victoria: 57 Bury Gardens, Atherton Park, Manchester, M46

Mark: How do you spell 'Bury'? B-E-R-R-Y?

Victoria: No. It's B-U-R-Y

Mark: Right. B-U-R-Y. And do you have a contact number?

Victoria: Yes. My mobile is: 07942 573 279

Mark: 07942 573 279?

Victoria: Yes, that's right. Is that all?

Mark: Ahh ... one more thing. Do you have an email address?

Speaking

Track 18

Now I'm going to give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for one to two minutes. You'll have one minute to think about what you're going to say before you begin talking. You can make some notes if you wish. Here is a pencil and some paper. I'd like you to describe a newspaper or magazine you enjoy reading. You should say what kind of newspaper or magazine it is, which parts of it you read, when and where you read it, and explain why you enjoy reading it.

Track 19

I enjoy reading a magazine called *Fab Football*. It is about sport, of course, and it's my favourite sport. I love watching football from different countries and I love reading about it.

The magazine's got lots of good information.

I don't like reading the letters or adverts. I prefer reading the interviews with famous players, or the news.

I read *Fab Football* every weekend. I buy it on Saturday morning and go home and read.

I enjoy meeting friends and reading the magazine together. I don't mind sharing it. We like chatting about the news, the players. It's very interesting.

Track 20

Now I'm going to give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for one to two minutes. You'll have one minute to think about what you're going to say before you begin talking. You can make some notes if you wish. Here is a pencil and some paper. I'd like you to describe an activity that you like doing. You should say what activity it is, when and where you do it, who you like doing it with, and explain why you enjoy doing it.

Unit 3: Different cultures

Speaking

Track 21

1 Is it important for a country to have festivals?

2 Are friends more important than family?

Track 22

What is an important festival in your country?

What are your favourite parts of this festival?

How have special occasions such as weddings changed in your country?

Do you think special occasions and festivals are important for a society?

Listening

Track 23

Tony: I'm trying to find out if people from northern countries have the same attitudes to talking to strangers in public as people from southern countries.

Tutor: OK. So ... what **have** you found out?

Tony: Ummm ... Well, I found that in some countries it's more common to talk in public than others. For example, people in the UK and Holland don't usually talk to people they don't know, but the Italians and the Spanish seem to be much more open. They chat to people on buses, in shops, in restaurants.

Tutor: So, do you think that people from the south of Europe are friendlier than northern Europeans?

Tony: Well, it does look that way, even in the same country. I mean ... ahhh ... for example, in comparison with Italians from the north of Italy, the Italians in the south chat much more to each other in public.

Tutor: Mmmm ... it does sound interesting. Well, that's fine. I think you've found a good topic.

Track 24

Meena: Hi, Barbara. Why don't you join our group? We're going to give a presentation about what we eat at each meal in our home countries.

Barbara: Oh, great! I love finding out about other cultures. So where do we start? Breakfast? In the UK we have cereal, toast, eggs and tea or coffee for breakfast. Have you got that, Meena?

Meena: Yes ... But breakfast in India is completely different. We have a lot of different kinds of breakfast across India, but mostly we eat some type of bread with lentils.

Chen: Oh, is that right? In China, we have tea with noodles or rice and vegetables for breakfast. So what do you have for lunch, Barbara?

Barbara: Well, you know in the UK, we don't usually have a big lunch. We usually just have a sandwich. But it's different in India isn't it?

Meena: Oh definitely. I don't like sandwiches at all. We have rice and vegetables for lunch in India.

Chen: Yeah ... we have a cooked meal at lunch time, too. We usually have noodle soup, and a main course.

Barbara: We have our main meal in the evening in the UK, as well. Quite often we have chicken, meat or fish with potatoes and vegetables.

Track 25

Amira: Hi, Meena. Shall we have a look at the material for our presentation on marriage customs?

Meena: Yeah, sure. I've got a lot of information about India. How about you?

Amira: Yes, yes. I've got material about marriage in the Emirates. Shall we get going? What about meeting? How do people in India meet in the first place?

Meena: Mmm ... in traditional Indian families the parents used to arrange the marriage, and the couple used to meet for the first time when the boy visited the girl's house. But that's changed now.

Amira: Yeah? We used to have arranged marriages in the Emirates, too. Did the groom have to give anything to the bride's family? I mean, did they give them a gift or money?

Meena: Well, in India, in the old days, the girl's family used to give the boy's family a gift, like money or jewellery. But, it's not allowed any more.

Amira: Wow! In my country the groom still has to pay all the expenses! Ummm ... have there been any changes in marriage customs in India in recent years?

Meena: Well, yes. I've found an article about special websites for finding partners. It says that because so many young people from India study abroad these days, their families are using websites to find marriage partners for them.

Amira: Oh, OK. And where does the couple live when they get married?

Meena: That's another thing that's changing. In the past, the bride used to go to live with the family of the groom. But, these days, more and more young couples are setting up their own homes, independently. What about the Emirates?

Track 26

Tutor: Good morning. Shall we start by looking at the topic of your project? So, what have you decided to research?

Alice: Well, we thought we'd compare festivals in different countries and see if any of them are similar.

Jack: Yeah, you know, like the Carnival celebrations in South America and the Water Festival in Thailand.

Tutor: OK. What exactly are you planning to study? The origins of the festivals? The types of celebration? People's attitudes towards the festivals?

Alice: We were planning to look at the origins of the festivals and the time of year they're celebrated. We're thinking of looking at the connection between the seasons in different countries and the actual festivals and then looking for similarities between countries that are quite far apart.

Tutor: Well, that sounds interesting. Did you say you've already started researching into the Carnival?

Jack: Yes. We've already found a connection between the carnival and the seasons. For instance, some researchers say that a very long time ago, in Europe, people used to put on colourful masks and costumes at the beginning of the year to celebrate the end of winter. And then they could get ready for spring.

Track 27

Tutor: Right ... and then what happened.

Alice: Well, as the years went by, the purpose of the carnival changed, and it became a religious festival. These days there are big carnival celebrations in countries all across the world, like Brazil and India and Indonesia. But an interesting thing we discovered is that in some countries, people celebrate the carnival by throwing water at each other in the street. Well, we thought that, obviously, this is because the carnival's celebrated at the hottest time of the year, just before the rainy season. So, splashing people with water is a very good way of cooling them down.

Track 28

Tutor: Mmm ... yes, that makes sense. Er ... did you look into any other festivals?

Jack: Yes, we did! What we're planning to do is more research into water festivals. We found that in Asian countries, where there aren't any carnival celebrations, there are still festivals that involve people splashing each other with water. Actually, we've found references to them in Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, China and Japan. But we also found a reference to a water festival in Mexico. So we thought we'd look into that a bit more and see if we can find any similarities between

these countries. Ummm ... I mean, we realized that water is more than just a way of cooling people down in hot weather. It also has a lot of different religious meanings and purposes. For instance, we found that, in some societies, water can mean life, or wealth, or just luck.

Alice: Yes ... and another thing we found out is that these water festivals often celebrate the beginning of the new year, just like the original celebrations hundreds of years ago before the carnival. So ... umm up to now, we've found that the carnival and the seasons are linked by ancient traditions and that water plays an important part in the celebrations.

Unit 4: Places to live

Speaking

Track 29

Yes, I like the capital city. I like this very much.

I live in the capital city. I know it very well. It is in the north of my country. It is very nice. It's got lots of business and lots of tourists. There's a beach in the city and you can see mountains. People shop in the city and people work in the city.

I like it because it's my hometown. It is clean. It is modern. I like living there.

Track 30

a I'm a student. I'm studying Business.

b In my country, I see my family everyday. We all live together. In London, it isn't possible. I see my uncle sometimes.

c There are many jobs. People can work in factories, schools, or offices. There are lots of international businesses, too.

d The subject is very interesting. I want a good job in my country and I can get a promotion

with this qualification. The exams are difficult but I'm improving.

e It's OK. It's the same as other countries, I think.

f Beijing is in the north of China.

g No, there is a problem with traffic. The roads are always busy and pollution is bad.

Listening

Track 31

1

Max: Hey, Tony. Where are you going?

Tony: I'm just going over to the Sports Centre.

Max: Oh really? I've never been there. Where is it?

Tony: Oh, it's not far. Go down the path on the left and the Sports Centre is on the other side of the wood.

2

Kate: Umm ..., excuse me, Suzy. Could you help me?

Suzy: Yes, of course. What is it?

Kate: I've got a lecture in the Law School next. Could you tell me where the lecture theatre is?

Suzy: Oh yes. That's easy. The Law lecture theatre's on the first floor.

3

Kate: It's a lovely campus, isn't it? The lake's so pretty. What's that building on the other side?

Tony: Oh, that's the Business School.

Kate: So, how do you get there?

Tony: You just follow the footpath round the lake.

4

Max: Hi, Suzy. Are you going to the theatre, by any chance?

Suzy: Well, I'm not going there. But I can tell you where it is. Look over there ... that's the theatre, just across the green.

Max: Oh, OK. Thanks a lot. See you later.

5

Kate: Errr... Tony, I have got to go in to the city centre. Where can I get the bus?

Tony: Well, the nearest bus stop is just across the road from the Student Union building.

6

Kate: Hey, Suzy! Can you tell me where the bank is? I want to get some cash out. I've just realized I still owe you £10.

Suzy: Oh, OK. Go along to the end of the path until you get to the shop on the corner. Turn left and the bank's right next door.

Track 32

Tom: Hey, Sandra, how's it going? What do you think of the campus?

Sandra: I think it's all fantastic. Have you been to the coffee shop in the library, yet?

Tom: No, I haven't. Where is it?

Sandra: It's on the ground floor. You know, you can have a break without actually leaving the library. It's really great to meet your friends there.

Tom: Yeah. That's an excellent idea. And it means you've got somewhere to chat without upsetting people who want to study. I can't concentrate when other people are talking. I usually go upstairs to work in the silent zone, on the fourth floor.

Sandra: Oh, do you? Is it difficult to study at home, then? Where do you live?

Tom: I'm living in a hall of residence on campus.

Sandra: Oh, right. It must be tough trying to study in your room.

Tom: Yeah ... It's pretty noisy, especially at the weekends. Are you living on campus, too?

Sandra: Yes. I'm on campus, but there are only four people our house. So it tends to be a bit quieter. It's at the end of the footpath, not far from the Sports Centre.

Tom: Oh, right. I know where you mean. I play football on the pitch next to the Sports Centre. I spend quite a lot of time around there.

Sandra: Well, next time you're in that part, let me know. You can come round for coffee.

Track 33

Vicky: Hello, are you new? I haven't seen you around before.

Pedro: Hi, yeah, yeah ... I just arrived. To tell you the truth, I'm a bit lost. I saw on the university website that there are lots of the different food outlets on campus. But I don't know where to find them.

Vicky: Oh, no problem. I can tell you all about them. There really are lots of places to eat on campus. To start with, there's the old college dining room. You can have hot meals three times a day, there. If you want to start the day with a hot breakfast, that's the place to go.

Pedro: OK. So whereabouts is it?

Vicky: It's next to the theatre, just between the bus stop and the shops. But, if you're more into fast food, like burgers ... or ... umm ... Chinese stir-fry, or fried chicken, there's a huge fast food hall in the middle of the campus.

Pedro: Is that the big building between the students' union building and the shops?

Vicky: Yeah ... that's right. It's a great place to meet your friends. There's always music and plenty of chat.

Pedro: Sounds like my kind of place!

Vicky: But if you just want a quiet place to have a coffee and a pastry, there's a snack bar by the lake. It has wi-fi and an internet café, and ... it has a spectacular view over the lake.

Pedro: Well, thank you very much. Can I invite you ... [fade]

Track 34

Chen: Excuse me, Lily. Could you help me? You know we've got an essay to write about eating customs across the world?

Lily: Yeah. We have to borrow some books, don't we?

Chen: Yes, but I missed the library training. Do you think you could show me how to find the books and how to take them out?

Lily: Sure, no problem. Shall I tell you about the different parts of the library, first?

Chen: Oh yes ... Thank you very much.

Lily: OK, then, let's look at the plan of the library. Here, you can see the main door in the north that leads into the lobby. In the middle of the building, there's a big open PC zone. The lift and stairs are on the left as you go in, and on the other side of the building there's the library café. That part of the library is pretty sociable ... It's a good place to study with friends.

Chen: I really prefer to study alone. Is there anywhere in the library I can go?

Lily: Oh, if you like studying in a quiet place, it's better to go upstairs, to the silent zone. As you come out of the lift, or up the stairs, you'll see a section on your right, facing north, which is closed off. That's the silent zone. On

the other side, facing south, are the bookshelves with all the cookbooks ...

[fade]

Track 35

Chen: Now can you show me how to find a book?

Lily: Well, the library's very big, and the books on food could be under cookery, or they could be in history, or even entertainment. So, the first thing to do is to look the book up in the online catalogue.

Chen: Where do I do that?

Lily: It's easy ... there are lots of computers in the library for that.

Chen: OK, I see.

Lily: Right, you look up the title first. When you've found the book, you'll see it has a *class mark* next to it. The class mark is one or two letters and a number ... Make a note of the class mark ... then look it up on the plan of the library. The plan shows you exactly what section of the library the books are actually kept in.

Track 36

Chen: Thank you very much, Lily. So how do I borrow a book?

Lily: That's simple, too. When you go to the library you'll have to take your student ID card. When want to borrow a book, you take it downstairs to the scanner. Then, scan your ID card first. Then, open the book and slide it under the scanner until it makes a sound... a short beep. And that's all you have to do ... Oh, sorry, I forgot. At the end the system prints out a ticket. It's a good idea to keep it for a while, just in case you have a problem with your loan.

Chen: Thanks again, Lily. You've been really kind

... [fades out]

Unit 5: Arts and media

Listening

Track 37

Good morning. Thank you for inviting me to talk to you today. I like speaking to students, especially when there's a chance of making their lives a bit safer. Just to start, does anyone know what the most common crime is? No? Well, theft is the most common crime in the UK. There are various kinds of theft. For instance, robbery, when a thief takes something away from someone personally. Like, when you're walking in the street and someone grabs your handbag or your mobile and runs away. That's robbery. Another form of theft is burglary, when a thief breaks into your house and steals your property.

OK. Now I'd like to go on to talk about safety on holiday. You probably know that when you're on holiday abroad, you're in much more danger of being robbed. This is because you probably don't know the country very well. For example you might not realize that you're in a dangerous area. One of the things you can do to protect yourself is to keep your passport and money in the safe in the hotel. You can always go back and get them if you need them. Another thing you can do is take an old mobile with you on holiday. These new smart phones are very popular with thieves all over the world. It's safer just to take an old one.

Track 38

Hello, everyone. I'm Jennifer and I work for campus security. Welcome to this very short talk about emergency phone numbers. To

start with, you need to know that emergency numbers aren't the same in every country. As we're in England at the moment, it's important to know that the emergency number is 999. So you'll need to remember this. Those of you who've been to the United States, will know that the emergency number is 911, one number different. But in Australia, the emergency number is completely different. It's 000.

In Germany, the emergency number is the same as the rest of Europe. That's 112. And in case anyone's thinking of going on holiday to India this summer, it's useful to know that the emergency number there is 100.

Track 39

[Short jingle at start of university radio programme – fairly serious and earnest]

Ibrahim: Hi everyone, this is *Your Campus Radio*. For all those who missed the talk on staying safe while on campus, here is another chance to listen to Dave, our very own safety officer, giving the talk.

Dave: Good morning. I'm here today to give you a few tips about security on campus. We're not just here to prevent crime, but to make sure you're safe twenty four hours a day.

One of the services we provide for students who live on campus is to walk home with you if you need to cross the campus late at night. I mean, we all know the halls of residence are quite a long way from the library, don't we? So, for example, if you've been studying in the library 'til late and you're nervous about going home alone, all you have to do is ring campus security on 3333 and we'll send someone to make sure you're safe. OK?

By the way, another important thing to remember is the campus emergency number. Umm ... we all know the national emergency number in the UK is 999. But when you're on

campus ... and there's an emergency, you should call 3333. If you call 3333, you'll get through to our own staff, right here on campus. They can react quickly and get to you faster than national services.

Track 40

Good evening, everyone. It's great to be here to talk to you about staying safe on holiday. Before I came this evening, I did a little research on where students like to go for their holidays and came up with two continents: Latin America and India. So, mmm ... I've been looking at the crime figures for both areas, and I thought I'd start by talking a bit about that. Then I'll give you some advice about how to avoid becoming a victim of crime.

OK, first of all, let's look at what kinds of crime are committed most in different continents ... Ummm, OK, I'll start with India. Generally, India isn't thought of as a dangerous place for individuals, but there has been an increase in handbag theft in recent years ... So keep an eye on your bag when you're out in the street. Right. Now let's look at Latin America. Mmmm ... Of course, you do realize that not all Latin American countries are the same, but it is true to say that guns are used in a high percentage of crimes across the continent. Looking at the figures, it seems that gun crime is a serious problem throughout.

Track 41

I can see some of you are thinking that it all sounds rather dangerous. But I know lots of people who've been there and had a really great time. They followed advice from the authorities, like making sure they didn't wear expensive jewellery in the street. And I'd certainly advise anyone travelling to Latin America to do the same. Another thing you should be careful of, is not to go to lonely places at night. But, of course, that's the same

anywhere. But I must say, you do have to be very careful in some parts of Latin America when you take your money out of a cash machine. Sometimes, you find that thieves stand very close to people at cash machines and take their money as it comes out.

Track 42

OK ... So, now, I'll finish by talking a little bit about India. I've actually been to India and I didn't have any feeling that it was dangerous at all. First of all, I went on an organized tour with a group of people. This is definitely the best way to go because it's so much safer. I mean, I didn't go anywhere without the group, and we had a tour guide who spoke the local language and knew the area. In fact, I remember now, she warned us not to go off with strangers, even if they seemed nice and friendly. But, again, you wouldn't do that at home either, would you?

Unit 6: The natural world

Speaking

Track 43

1

How many seasons does your country have?

My country has four seasons.

2

What's your favourite season of the year?

Summer. This is my favourite season.

3

How do rainy days make you feel?

I feel very sad on rainy days.

4

What do you like doing when it's hot?

I like going to the beach.

Listening

Track 44

I'm going to start this lecture by describing the structure of an off-shore oil rig. Well, to be accurate, we should call it an oil platform. If you look at the diagram, you can see the top part of the platform, floating on the surface of the water. The tall tower in the centre of the platform is called a derrick. That's D-E-R-R-I-C-K. The derrick is where the drilling machinery and lifting equipment is installed. OK? Now, if you look about half way down the diagram on the right you can see a helicopter. It's parked on the helicopter pad. Helicopters are used mostly to transport employees to and from the platform when they have free time. Now, if you look underneath that, at the very bottom of the platform you can see one of the four support towers. These support the rest of the platform. These metal structures are usually attached to the sea bed by long cables. Right, now the last part of the platform I'm going to describe is on the other side, just above the level of the water. It's a crane, that's spelt C-R-A-N-E. Cranes are used everywhere in construction, but this one is specialist equipment for lifting heavy spare parts at sea. In fact, apart from the derrick you can see three cranes in the diagram.

Track 45

Good evening. My talk this evening will cover three main themes. First, I'll outline a timeline of how deep sea exploration vessels developed. Secondly, I'll describe the most recent of these, the Deep Sea Challenger, and finally, I'll look at some of the benefits of this deep sea research. OK. To start with, let's look at how underwater exploration vehicles have developed over the years. The first manned deep sea exploration vessel was invented in

the 1920s. It was called a bathysphere, better known as a Diving Bell. It was basically a round metal structure with windows with just enough room for two men to sit in, and it was lowered into the ocean on a cable. The first descent in the Diving Bell took place in 1930, and in 1934 it went down to a depth of nearly a thousand meters, which was impressive for the time. The problem with the Diving Bell was that it had no power of its own and there wasn't much room for the researchers to move around. So the next development after the Diving Bell was the bathyscaphe, a small manned submarine, invented in the 1940s. The difference between the two was that the bathyscaphe had its own power source which allowed the scientists to investigate in the depths of the ocean more freely. A bathyscaphe called The Trieste reached a record depth of ten thousand meters in 1960. Since then a new record has been set by James Cameron, who descended to a depth of eleven thousand metres for the first time in 2012.

Track 46

So let's move on now to look at the submarine that took James Cameron so far down into the ocean. If you look at the drawing of the Challenger you can see the pilot's chamber at the very bottom of the submarine. It's a very small section where the pilot sits and controls the sub and all the equipment on it. Now let's have a look at how the submarine is powered. Going up from the pilot's chamber, in the middle of the sub, on the right hand side of the drawing, you can see a whole section covered in batteries. They provide the power source that takes the sub all the way to the bottom of the ocean and back up to the surface again. Next to that there's another important part of the sub ... Ummm ... You probably realize that there's no light at the bottom of the ocean, so the sub needs to take its own. If you look at the back of the sub, in the middle, just next to the

batteries, you can see the panel of lights. They provide the light for filming and taking samples from the sea bed. And one more part of the sub, which is important for navigation and to stop it spinning out of control, is the large fin at the back. You can see it at the back of the sub, at the top of the drawing.

Track 47

OK, to conclude my talk, I'm going to ask a couple of questions. First, what is the purpose of this deep sea exploration ... and second, is it worth the expense? I think one of the justifications for spending so much money on this kind of research is that it allows scientists to understand more about the surface of the earth, for example how it was formed and how it behaves. This could have important consequences for predicting earthquakes and saving lives through early warning systems. Another reason this type of research is considered valuable is that by exploring unknown parts of the ocean we increase our knowledge of the availability of minerals for industry. And, obviously, this could lead to huge commercial advantages. So the answer is, yes. In the long run this kind of exploration can benefit both the ordinary population and industry.

Unit 7: Education

Speaking

Track 48

Yes, yes they are. My father and my brother studied law at university and they think it is a very nice subject. My mother thinks it is nice and always asks me questions about law. I have lots of friends on the course and we want to get a nice job when we graduate.

Track 49

Yes, yes they are. My father and my brother studied law at university and they think it is a very important subject. My mother thinks it is interesting and always asks me questions about law. I have lots of friends on the course and we want to get a good job when we graduate.

Track 50

1 No, I don't think so. Unfortunately, I think lots of changes were made to the education system last year and teachers and professors aren't happy. They want more money for the schools and universities, but the government can't give them more money.

2 Yes, definitely. I live with my family. I enjoy living at home because I can relax and just study. For example, my parents cook meals, wash my clothes and clean my room. I can spend more time studying and I think this is good.

3 My parents went to a school in my hometown. The school is a very popular one and they enjoyed it. I went to school in another country and I didn't like living away from home. My father went to university but I don't think there were lots of universities in my country at the time. Fortunately, there are lots of universities and colleges there today. I'm visiting different universities at the moment because I'm choosing which course to study next year.

Track 51

1 What are you studying now?

2 Why did you choose that subject?

3 Do you enjoy it? Why?

4 What is the best thing about studying?

5 Are there many jobs for you after you finish studying?

Track 52

1 Do you think young children enjoy going to school and learning?

2 Is it a good idea to live with your family when you are studying?

3 Compare your experience of education to your parents' generation.

4 Many people think there are benefits to studying in another country. Do you agree?

5 Do you think your country has a good education system?

Listening

Track 53

Carl: Hi, Martha, how's the essay going?

Martha: Oh, hi Carl. The essay, oh, you know, there's a lot of reading. It's difficult to remember all the different ideas and the different writers.

Carl: So, how do you keep up with it all?

Martha: Well, actually, I make a note of the writer's name and summarize their ideas in a note book. It's very old fashioned, isn't it?

Carl: It is a bit. Actually, I'm quite the opposite. I've downloaded some free software from the internet. It lets me save all the articles and ebooks I get online and make notes on them. I like it because it's cheaper than printing everything. But, what do you do, Enrique?

Enrique: Oh, I'm afraid my note-taking system isn't as modern as that. And it's much more expensive. I print the articles I find online, and I photocopy pages out of text books. Then I go

through and highlight all the important information with a pen.

Not very good for the environment, I'm afraid ... What about you, Jenny?

Jenny: Ummm ... I'm in the middle, really. I don't use special software, but I keep all the articles I read online in folders on my PC and make notes on them there.

Track 54

Chen: Hey, Lesley. Are you ready for the exam?

Lesley: Hi, Chen! I haven't seen you for weeks. Am I ready? I don't know ... I've been revising really hard, but I can't remember anything at the moment. You know, I get ready for exams by planning a revision timetable. It helps me make sure I've studied everything on time. But just before an exam, my mind goes blank!

Chen: Yes, I know what you mean. I've been trying out a new technique for remembering facts and details. I heard about it in a psychology lecture. What you do is put together pictures in your mind of the different things you want to remember. It's usually better if you can make the pictures funny, like cartoons.

Lesley: I hadn't heard of that. It sounds like fun. Do you do that, too, Indira?

Indira: Well, I tried it once, but it didn't help me much. I remember things by hearing them in my head. I can't really study in the library when people are talking, 'cos I have to be able to hear myself saying things over in my mind! It's easier for me to concentrate if I study at home, late at night, when it's quieter. What do you do to remember things for exams, Mark?

Mark: Mmmm ... I go to bed early the night before the exam and get up very early in the morning, like five o'clock and then I read over my notes again just to refresh my memory. I

know a lot of lecturers tell us not to do last minute revision, but it works well for me.

Track 55

Student: Excuse me.

Receptionist: Yes?

Student: Can I take my phone into the exam, if I switch it off?

Receptionist: Your mobile? No. No mobiles are allowed in the exam hall. You can put it in your bag, though.

Student: OK, but then what do I do with my bag?

Receptionist: Bags go in the lockers, down the corridor on the left. There are keys in the doors. Just lock the door and take the key with you. Over here, look, have a look at the poster. When you've put your things away, go to the main door of the exam hall and show the supervisor your student identity card.

Student: Oh, OK. I see so, I show my identity card at the door and then when I get into the exam hall, I need to look for my examination number. Is that the same number as my identity card?

Receptionist: Yes, that's right ... the same number.

Student: So where should I look for it?

Receptionist: Your examination number will be on a desk.

Student: Ahh.. right. Thank you very much.

Receptionist: No problem. Good luck.

Track 56

Mac: Hi guys. Is everyone set to study for the exams, then? Does anyone have any hints about how to get ready for them? I'm not

sure where to start, really. Any ideas, Barbara?

Barbara: Well, Mac ... there are lots of things we could do. I mean we could start by looking at old exam papers, or we could go through all the lecture notes for each subject. What do you think?

Mac: I think it's better to go through this year's lecture notes first. I mean, the exam topics might have changed since last year. Do you agree, Gerry?

Gerry: Yeah. I think you're right. The lecture notes will tell us what the main topics of the subject are. Do you think we could ask the tutors what the exam topics might be?

Mac: I think we could ask and they might tell us roughly what to look at, but I don't think they'll tell us exactly what the topics will be.

Barbara: I think it's a good idea to ask them, just to know what to focus on. So what's next? What do you think about reading all the books on the reading list? Gerry?

Gerry: Ahhh ... I don't think that's a very good idea. ... we can't read all the books.

Barbara: I think you're right. What I think we have to do is try to remember the most important details and arguments from the main writers and be ready to use them in the exam.

Mac: Yeah. OK. Then the next thing to do is look at old exam papers and see what kind of questions we might get.

Gerry: Yes. That's where the old exams will help ... looking at the type of question.

Mac: Right. So when we've worked out which topics we need to study and remembered the main ideas, we can look at old papers and write a few practice questions.

Barbara: Yes. And that'll help us [*fades out*]

Track 57

Tutor: Morning, everyone. I thought we'd get together today and just talk about exam techniques. I'm sure everyone has different ideas about them. So shall we find out what you do first when you get into an exam?

Gerry: Check that you have the right exam paper?

Tutor: It sounds funny, but students do actually answer the wrong exam paper sometimes! So, check that it's your exam, first. Then what?

Gerry: Write your examination number on the answer sheet?

Tutor: Well, it might sound obvious, but writing your examination number at the beginning of the exam can be a good idea. Apart from making sure the examiner knows who wrote the exam, can anyone say why?

Mac: It can help you relax.

Tutor: Yes, that's right. Doing something easy like that gives you a chance to calm down. Right, so what do you do next?

Barbara: Read the questions carefully?

Tutor: Well, before you read the questions, what should you do?

Mac: Read the instructions.

Tutor: Yes. You should read the instructions next. You need to know how many questions you have to answer, and whether you have to answer all the questions, or only some. What other important information do you need to check before you start?

Gerry: How much time you have?

Tutor: Yes, Gerry's right. You need to make sure that you know how long the exam is, so you can manage your time properly.

Track 58

Tutor: OK. What do you do next?

Barbara: Read the questions?

Tutor: Yes. It's very important to read the questions. Not just once, but several times.

Mac: I usually make a few notes when I'm looking at the questions. Sometimes a question looks easy and then when you start writing you realize that it's actually more difficult than you thought.

Gerry: Yeah, but you don't want to spend too much time writing notes.

Tutor: No ... but it's a good idea to jot down a few ideas to see if you can remember the arguments for the topics you studied most.

Barbara: Once we've decided, is it better just to start at the beginning and answer the questions as they appear on the exam? Or should we start with the easy questions?

Gerry: Mmmm. Well, I start with the questions that I know better. And leave the ones I'm not sure of for the end.

Mac: That's what I do, but I still keep an eye on the clock, especially, when the questions are all worth the same number of marks.

Track 59

Tutor: Mac's right. If you write one very good answer, but it's only worth thirty per cent of the marks, you still lose the other seventy per cent on that exam.

Gerry: So, it's better to write our main ideas for a question even if we don't have time to answer it properly.

Tutor: Yes, absolutely. We can't give you marks for writing nothing. But, if you give us your main ideas, we can give you some marks.

Barbara: Oh, really! I wish I'd known that in my last exam. I spent all my time writing a

long answer to one of the questions and didn't get round to the other two. I didn't understand why I got such a low mark.

Mac: Yeah. That's what happened to me. Luckily, my tutor explained it afterwards and I never did it again.

Unit 8: Work

Listening

Track 60

1 Hi. I'm Adam. I'm your Student Union representative and I'm here to tell you about student societies.

2 Good morning everyone. For the last two weeks, we've been looking at employment opportunities in industry, and in today's lecture I'll be talking about working in a large corporation.

3 Hello. My name's Annie and I'm the university careers officer. Today I'm going to talk about working outdoors.

4 Is everyone ready? OK? Remember last week we discussed work in private industry. Well, this week's talk will cover employment opportunities in institutions of further education.

5 Good afternoon. Thank you for inviting me to talk to you. I'm Angus McDonald. I'm a police officer and my topic today is job satisfaction.

6 Good evening. It's good to see so many people here this cold night. OK ... my lecture this evening will be about finding a job.

Track 61

1 Hi. My name's Adam. I'm your Student Union rep. and this evening I'm going to talk about the different clubs you can join here at the university.

2 Hello. Thank you all for coming, today. For the last couple of weeks, we've been discussing how to get a job in private industry, and today's lecture is about working in a small company.

3 Hello. My name's Annie and I'm the university careers officer. I've come in this evening to tell you about jobs that involve spending a lot of time outside.

4 Good evening, everyone. Right... last week we talked about working in private education. Well, this week's talk will cover employment in universities.

5 Good afternoon. Thank you for inviting me to talk to you. I'm Angus McDonald. I'm a police officer and today I'll be talking about job fulfilment.

6 Good evening. Thank you for inviting me to talk to you. My topic for this evening will be how to find employment. I hope you'll find it useful.

Track 62

My name's Alice and I work on a farm in the south east of England. Mostly, we grow fruit, but we also keep chickens, ducks and dairy cows. So, we have to work outside quite a lot, even in the winter, when it's cold and dark. That's the worst part of the job, really.

You know, having to go out in the rain and snow to feed the animals. But the summer's totally different. I really enjoy being outdoors, helping the fruit pickers and loading the trucks. We deliver most of our fruit to supermarkets, but we also supply local shops with our milk, eggs and cheese. In fact, we produce so much cheese and fruit that we even sell them directly to the public in our farm shop.

Track 63

I'm Wei Long, but my American friends call me Will. I'm a businessman in California. Before I came to the United States, I studied at a university in China. I graduated in information technology. But when I was young, even before I went to university, I worked in the family business. So my ambition has always been to earn a living through trade. After I graduated, I worked for my father for a few years to get some experience and then I started my own small company. First I set up an office in China, and then I opened another office in California. We sell computer parts from China, because I know a lot of people in the computer industry there. I don't have any salesmen, but I have a receptionist to look after the office while I'm out on sales trips. I like being my own boss ... I enjoy being able to make all the decisions myself. I mean, I sell most of my goods to large corporations and I think I'd find it very difficult to work in a big company.

Track 64

Hello, everyone. Thank you for inviting me to give a talk in this series of employment lectures. I'm here this evening to tell you about my job. I'm going to tell you what I like about it, what I don't like about it and what I hope to do in the future. OK ... Well, I'm a police officer. I've been in the police for just over five years and part of my job is to give talks to students about police work. People often ask why I joined the police. So maybe I'll start there ... I've always been interested in law and order, so I went to study law at university. But ... mmm ... when I got there I realized that I was more interested in the practical side of law than the theory. So, I applied to work with the police force in my spare time. Then, as soon as I graduated, I was accepted for training.

Track 65

As you know, our job is to protect the public from criminals and defend the law. So, obviously, the police force has to work every day of the week, day and night. This means we're often at work when everyone else is relaxing with friends and family, and we can't always be around for special occasions, like birthdays and New Year's Eve. On top of that we have a lot of extra work at weekends, especially when there's a football match and the fans are out celebrating. So our working hours are one disadvantage of police work. A lot of the time we have to work with the public to avoid problems, and we get special training for that. But we can't always prevent trouble, so another disadvantage of the job is the danger... I mean, we know that some of the people we have to arrest will attack us.

Track 66

Now for the advantages ... Well, one of the advantages is that police work is well-paid. As I've said, it's a difficult job, and police officers work hard for their pay. But there are many more advantages ... for example sometimes the work's fun, especially when we have to protect famous people from their own fans! I've met quite a lot of celebrities in my job and I must say I enjoy seeing them close up and finding out what they're really like as people. But, for me the biggest advantage is the job satisfaction. Speaking for myself, would say I get the most job satisfaction when I help someone or solve a problem in a community. And in the future, I'd like to train to be a detective. I think I'd be good at that.

Speaking

Track 67

That's an interesting question. Let me think. I definitely think that work experience is an important way to learn about a job. I studied

business for three years and I graduated with honours. Then I got a good job, but it was really hard work and tiring. I suppose that your first job is always difficult. I learnt lots in my first year there. But my course did help me, for example I understood lots of basic points about business and finance. There are pros and cons. Work experience is an excellent way to learn about a job in real life, but education or training gives you time to learn the theories.

Track 68

That's interesting. Let me see. I think my parents didn't have lots of choices. They worked in their hometown or maybe the capital city. I guess that they wrote letters to apply for jobs advertised in the local newspaper. I don't think my parents' generation usually travelled for work.

I'm not sure. But I can apply for jobs anywhere in the world. I look for jobs online and email application forms from my laptop. So I think it's easy for my generation. There are advantages and disadvantages, because today I have lots of different opportunities and it's sometimes difficult to make a decision.

Track 69

1 In your opinion, do people work more now than in the past?

2 Do you think companies need people to travel to an office and work there, or can people work from home?

Unit 9: Holidays and travel

Speaking

Track 70

Do you have lots of close friends?

Track 71

- 1 Do you think holidays and travelling were more important in the past?
- 2 In your opinion, is it a good idea for families to work together?
- 3 Many people think there are benefits to studying in another country. Do you agree?
- 4 Compare your experience of finding a job to your parents' generation.

Track 72

- 1 When was your last holiday?
- 2 Do you like travelling? Why? Why not?
- 3 What kinds of places do you like visiting?
- 4 Is there a country you would like to visit?
- 5 Do you think tourists enjoy visiting your country?

Track 73

- 1 Compare your experience of holidays and travelling with your parents' generation.
- 2 Many people think it is a good idea to go on holiday in your own country. Do you agree?
- 3 In your opinion, is it important to speak the language of the country you're visiting?
- 4 Do you think travelling with friends is a good way to travel?

Listening

Track 74

Ali: Hello?

Sam: Hello. Is that Ali?

Ali: Yes. Who's calling?

Sam: Hi Ali. It's me, Sam!

Ali: Hey, Sam. How are you? When are you arriving?

Sam: I'm fine. Really looking forward to seeing you. I've booked my flight for Wednesday morning, arriving at 6.50 in the evening.

Ali: Great! That's Wednesday 6th July. And what airline are you flying on?

Sam: British Airways, flight number BA3025

Ali: BA1325?

Sam: No. Three oh two five. 30-25.

Ali: Ah ... OK. And it gets in at 6.15, right?

Sam: No. At 6.50. Ten to seven.

Ali: Right. Sorry, this line's not very good. So you'll be on flight BA3025 on Wednesday 6th arriving at 6.50 p.m.

Sam: That's right.

Ali: Good. Well, don't worry. I'll be there to meet you at the airport. We're going to have a fantastic time. I can show you ...

Track 75

18, 13, 80, 40, 15

Track 76

- 1 The youngest passenger is sitting in seat fourteen, by the window.
- 2 There are forty passengers in first class.
- 3 There should be fifty people on the bus.

4 Her plane arrives at sixteen fifteen.

5 Our train leaves at seventeen thirty.

Track 77

Restaurant manager: Good evening, Fine Dining, can I help you?

Mr McEwan: Hello, yes. I'd like to book a table for four on Friday evening at 8 p.m.

Restaurant manager: Yes, sir. And the name is?

Mr McEwan: McEwan... M-C-E-W-A-N.

Restaurant manager: M-C-E-W-A-N, is that right, sir?

Mr McEwan: Yes, that's right.

Restaurant manager: That's booked for you sir. Four people on Friday night at 8 o'clock.

Track 78

Taxi driver: Where to, madam?

Passenger: Westbourne Grove, please.

Taxi driver: Westerborne Grove, in the city centre?

Passenger: No. Westbourne, near the park. Sorry, I haven't got the postcode.

Taxi driver: No problem. How do you spell it?

Passenger: W-E-S-T-B-O-U-R-N-E.

Track 79

Receptionist: Good morning. Taxis 4U. How can I help you?

Sam: Oh, good morning. I'd like to book a taxi to the airport, please.

Receptionist: Right ... and which airport is that?

Sam: London Heathrow.

Receptionist: That's fine. And when do you need the taxi for?

Sam: My flight leaves from terminal 5 at 7.20 on Wednesday 6th July. Next week.

Receptionist: Wednesday 6th at 7.20 a.m. So you'll need the taxi at ... 3.30. OK. Can I have your name please?

Sam: Sam Williams.

Receptionist: And your address?

Sam: 60, Willowside Bank, Abingdon. That's A-B-I-N-G-D-O-N.

Receptionist: Thank you. And the postcode is?

Sam: OX14 3HB.

Receptionist: OX14 3HB. And can I have a contact number for you?

Sam: Yes, of course. My mobile is 07789 612744.

Receptionist: Thank you. 07789 612744. Now ... we'll be picking you up at 3.30. Is that OK?

Sam: Yes, that's fine.

Track 80

Flight attendant: Have you filled in your landing card?

Hua Fang: I'm afraid not. I'm having a few problems.

Flight attendant: Can I help you at all?

Hua Fang: Oh, yes please.

Flight attendant: Well, the first question's very easy. What's your family name?

Hua Fang: My family name is Liu, L- I- U.

Flight attendant: And your first name?

Hua Fang: Well, my English name is Grace, but my Chinese name is Hua Fang. Which one should I put here?

Flight attendant: Which name do you have in your passport?

Hua Fang: Hua Fang. H-U-A and F-A-N-G.

Flight attendant: So you should put that one. And your date of birth?

Hua Fang: Shall I put the day first or the month?

Flight attendant: See where it says D-D, M-M and Y-Y-Y-Y?

Hua Fang: Yes. What does that mean?

Flight attendant: It means date, month and year.

Hua Fang: Oh OK. So I put seventeen, twelve, nineteen ninety four.

Flight attendant: 17th December 1994?

Hua Fang: Yes, that's right. And what address is this?

Flight attendant: That would be where you are staying in the UK.

Hua Fang: OK. Let me see ... 13 Park Road, Brighton, B-R-I-G-H-T-O-N. And the postcode, BN40 4GR.

Flight attendant: Is there anything else you need help with?

Hua Fang: No, thank you. I understand the other questions. Thank you very much for your help.

Track 81

Receptionist: Silver Tulip Hotel. Good afternoon. How can I help you?

Edward: Ah, yes. Good afternoon. I'd like to book a room for next Friday.

Receptionist: Certainly, sir. How many nights will you be staying?

Edward: Just one, please.

Receptionist: And would you like a single or double room?

Edward: A double room, please.

Receptionist: A double room. And would you like twin beds or a king sized bed?

Edward: A king sized bed, please.

Receptionist: Let me see. Yes, we do have a double room available for next Friday. Would you like me to book it for you?

Edward: Yes, please.

Receptionist: Could I have your name, please?

Edward: Yes, it's Edward Francis.

Receptionist: Is that F-R-A-N-C-E-S?

Edward: No. It's F-R-A-N-C-I-S.

Receptionist: F-R-A-N-C-I-S?

Edward: Yes. That's right.

Receptionist: And your home address please, sir.

Edward: Yes, it's 23, Cypress Avenue, Cambridge

Receptionist: Is that C-Y-P-R-U-S?

Edward: No. C-Y-P-R-E-S-S. Like the tree.

Receptionist: Oh, I see. And your postcode is?

Edward: CB3 9NF.

Receptionist: And it's for just one night?

Edward: Yes, that's right.

Receptionist: We can reserve a parking space for you. Are you coming by car?

Edward: Actually, I'll be taking a taxi from the station.

Receptionist: That's fine. And one last question: would you like dinner and breakfast?

Edward: No dinner, thank you. But I'd like breakfast.

Receptionist: Just breakfast. So, to confirm. You're arriving on Friday 16th April and leaving on Saturday 17th. That's one night in a double room with a king sized bed with breakfast.

Edward: That's right. Thank you very much.

Track 82

Receptionist: And could I have your mobile number?

Edward: Yes. It's 07976 122577, Oh no sorry, it's been changed! It's 07961 121597.

Receptionist: 07961 121597. Thank you. Is there anything else I can help you with?

Edward: Yes, I'm having dinner with a friend. Could you recommend the best restaurant near here?

Receptionist: That would be the Winston Churchill. It's about a mile from here.

Edward: Perfect. Could you please make a reservation for 7 p.m. and leave a message with the details for my friend when he arrives?

Receptionist: Certainly. What is the gentleman's name?

Edward: Mr Alaoui. That's A L A O U I.

Receptionist: No problem. We look forward to seeing you next week.

Edward: Thank you.

Unit 10: Health

Listening

Track 83

OK everyone, could you all pay attention now? Tomorrow we're going to make a popular Caribbean dish, um ... chicken and rice. Recipes vary from country to country, but for the moment I'm going to give you the list of ingredients for the basic recipe and leave you to add the flavours and spices to your own taste. Right, are you ready to write this down? OK... First of all, you need a chicken that weighs about 2 kilos. Then, for four people, you'll need 750 grams of uncooked rice. OK? For the sauce, you want ½ a kilo of onions ... Umm and tomatoes, you'll need 450 grams of tomatoes and ... ah ... and what else? Oh, yes, and green peppers you want ¼ kilo of green peppers and, finally, 50 millilitres of cooking oil. Have you all got that? Good. See you tomorrow, then. Don't forget to bring your favourite spices.

Track 84

Hi, and welcome to 'Campus Cook-in', our daily TV programme for students who want a bit of variety in their meals. Are you bored with cereal for breakfast? Well, today, we're going to tell you how to make pancakes. They're cheap and quick and very easy to make. You only need flour, milk, sugar, salt, oil and an egg. The full recipe's on the university website – just follow the link. So, here we go ...

Before you start, it's important to have the exact quantities, otherwise your pancakes won't cook properly. So please make sure you weigh everything carefully. Everyone ready? OK.

First you put the flour, salt and sugar in a large bowl. Next, you mix the egg, milk and oil in another bowl. Then, slowly add the liquid

ingredients to the flour mixture, mixing well until it has a smooth, thick consistency. Make sure you stir all the time.

OK? Now we're ready to cook our pancakes. We start by heating the frying pan and greasing it lightly with a little butter. When the butter's melted, we pour a large spoonful of the pancake mix into the pan and cook it until the edges are brown. At that point, flip the pancake over and cook for a minute or so longer. Finally, put the pancake on a plate and cover it up to keep warm, and make the next one. When all your pancakes are ready, you can serve them up with syrup or sugar and lemon, or even fruit. Delicious! Happy Eating!

Track 85

Good morning, everyone. Today we're going to make Apple and Blackberry Crumble. So, I hope you've all bought your ingredients. Ready? Now, let's get straight on with cooking. First, you peel the apples, and cut them into slices. OK? Don't forget to take the middle out of the apple. Now, put the sliced apples in a pan and cook them with some of the sugar. In about 10 minutes they should be nice and soft. Right? Now, mix the blackberries and apple together and put them into the bottom of a baking dish. That's fine ... Now, the next thing to do is rub the flour, sugar and butter together with your fingers until it's in tiny pieces, like breadcrumbs. When it's ready, put it on the top of the apples and bake it all in the oven for 30 minutes.

Track 86

Hello everyone. Welcome to the university. I hope you're settling in and beginning to find your way around. I know a lot of students find it hard to adapt to the food. So I thought I'd tell you about a couple of popular English meals that you might hear about. Well, actually, you might've heard of the first one

already... it's really popular ... it's fish and chips. Fish and chips are fried in deep fat. So it's actually very greasy and not at all healthy. But it's still very popular, especially on a Friday night. That's when a lot of people get their fish and chips from the 'fish and chip' shop, and take them home to eat. The other traditional meal, which is definitely healthier, is Sunday lunch. In England, Sunday lunch is usually some kind of roast meat with vegetables. Traditionally, families have their Sunday lunch at home, but these days quite a lot of families have Sunday lunch in a restaurant.

Track 87

Good afternoon. Many people in the western world eat the wrong food and they eat far too much of it. So the topic of my lecture today is *healthy eating*. I'll divide my talk into three parts; firstly, I'm going to define what I mean by healthy eating. After that, I'll go on to talk about why people don't eat properly and then I'll finish my lecture with some ideas for improving the situation.

Right ... So what do I mean by 'healthy eating'? Well, some people might think it means eating a lot of meat. Ummm... of course, vegetarians wouldn't agree with this. They think eating meat is very unhealthy. Other people think that eating a lot of cabbage is good for you, or a lot of salad. Well, naturally, cabbage, salad and meat can all be part of healthy eating. But, for me, a healthy eating means two things: one is... eating a balanced diet and the other is... eating the right amount of food. In my opinion, a balanced diet means eating a variety of foods, including meat, vegetables, fruit, cereals and dairy foods. Obviously, the amount of food we should eat is more difficult to decide. It depends a lot on how active we are.

Track 88

Now on to my next point ... Why do so many people eat badly? Well, let's look first at having a balanced diet. To have a balanced diet you have to plan your meals in advance and then buy the right food... and then take time to cook it properly. But, these days people are so busy working that they don't have time to go shopping, so they end up buying fast food at the last minute. Another reason people don't eat well nowadays is that it's actually cheaper to buy food already prepared in a packet. So, people who haven't got much money, will buy packet food rather than cook something fresh. And a final reason why people don't eat healthily ... and that is that they don't know how to. In my opinion, schools don't do nearly enough to educate their pupils in healthy eating habits.

Track 89

And now to my third and last point ... What can we do to solve the problem? Well, I think it can be solved by three main groups: families, schools and the government. To start with, parents should make sure their children have a healthy diet. Secondly, a lot of schools have self-service machines, where their pupils can buy soft drinks, crisps, sweets and chocolates. I think schools should change what they sell in these machines. Another thing schools can do is make sure that the food they serve in their canteens is fresh and well balanced. And to finish, I'll briefly mention two of the measures I think the government should take to encourage healthy eating. One is to limit advertising unhealthy food and the other is to spend more money on educating the public about the benefits of a healthy diet. In my next lecture, I'll go into more detail about... [fade]

Speaking

Track 90

- 1 Compare the differences between sports now and in the past.
- 2 In your opinion, do you think relaxing is an important part of being healthy?
- 3 How can we encourage young people to be healthy?

Track 91

- 1 Compare the differences between sports now and in the past.

That's interesting. I think it's important to play sports. There are lots of different sports now and you can learn a new sport wherever you live. Sports people earn a good salary. I think it's a good job. I'd like to be a professional golfer. But there are some boring sports. For example, I don't like watching motor racing.

- 2 In your opinion, do you think relaxing is an important part of being healthy?

Definitely. I think relaxing is a very important part of being healthy. We are always busy. We're travelling to work or college, we're meeting friends, we're doing homework. So in my opinion, I think it's important to slow down and relax. It is good for our bodies and our minds.

- 3 How can we encourage young people to be healthy?

That's a difficult question. Let me see. Unfortunately, in my country, young people like playing computer games and they usually like eating junk food. We should encourage them to play game outdoors. For example, they could go to the beach and do water sports. We should encourage them to learn about food and cook some healthy food with their families.

Track 92

- 1 In your opinion, what are the main advantages of children's games?
- 2 How can a school help students have healthy lives?
- 3 Do you think there is more opportunity to learn sports now than in the past?

Track 93

- 1 What do you like doing in your free time?
- 2 Do you enjoy watching sports?
- 3 Do you enjoy participating in any sports?
- 4 Which sports are most popular in your country?
- 5 How much time do you spend on your hobbies?

Track 94

- 1 Compare the differences between sports now and in the past.
- 2 In your opinion, do people in your country eat better or worse nowadays?
- 3 How can we encourage young people to be healthy?
- 4 Do you think a country's government should help people to be healthy?

Unit 11: Taking responsibility

Speaking

Track 95

- 1 When was your last holiday?
- 2 What do you do?

- 3 What do you usually watch on TV?
- 4 What are you studying now?
- 5 Why did you choose that subject?

Track 96

I'd like to talk about an enjoyable event I experienced when I was at school.

It happened in my senior school and I was about fifteen or sixteen years old. There was a story writing competition in the local newspaper and my teacher said I should enter it. I really enjoyed writing stories and poems, so I wrote a story and I entered the competition. I was very nervous, but thankfully I won! I was really surprised.

It was good because I won some money and some books. It made me more confident about studying, too. I applied for college after winning the competition.

I went to the presentation ceremony in my hometown. I went with my parents and my sister. There were lots of people there, and there was a photographer taking photos. It was one of the most exciting days of my life.

Finally, it was enjoyable because my parents were very proud and we celebrated with a party at home. I often look at the photo from the competition. I've had the photo on my bookcase for about six years. It's very special to me.

Track 97

- 1 Do you come from a large family?
- 2 Did you have a favourite teacher at school?
- 3 Do you have any hobbies?
- 4 Describe your hometown.
- 5 What's your experience of travelling to other countries?

Track 98

I'd like you to describe an important event in your life. You should say what the event was, where and when it took place, who was there at the time and explain what made it important to you.

Track 99

- 1 Compare how important events, like weddings, have changed compared to your parents' generation.
- 2 In your opinion, how should people remember important events from their country's past?
- 3 How do schools in your country help pupils prepare for events like sports competitions or end-of-year exams?
- 4 Many people think photos are the best way to remember special occasions. Do you agree?

Listening

Track 100

When you start university you'll probably find it's not all that easy to balance the time you spend on studying with the time you spend going out with your friends. In fact, one of the biggest problems you'll have is managing your time. Of course, it's perfectly understandable ... I mean, in many cases, it's probably the first time you'll have lived away from home. So you'll have to do lots more things for yourself, like buying your own food, washing your clothes and managing your own money. At the same time, there's no-one there to tell you what time to come home at night, or what time to get up in the morning. On top of that, at university you won't have as many hours of class as you did at school, and your tutors will expect you to study on your own a lot more. So you might feel you've got a lot of free time on your hands. So how do you deal

with it? Well, to be honest, I don't think there's an easy answer, but I think it helps to go to all your classes, however tired you are. Print a copy of your timetable and put it on the wall in your bedroom. Actually, your university might even have a system for alerting you on your mobile when your lectures are. Apart from that, you could try not going out during the week and keeping your social life for the weekend. I'm not sure that's very easy though. One thing I will say, though, is that at the end of the year, after your exams, you can really relax.

Track 101

I started this new job a couple of weeks ago and I'm having a lot of trouble with my work-life balance. In my last job we had fixed hours. We had to be at the office at 9.00 on the dot and we always finished at exactly 5.00. Any work we hadn't finished we could just leave for the next day. But this new job's very different. I mean, in this job, we can come into the office any time between 8.00 and 10.00 in the morning. Then we can choose whether to have a lunch break or not. Then it gets a bit complicated ... Ummm ... If we have a lunch break we can leave between 4.00 and 6.00. If we don't have a lunch break, we can go home between 3.00 and 5.00. OK, well at first this system sounded really good, especially for me because I have young children. But, the problem is that, if we haven't finished our work, we have to finish it off at home. So it's actually very difficult to draw the line between work and home. For example, on Mondays I can leave the children at school, go to the gym and get into the office quite late. But I can't take a lunch break, because I need to leave early to pick the children up from school. They come out at 4.00. And then I have to work from home in the evening to finish what I have to do.

Track 102

If you look at this chart you can see how we plan our projects. This one is a survey we're working on this year about where people liked to shop. OK? Well, we always start by having a team meeting. That's in the first column called tasks. So, in this team meeting we decide what we need to do, who's going to do it and ... err ... when it's got to be ready. Right? So you can see here in the second column, we've got the start date of the project. That's the 23rd January. That's the same day we have the team meeting. If you look down the tasks column you can see that the first thing we have to do is write a draft questionnaire. You know, like an outline of the questions we want to ask. Then we have to check the questionnaire to make sure the questions are right. If you look at the lines in column three, you can see the dates when we have to complete important tasks in the project. These are what we call milestones in the project. For example, when we've checked the questionnaire on the 25th April, we'll have reached a milestone, and when we've completed the survey on the 30th June, we'll have reached another milestone. On the 15th August, when we finish entering the data on the database, when we finish entering the data on the database, we'll have finished the first phase of the project. The second phase of the project involves writing the report. We'll be doing that between 15th August and the 15th September. And that's the deadline for the project to be handed to the client.

Track 103

In our company we believe that our employees are more productive, you know, they work better, if they're happy. Naturally, we have to make sure the company makes a profit, but at the same time we need to think about the physical and mental health of our employees. We do understand that they aren't just working machines ... So we have a

policy of helping them find a fair balance between their work and their private lives. What we call a work-life balance. We do this in several ways. Firstly, we have a family friendly policy, so parents can look after their children when they're very young. For example, sometimes they need to work flexible hours, you know, times that aren't fixed. Other times parents have to work part time ... and quite a lot work from home. Another example of our family friendly policy is our generous maternity leave package. In our company, we allow women who've had a baby to take a whole year off work after the baby's born. And, of course, while they're away, their jobs are protected.

Track 104

Because we want our employees to be happy, we carried out a survey recently, to find out which working patterns are really most popular. In general, our staff prefer to work at the office. In fact, nearly half come in during regular office hours ... you know, from 9.00 to 5.00. Anyway, we also asked about part-time work, working from home and another option ... [pause] job sharing. Job sharing is a kind of part-time work, where two people share the responsibilities for one full time job. Anyway, we found that only 5% of our staff wanted to share a job. So, it's not very popular, on the whole. But when it comes to working part-time, we were surprised to find that 27% of our employees would actually prefer it. That's a very high number, really ... over a quarter of the staff ... And then it was interesting to see that quite a lot of our staff – 20% in fact, would like to work from home.

Track 105

I'd like to give you an example of the kind of person who benefits most from our family friendly policy. Sally is one of our assistants in accounting, who has two small children.

Sally's husband travels abroad a lot so she has to look after the children on her own most of the time. Both the children go to a nursery early in the morning. So, we've agreed that Sally can come in at 8 o'clock, after she leaves the children. At lunchtime Sally's sister picks the children up from the nursery. But she has to go to work herself at three o'clock. So Sally leaves the office at two to collect the children from her sister's. And she makes up the extra time by finishing her work at home.

Unit 12: Money

Listening

Track 106

Hi. This is our last lecture about business and advertising this term and today I'm going to talk about shopping habits in different parts of the world. First we'll look at who normally does the shopping. Yes, umm Well, in the United Kingdom about 75% of the food shopping is done by women. But this isn't the case everywhere. There are countries where up to 60% of men do the grocery shopping on their way back from work. And, habits are changing ... even in western countries ... for example, a recent survey showed that in the United States nearly 50% of men shop for groceries.

Now let's look at where people shop. In fact, where people shop depends on whether they live in the city or in the country. As we all know, there are more supermarkets in the city and more markets and small shops in the country. So as the population moves to the city to find work, more people are shopping in supermarkets than ever before ... *[fades out]*

Track 107

Hello. Good to see you all here. This afternoon I'm going to talk about a recent survey into men's and women's shopping habits. Before I

start, I'd like you to look at the list of statements about men and women and see which ones you would expect to be true ... Right? Firstly, let's look at the idea that women spend a lot of money on expensive shoes. Actually, this isn't true. In fact, women buy a lot of cheap shoes. Men, on the other hand, try to save money by buying special offers. What is surprising about women, though, is that they like shopping in expensive boutiques. And, it isn't true that they always make a shopping list when they go to the supermarket. We also expected to find that men would go to the supermarket after midnight to get their food cheaper, but this wasn't the case, either. Then the third thing we learnt about women is that they like to shop in big department stores, which men don't like. They like to go shopping in specialist shops. OK? How many did you get right?

Track 108

Good evening everyone. This evening, I'm going to continue last week's lecture by talking more about how people spend their money. First of all, I'm going to compare how people of different age groups spend their cash. You probably know that there's a lot of difference between what young people do with their money, how families spend their money and what more mature people do. Secondly, I want us to think about what we imagine men and women spend their money on. And then, I'm going to look at male and female spending patterns and see whether we were right.

OK ... To start with, let's divide the population into three sections: let's say, ahhh, young people up to the age of 30 in the first group. Then ... ummm ... let's put families in the 30 to 55 year old group. So that puts adults over 55 in the mature group. Does that make sense?

Track 109

Right, well, I found that the first group, that's young people up to the age of 30, mostly spend their money on clothes, music and entertainment. That's not really very surprising, is it? Although I must admit I thought they might spend a lot on cars and travelling around. So ... the next group is what I've called *families*, people in the age group from 30 to 55. Naturally, as I expected, this group spends most of its money on food, toys and trips out. But, I was surprised to find that people aged between 30 and 55 spend most of their money on furniture and kitchen equipment. I suppose it's logical, if you think about it. People are usually improving their homes at that age and household equipment is very expensive. But they also spend a lot of money on electronic equipment, like video games for the children. Now turning to the third group, that's people over 55 ... I thought they'd spend their money on gardening tools and electronic equipment. But I was wrong again. People in the over 55s group spend most money on new cars and days out.

Track 110

So, what did we think about how men and women spend their money? OK ... Well, we thought that young women would spend a lot on clothes and shoes, and that young men would buy more electronic equipment and cars. Well, when we look at the figures we can see that we were right about the men. Young men spend twice as much as women on cars and computers. But ... and this is interesting ... we were wrong about the women. I was surprised to find that young women spend much more on beauty treatments than they do on clothes and shoes. So we'll have to think about that again. And there's another interesting fact about young women ... It looks as though young women are much more concerned about their diet than men. We found that although young women don't

spend as much as men on eating out, they do spend a lot more on organic foods than young men.

Speaking

Track 111

- 1 Which country are you from?
- 2 Which is the most popular place to go shopping in your hometown?
- 3 How often do you shop online?
- 4 When did you last buy a present for someone?
- 5 What do you like doing when you go out?

Track 112

I'd like you to describe something you own which is very important to you. You should say what it is and what it looks like, what it is made of, how long you have had it and explain why it is important to you.

Track 113

- 1 In your opinion, do possessions make people happy?
- 2 Compare the important possessions you have with the important possessions your parents have.
- 3 Many people think that shopping is a good way to relax. Do you agree?
- 4 Is it better to receive a present or to give a present?

Practice Test

Listening

Track 114

Travel Agent: Hello, Travel Wide, can I help you?

William: Oh, yes. Good morning. I'm looking for a hotel for a long weekend.

Travel Agent: OK. First of all, ummm ... Where would you like to stay? I mean, are you looking for a peaceful weekend in the country, a busy city break or a relaxing time at the beach?

William: Well. I certainly want a quiet weekend. I work very hard, so I'd like to relax for a few days.

Travel Agent: Right ... So, it would be country or beach. Which would you prefer?

William: Mmmm ... the beach is very relaxing, but I think I'd rather go to the country this time.

Travel Agent: OK. That's fine. Let me have a look at country hotels. Would you like to stay at a spa hotel, where you could swim, read, eat healthy food and have relaxing treatments? Or would you prefer a family hotel on a farm?

William: Ahh ... I must say I like the idea of a spa.

Travel Agent: Well, that's great! Now, let's just look at our spa hotels. Mmmm ... You definitely don't want the beach?

William: No. I'd like to go somewhere in the countryside. Somewhere where I can go for walks.

Travel Agent: OK ... then it won't be the Ocean Waves Resort. Farmhouse Getaways is a family run hotel in the country, but it's not a spa. How does Sparkling Springs sound? It's a luxury spa hotel in the countryside, with an

indoor heated pool, and views over the fields and woods nearby.

William: That sounds exactly what I'm looking for. Let's go for that.

Travel Agent: Excellent.

Track 115

Travel agent: Now, if I can take some details, I can make the booking for you. Could I have your full name, please.

William: Yup ... my name's William French.

Travel agent: William French ... and your address?

William: Number 4 The Willows, Standmarch, Norfolk, NE1 4SP.

Travel Agent: The Willows. Sorry, how do you spell that?

William: W-I-L-L-O-W-S. The Willows.

Travel Agent: Thank you. And can I have a contact number for you?

William: Yes. My mobile's probably the best one. It's 07632 112254.

Travel Agent: 07632 112250.

William: No. It's 07632 112254.

Travel Agent: Sorry, five four. And when would you like to go?

William: On the weekend of the 15th June.

Travel Agent: Fine. Checking in on 15th June. And when would you like to check out?

William: I'd like to stay until the night of Monday 18th June. So I'd be leaving on Tuesday 19th.

Travel Agent: Right. Check out on Tuesday 19th June. And how will you be paying?

William: By credit card. How much will it be?

Travel Agent: Ahhh. Let me see ... four nights at ninety pounds per night is three hundred and sixty pounds. Is that OK? It includes breakfast and dinner and a treatment a day.

William: Yes. That sounds fine. I'm looking forward to it.

Track 116

Travel Agent: Would you like me to tell you how to get to the hotel once you're in the village? It's a bit difficult to find.

William: Oh, yes, please. I have maps on my mobile phone, but there isn't always a signal.

Travel Agent: OK. Well, coming in to the village from the motorway, which is in the east, the first building you see on your right is the church. It's right opposite the garden centre.

William: OK. The church is on my right, and the garden centre on my left.

Travel Agent: Yes ... Just after that, you'll come to the railway crossing and then you'll see the river on your left. After that on the right you'll see the school. It's just before the bridge over the river.

William: So the school's before the bridge.

Travel Agent: Yes, that's right. Now just after the bridge, you'll see a turning on your left. Take that and follow the road through the fields. On your left, between the road and the river you'll see a lot of vegetable gardens. Just keep going down the road to the end. It leads straight into the car park at the spa. You can't miss it. It's at the end of the road.

William: Thank you very much for your help.

Travel Agent: My pleasure. I hope you have a lovely weekend.

Track 117

Good morning. Welcome to the Science Museum. There's so much to do here, you could spend all day going from one exhibition to another. But if your time is limited, I'd suggest choosing maybe just one main exhibition. At the moment, I'd recommend our new exhibition of everyday inventions. It's amazing to see how objects we use in our daily lives, like paper clips, tea bags and light bulbs were invented in the first place and how they've developed over the years into such an essential part of our lives that we hardly ever notice them. You shouldn't miss it ... The other thing I'd suggest if you don't have much time, is a guided tour of the free exhibitions. These tours usually start on the hour, umm ... at one o'clock, two o'clock and so on. They're quite short, only half an hour, so you could do a couple of tours in an afternoon, if you wanted to. If you'd like to go on a tour, you should go to the entrance of the exhibition on the ground floor and wait for the guide there.

Track 118

Just to give you an idea of the range of exhibitions we have here at the museum, I'm going to tell you about the exhibitions and activities we have for visitors of different ages. First of all, for the little ones, we have a fascinating area called Shapes and Patterns, where they can play with objects and images and see how they form different patterns. It's really colourful and exciting. Kids love it. Then, at the other end of the scale we have more complex exhibitions that appeal more to our older visitors. There's one about the history of aviation, how planes developed over the years. Older visitors may even be able to remember some of the earlier planes on display. Another exhibition that adults might particularly enjoy is the energy exhibition. It shows the historical development of different forms of energy in Britain and how it has powered industry over the centuries. And, of

course, we mustn't forget the teenagers. There are lots of exhibitions to interest them, but my favourite one is the one where visitors can find out more about how physics works. It's a fun exhibition with plenty of hands-on activities, that explore how light and heat and chemicals work. I still go there myself now and then. It's brilliant.

Track 119

Most of our exhibitions are free, but you will need a ticket for some of the special ones, like the 3D film shows. So let me explain how you get a ticket online. Of course, you can do this directly at the ticket office, but if there's a long queue, you can book online on your mobile. So, go to our home page and choose the 'events' button. Then click on the film title. That'll take you to the next window. In the right hand corner you'll see a little calendar. Choose the date on the calendar and then go to the next window. There's a drop down box there for you to choose the time and another one for the number of tickets. Careful on that page ... there are different prices for adults and children. When you've done that, go to the final page and choose your payment method.

Track 120

Tutor: So what's the survey about, Tom?

Tom: It's about where students want to live and how they choose. Basically, their accommodation preferences. We've actually tried it out with a few students, already.

Tutor: OK. That sounds fine. So to start with, how many questions have you got? Mmmm ... 20?

Monica: Is that too many?

Tutor: Yes, it is, really. People get fed up answering lots of questions and they stop thinking about their answers.

Monica: Right, so we need to think about that again. What do you think of the first three questions?

Tutor: Ahmmm ... You want to know what affects students' choice of accommodation when they go to university.

Monica: Yes. We want to find out which has the most effect: the cost, the number of rooms in the house or flat, or the distance from campus.

Tom: And then we asked another question.

Tutor: Oh, yes. What else did you want to find out?

Tom: Well, we wondered whether public transport was important. You know, not many students have cars. So it might be quite important for them to be near somewhere where they could catch a bus or train.

Tutor: Yeah, that's a good question.

Track 121

Tutor: Before you ask any more people, I've got a couple of suggestions for improving the questionnaire. First of all, I think you need to ask fewer questions. As I said, 20 is really too many. I'd cut it down to 10, if I were you.

Monica: OK, 10 questions only. And is there anything else you think we should do?

Tutor: Well, yes. Some of the questions are actually quite complicated. I think you should make them clearer. I mean, I think they should be easier to understand.

Monica: And, what do you think about asking more questions about cost?

Tutor: No. I don't think you need any more about cost. But you could ask a couple more questions about the reasons for students' decisions.

Monica: So we should ask some more questions with 'why?'

Tutor: Yes. I think you'd get quite a lot more information if you did that.

Tom: Thank you.

Track 122

Tom: Ummm... we've already got some results from our first questionnaire. Do you think we could use them?

Tutor: I don't see why not. What have you found out so far?

Tom: Well, the number of rooms was only important for 16% of the people we asked. It looks like a lot of students are quite happy to share a room. And even fewer people were concerned about being near a bus stop, only 10%, in fact.

Tutor: I'm surprised about that. But what about the distance from the university?

Tom: Well, that was quite important. Around 20% of the students we asked wanted to be close to campus.

Tutor: Mmmm ... that makes sense. And what about the cost?

Tom: Yeah, as we expected, the cost was by far the most important factor. More than half the students were concerned with the cost – 54% to be exact.

Tutor: Only 54%? ... I thought it'd be closer to 80%!

Track 123

My lecture this evening will focus on the migration of birds. That is, how birds fly in big groups from different parts of the world at certain times of the year. In the first part of the lecture I'll talk about the reasons why birds migrate, when they migrate and which parts of the world they migrate from and to. To start with, why do birds migrate? Well, there are two main reasons: One, they

migrate to look for food and two, they travel to parts of the world that are more suitable for breeding. In fact, these reasons are closely linked. As you can imagine, when birds are breeding, they need extra food to feed their young. And, in the spring, in the cooler climates of Europe, there is a lot of food for birds, especially insects. So, generally, during the spring, birds fly up from the tropics, which are hot, to cooler climates in the north. They stay there for a few months to bring up their young. And then when the weather in the north gets cold in the winter, they fly back to warmer climates in the south.

Track 124

Now I'd like to talk a bit about how global warming has affected bird migration. One of the effects of global warming has been to make the spring come earlier in the northern regions of the world. When spring comes early, the plants and insects that birds need to bring up their young are also available earlier. Research has shown that quite a lot of birds have started to migrate earlier, because of higher temperatures. But, unfortunately for some species, this hasn't been early enough. What I'm saying is that birds that are travelling a long way for breeding may arrive too late to find enough food to feed their young and their population drops drastically. Scientists are currently researching more about this.

Track 125

Now, I thought I'd finish by just briefly describing a few different patterns of migration. Ahhh ... migration varies with the type of bird and the area they come from. For example, one kind of migration is 'partial' migration. This means that some birds in a particular species will migrate and others won't. It usually depends on how the weather affects food supplies and very often happens

in the tropics. In another migratory pattern, a bird called an Arctic Tern migrates the whole length of the globe, from the north pole to the south. The Arctic Tern travels between twelve and fifteen thousand kilometres *each way* when it migrates in a complete circle around the world. It's quite amazing! Right ... and, lastly, I'd like to mention a pattern which isn't nearly as spectacular, but is very interesting. And this is the way many birds migrate across North America. In this pattern the birds fly northwards in the west of the country and then back south again in the east. So, if you imagine it, they're actually migrating in a circular pattern, like the hands of a clock, not in a straight line, as we might think.

Speaking

Track 126

Good morning. My name is Katy Green. Can you tell me your full name please?

Thank you. Can I see your identification, please?

Thank you, that's fine

Now I'd like to ask you some questions about yourself.

Do you work or are you a student?

Do you have a large family?

Describe your hometown.

What's the weather like in your country?

What are some of your hobbies?

Track 127

Now, I'm going to give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk, you'll have one minute to think about what you're going to say. You can make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

I'd like you to describe a person who helped you. You should say, where you met the person, what relationship this person was to you, what was special about them and explain how this person helped you.

Would you like to help someone in this way?

Track 128

We've been talking about a person who you admire, and now I'd like to ask you some more general questions about people.

Do you think we can learn anything from older generations?

Compare the role of the family in today's world to the past.

Should we ask our family for help, or should we try being independent?

In your opinion, when does a child become an adult?

Workbook

Unit 1: Family

Speaking

Track 01

Mandy: Get Ready for IELTS. Workbook and Collins Connect. Copyright HarperCollins Publishers 2016.

Speaker:

brother
father
grandfather

Track 02

brother
mother
grandmother

Track 03

1 My mother is very kind. She loves everybody! She looks like her sister. They've both got curly hair. My mum is a creative person. She makes things all the time.

2 I don't have any brothers or sisters. I'm an only child. But I've got seven aunts! My favourite aunt is called Betty. She's very clever. She's a teacher and she helps me with my studies.

3 My uncle is so bossy. He tells me what to do all the time! He is married and his wife is bossy too. But their son is really funny! He's my favourite cousin. We go to the same college.

Track 04

My family? Well, we're a big family actually. Our house is large! I've got five brothers. Their names are Carlos, Gino, Luca, Alex and Marco. Carlos is 14 and he's the youngest. He's good looking and very funny. Marco is 27

and he's the oldest. His wife teaches at my college. Her name is Maria.

My mother is an only child, so her family is very small. But my father is from a big family. He has three brothers. He looks like his brother, my uncle Giorgio. They are both bossy but kind. My uncle has four children and one cat. Its name is Lola.

Tell me about your family.

Listening

Track 05

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <u>introduce</u> | introduction | |
| 2 <u>presentation</u> | <u>present</u> (v) | <u>present</u> (n) |
| 3 <u>suggest</u> | suggestion | |
| 4 <u>project</u> | projector | |
| 5 <u>inform</u> | information | |
| 6 <u>explain</u> | explanation | |

Track 06

Mandy: So, who's going to do the introduction?

Edward: Well, I suggest you present the first part, Mandy. You've done a lot of work on this project, after all.

Mandy: Well, OK. I'll start. But you've got a lot of information, too. I think you should explain the next two slides.

Unit 2: Leisure

Listening

Track 07

A

Karl: Hi Trudy. What are you doing this weekend? I'm going swimming, down at the beach.

Trudy: Oh, right ... I'm going running. I'm practising for the marathon next month. Do you like running, Karl?

Karl: No. Not me!

B

Hillary: Hey, Karl, do you feel like going to the cinema tonight? There's a really good film on.

Karl: Oh, I'm sorry Tracey. I've already got tickets to go a concert this evening.

C

Trudy: What are you doing this vacation, John? I'm travelling around Europe for a while before I go back to Australia.

John: Oh, really? I'm not that keen on travelling, to be honest. I'm going to spend my vacation gardening.

D

Trudy: I'm going cycling on Saturday, Hillary. Do you want to come along?

Hillary: Thanks a lot, but I've got a lot of cooking to do for the party in the evening. I hope you're still coming.

Trudy: Of course I am. Wouldn't miss it!

Speaking

Track 08

1 I love using the Internet. My brother is at university in England, so I really like chatting

online with him. He's very funny. I enjoy playing computer games with my friends. My computer is very important to me.

2 I study long hours every day, so I don't have much free time. I prefer doing nothing to doing exercise. I don't like going to the gym. It's boring. I enjoy relaxing and reading magazines.

3 It depends. Sometimes I like doing exercise. Sometimes I like going for walks. My favourite thing is going shopping at the weekends. It's relaxing and good fun.

Track 09

1 I love using the Internet.

2 I really like chatting online with him.

3 I prefer doing nothing to doing exercise.

4 I don't like going to the gym.

5 It depends. Sometimes I like going for walks.

6 My favourite thing is going shopping.

Unit 3: Different cultures

Speaking

Track 10

Last year I travelled to Rio and visited my cousin and his family. My best friend went too.

We went to my cousin's house and we had a delicious traditional meal. After we ate dinner, we walked to the city centre. When we saw the carnival, it was very exciting! We danced and sang. We watched the parade. It was fun, but we were very tired. Then we visited another city and stayed at a famous hotel, but it wasn't very nice. We stayed for two days then we went home. It was a special

trip for me because I travelled without my parents for the first time.

Track 11

/t/

danced

watched

/d/

stayed

travelled

/ɪd/

hated

visited

Track 12

1 liked

2 loved

3 started

4 studied

5 walked

6 wanted

Listening

Track 13

Conversation A

Sam: Hey, Mick. Have you ever been to Thailand?

Mick: Yeah. I was there last year. Why do you ask?

Sam: Well, I'm thinking of doing a project on Asian food and was wondering whether Thai food was the same as Chinese.

Mick: Oh, right. Umm ... Thai food's not exactly the same as Chinese, but they both have a really healthy diet, with lots of vegetables. Some of the dishes are pretty hot and spicy, though.

Conversation B

Lisa: Hi, Tony. Do you have a moment?

Tony: Sure. What's it about?

Lisa: Well, I'm researching types of housing across the world and I thought I'd ask you about what kinds of houses there are in Australia.

Tony: Sure. Which part of Australia are you thinking about? I mean, there are blocks of flats in most cities, the same the same as anywhere else in the world.

Conversation C

Li Li: Hi, Barbara. How's your Japanese language project going?

Barbara: It's great! I'm learning about the Japanese alphabet at the moment. And what about your project about China? How many languages do they speak?

Li Li: Ah. Well there's Mandarin Chinese and at least another ten varieties of Chinese from different regions.

Barbara: Wow! That's amazing!

Conversation D

Debbie: Amira ... I'm doing a project on national costumes. Do you have one in the Emirates?

Amira: Oh, yes we do ... The national costume for women is called an abaya. It's basically a long black dress, but we decorate it with gold patterns around the sleeves and neck. It's

usually made of a kind of silk. Look at this one, here [pause]. What do you think?

Debbie: Oh. I think it's lovely.

Unit 4: Places to live

Speaking

Track 14

one syllable: beach, bridge, park

two syllables: café, hotel, river

three syllables: factory, gallery, skyscraper, theatre

Track 15

café

hotel

river

factory

gallery

skyscraper

theatre

Track 16

There is a museum, yes. It's very famous. Culture is important to my city. So there are lots of tourist attractions such as galleries, tours, theatres, that sort of thing. There's lots of traffic in the centre. Everybody has a car! There are some shopping malls, which is good because I love going shopping with my friends. There are always lots of people in the malls. And there are some traditional food markets. You can buy lots of strange food there. There isn't a beach but it doesn't matter. And there aren't any harbours. One problem is that there isn't any

accommodation for students. It's very difficult to study here.

Unit 5: Arts and media

Speaking

Track 17

1 I enjoy listening to a programme called *Fashion Today*. It's a documentary series. It's about clothes and the fashion industry. It's presented by different models each week. I like learning about the different fashions.

2 In my country, reality TV shows are very popular. My favourite show is *Hello Hotel*. The participants are famous people. They work in the hotel. The thing I like best is the hotel manager. He's always angry.

3 I often watch a drama series called *Patrol*. It's set in London. It stars some famous actors. It's about the police. It's very exciting. I think it's good entertainment.

Listening

Track 18

And now for some local news ... When the receptionist arrived at Goodmead Primary school on Monday, she found that someone had broken into the office and stolen several laptops, so she called the police. They came to look at the crime scene straight away and advised her to make sure she locked up the office every evening in future. They also suggested that she should watch out for any strangers nearby. Two days later, the police called to say that they had caught the thieves and arrested them. They said they would take them to court in the next few days.

Track 19

When the receptionist arrived at Goodmead Primary School on Monday, she found that someone had broken into the office and stolen several laptops, so she called the police.

Unit 6: The natural world

Speaking

Track 20

ʊ:
monsoon

ɑʊ
now

ʌ
summer

eɪ
favourite

ɔ:
stormy

əʊ
cold

Track 21

April

autumn

drought

humid

June

month

November

outside

rainy

snowy

stormy

sunny

Track 22

ʊ:
humid
June

ɑʊ
drought
outside

ʌ
month
sunny

eɪ
April
rainy

ɔ:
autumn
stormy

əʊ
November
snowy

Track 23

1 You can go to the beach in the summer.

2 You can't do anything when the weather is very hot.

3 You can't play tennis outside when it's rainy.

4 The rainy season can last for weeks.

5 You can't go skiing in hot and dry climates.

6 The weather can change quickly in the mountains.

Unit 7: Education

Speaking

Track 24

1 I'm studying medicine. It's hard work and there are lots of lectures, but I enjoy helping people. I'm in my first year and I'd like to be a doctor.

2 I'm doing a business studies course. I'm learning about all the different parts of a business. This semester I'm learning about finance and marketing. It's really interesting. I'd like to be a company director.

3 I'm studying law, so I'm learning about the legal system. It's a very difficult course and there are lots of deadlines. I'd like to be a lawyer.

Track 25

1 business, two syllables, business

2 literature, three syllables, literature

3 mathematics, four syllables, mathematics

4 university, five syllable, university

Track 26

chemistry

college

deadline

engineering

graduate

graduation

history

lecture

medicine

presentation

project

timetable

Track 27

1 [Oo]

business

college

deadline

lecture

project

2 [Ooo]

chemistry

literature

graduate

history

medicine

timetable

3 [ooOo]

mathematics

engineering

graduation

presentation

4 [ooOoo]

university

Track 28

1 Marcel

I'm revising for an exam. It's my final year and I'm working very hard. I'm having extra tuition, and my grades are improving.

2 Dee

I'm visiting my brother at college. He's living in halls this year, and he's having a great time. I'm helping him with his coursework this semester, and we're preparing a presentation at the moment.

3 Lara

I'm thinking about doing another course next year. I'm applying for a scholarship at a university in my hometown, and I'm filling out the application form now.

Unit 8: Work

Speaking

Track 29

1 I'm a police officer and I work different shifts each week. My job is to keep people safe.

2 I work for a national newspaper. I interview people and write articles. I'm a journalist.

3 I help my patients every day. I work in a hospital and I'm a nurse.

4 I work as a volunteer. I work with animals and I have to look after them every day.

5 I'm a businessman and I work in the city. I work with different companies and I make lots of money.

6 I work in a school and my job is to help students pass exams. I'm a teacher.

Track 30

a I had a part-time job at the company and I really enjoyed it. My boss and my colleagues were professional but very friendly. I applied for a full-time job in my final year at university and I got it. The job is well-paid, so I'm earning a good salary, and I also travel to lots of different countries. It's an exciting job.

b I work as a personal assistant at a very well-known company. I love my job. I got my job last year. I worked here as a volunteer to get work experience. I really enjoyed it so I wrote to the company director and asked for a job. I use my languages regularly, and I work flexible hours.

c Two years ago, I worked as a volunteer in a hospital because I wanted to help people. I went to university, but I worked at the hospital each summer. I didn't want to travel the world, so I applied for the job. Now I'm earning a good salary, and it's my dream job!

Track 31

What do you do?

I'm a manager. I work for a well-known international company, so I often have to travel to different offices around the world.

Did you have to get any qualifications or do any training for your job?

Yes, I did. I had to complete three training courses.

Thankfully, I didn't have to revise for any exams because the assessment was an interview and giving a presentation.

Do you have to wear a uniform or smart clothes?

I don't have to wear a uniform, but I have to wear a suit to meetings.

Do you have to work long hours?

Yes. At the moment, I need to work hard to complete a project.

What does your job involve?

Well, I have to meet lots of people, but I don't have to speak different languages because we all speak English. I often have to prepare reports or give presentations.

Unit 9: Holidays and travel

Speaking

Track 32

I'm going to go on an activity holiday next month. I'm very excited. I'm going to America. I like Americans. I think the people are very friendly.

I'm going to learn new sports, like basketball and American football. I think both sports are very exciting. I'm also going to take lessons in water sports, but I'm not going to go swimming in the sea because I'm not a very good swimmer.

I'm not going to go sightseeing, but I'm going to visit local festivals and I'm going to eat in traditional restaurants. The food is going to be delicious.

I'm going to go on day trips because there are some beautiful places in America.

Track 33

1 I'm going to study in America.

2 I'm going to study in America.

Track 34

1 I'm going to visit England.

2 I'm not going to visit Spain.

Track 35

1 I'm going to stay in a hotel.

2 I'm not going to take any photos.

3 I'm going to eat in traditional restaurants.

4 We're going to visit historical sites.

5 We're not going to learn a new sport.

6 We're going to go sightseeing.

Listening

Track 36

Travel agent: Good morning. Hi Fliers, can I help you?

Taxi driver: Hello, Margaret. This is Dave. I'm at the airport and I want to check the flights of the passengers I'm meeting.

Travel agent: Oh, OK, Dave. Go ahead.

Taxi driver: Right. The Spanish flight arrived at 04.50 and flight 1550 from China arrived at

6.00. The 6.50 from the Emirates, has been delayed. That's flight UAE1880, but the Lisbon flight's already landed at Terminal 16. Is that all of them? And do you have any news about ...

Unit 10: Health

Listening

Track 37

Here are the ingredients for our special apple cake.

You need 500 grams, that's half a kilo of apples, two hundred and fifty grams of sugar

– that’s a quarter of a kilo – and 330 grams, or a third of a kilo, of flour. You also need 200 grams of butter, that’s a fifth of a kilo of butter. And finally the milk. You need a fifth of a litre of milk or, if you prefer, that’s 200 millilitres.

Speaking

Track 38

I like doing yoga and playing brain training games. I enjoy doing these activities on my own, because I work in a busy, noisy office every day. It’s important to relax after a hard day. Yoga makes me feel relaxed and I think brain training games are good for my mind.

Track 39

Charles

I like playing chess. I spend lots of time playing chess with my father. I think it’s good for you. It’s good for your mind because it’s challenging and you have to think and plan all the time. It’s hard! In my opinion, it’s important to keep your mind active.

Rosa

A healthy activity I enjoy doing is cooking. I cook every day because I think it’s important to have a healthy diet. You shouldn’t eat junk food because it’s not good for you. I like cooking at home and inviting friends and family for dinner. It makes me feel happy because everybody thinks the food is delicious.

Track 40

- 1 It’s good for you.
- 2 It isn’t good for you.
- 3 It’s really bad for you.

4 It’s important to stay healthy.

5 You shouldn’t eat junk food.

Unit 11: Taking responsibility

Speaking

Track 41

I remember getting to the airport and feeling really nervous. I had lots of bags, my passport, my currency and I looked for the check-in desk. Then I couldn’t find my ticket but my mother had it in her bag. My parents came with me to say goodbye. They knew it was an important day for me because I was travelling on my own for the first time. I checked in my luggage and then I felt very excited.

Track 42

I was very nervous before the national championships. I felt terrified! We travelled to the city the night before and it was a long and boring journey on the bus. We were all really tired when we woke up the next day. Finally, our match started. I was surprised because some of the players on my team were very relaxed. The opposition were an excellent team and the match was tiring, but thankfully we won! We were all delighted and I think our manager was satisfied with the result. It was a really exciting event for me.

Track 43

- 1 I was very bored at my brother’s graduation.
- 2 I feel really tired at the end of the week.
- 3 I was very surprised when I passed all my exams.

4 I felt really excited when I travelled on my own.

Track 44

I think the most important event for a student is graduation day. It is more important than end-of year exams because you are celebrating the end of university. I think graduates are happier than undergraduates because there are no more exams. Finding a job is more worrying than taking exams.

Unit 12: Money

Listening

Track 45

- 1 I bought this shirt in a sale.
- 2 My brother thinks online shopping is much quicker than going to the shops.
- 3 The good thing about shopping in a department store is that you can get everything in one place.
- 4 The last time I took something back to a shop, the customer services manager wasn't there.
- 5 I lost my credit card the other day. I was really worried someone else would use it.
- 6 Have you ever bought a train ticket with a student discount? It's so much cheaper.

Track 46

Interviewer: Could you tell me something about who does the shopping in your family?

Miriam: Of course. Well, in a way, it depends on what kind of shopping you mean. There are four people in my family but only two of us actually go shopping. I think we're like

most families, really. I mean, my mother always buys the food. She's very organized, you know, she always makes a shopping list before she goes out. She says it's a good way to save money. Anyway, she goes to the supermarket once a week and gets everything we need. My father and brother hardly ever go to the shops, but I love shopping! I'm the person in our family who goes shopping the most. I just love to go to the shopping mall with my friends. Sometimes, I buy clothes on the spur of the moment, you know, without planning to. But quite often, when I get home I don't really like what I've bought and I have to go back and ask for a refund. I don't like doing that very much. I think it's a bit embarrassing.

Speaking

Track 47

One of my favourite possessions is my electric guitar. It was very expensive and it was a birthday present for my eighteenth birthday. My grandparents gave it to me. It's modern and red and white. I play it every day. I think it's made of wood and plastic. I like it because my grandparents gave it to me and my birthday was a very special day.

One of my favourite possessions is a handbag. It's large, old-fashioned, and it's made of red leather. I love it. It's beautiful. My older sister gave it to me when I graduated. I like it because it reminds me of my graduation, and I use it for carrying all my things.

Track 48

- 1 It's made of leather.
- 2 I use it for texting my friends.
- 3 I like it because it's unusual.

4 It's important to me because my father gave it to me.

5 It reminds me of home.

Track 49

1 I've had my mobile for about three months.

2 I've owned this guitar since 2002.

3 I've used this laptop for a year.

4 I've carried this photo in my bag since my graduation.

5 I've worn this watch for years.

6 I've wanted a new car since I passed my driving test.