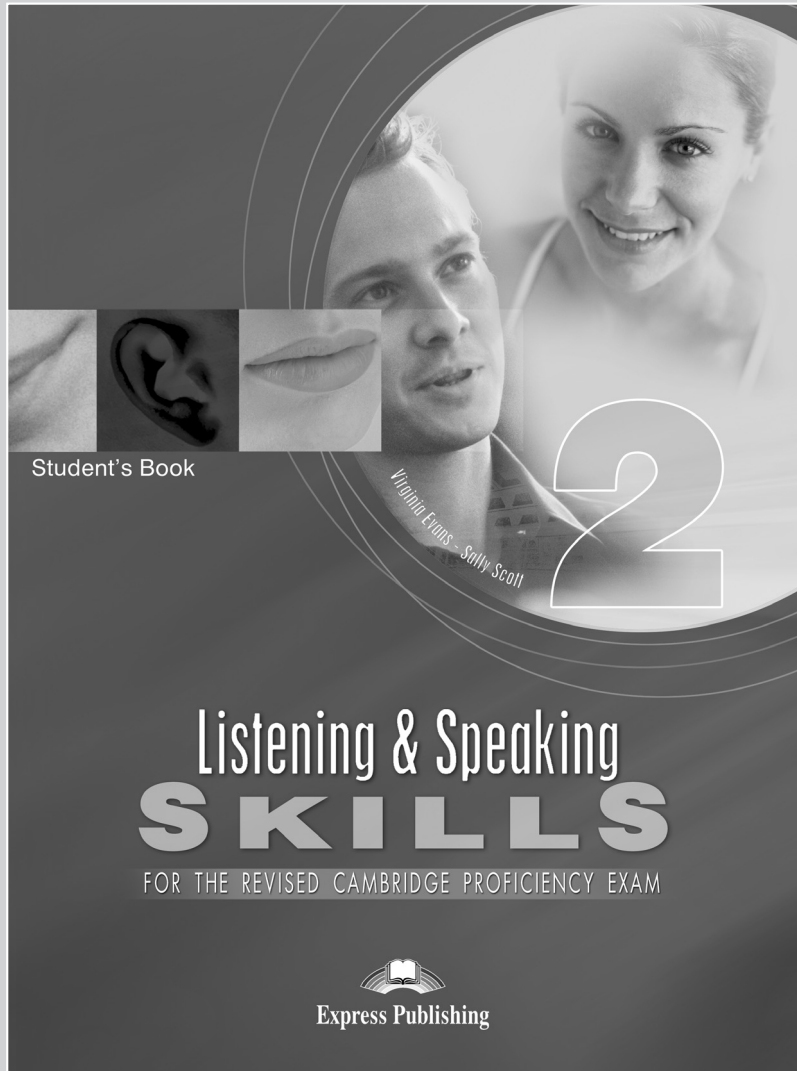


# KEY



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Key for  
Listening Tests 1-5

# Key for Listening

## Paper 4 Listening – Test 1

### Part 1

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

### Part 2

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 9 aggressive            | 14 nod regularly        |
| 10 seriously            | 15 neutral stance       |
| 11 behavioural patterns | 16 impatient, unwilling |
| 12 appeasing            | 17 effectiveness        |
| 13 undermines           |                         |

### Part 3

- 18 C 19 D 20 C 21 B 22 B

### Part 4

- 23 K 24 B 25 K 26 K 27 B 28 F

## Paper 4 Listening – Test 2

### Part 1

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

### Part 2

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 9 global village        | 14 local enterprise    |
| 10 seventy per cent     | 15 free market economy |
| 11 national governments | 16 living conditions   |
| 12 thirty times         | 17 World Bank          |
| 13 weak, non-existent   |                        |

### Part 3

- 18 C 19 C 20 D 21 D 22 C

### Part 4

- 23 M 24 B 25 C 26 M 27 M 28 B

## Paper 4 Listening – Test 3

### Part 1

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

### Part 2

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 9 inner cities              | 14 conduct electricity |
| 10 despised                 | 15 thermal properties  |
| 11 Earth's resources        | 16 two thousand years  |
| 12 durable, versatile       | 17 millennium          |
| 13 toothbrushes, aeroplanes |                        |

### Part 3

- 18 C 19 B 20 C 21 A 22 B

### Part 4

- 23 M 24 N 25 B 26 B 27 B 28 M

## Paper 4 Listening – Test 4

### Part 1

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

### Part 2

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 9 controversial    | 14 chemical markers |
| 10 pork            | 15 identified       |
| 11 energetic       | 16 dairy products   |
| 12 well-recognised | 17 900 AD           |
| 13 antibodies      |                     |

### Part 3

- 18 B 19 D 20 B 21 B 22 A

### Part 4

- 23 D 24 B 25 B 26 D 27 B 28 M

## Paper 4 Listening – Test 5

### Part 1

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

### Part 2

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 9 one third         | 14 severe reaction |
| 10 safe environment | 15 remain calm     |
| 11 children         | 16 quick decision  |
| 12 check-ups        | 17 imminent danger |
| 13 minimise         |                    |

### Part 3

- 18 B 19 C 20 B 21 B 22 A

### Part 4

- 23 T 24 H 25 H 26 T 27 B 28 T

# Tapescripts for Listening Tests 1-5

# Tapescripts – Listening Test 1

## Paper 4 Listening – Test 1

This is the Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test 1.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions.

At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound:

TONE

You'll hear each piece twice.

Remember, while you're listening, write your answers on the question paper. You'll have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.

There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Now open your question paper and look at Part One.

PAUSE 5 seconds

---

### Part 1

---

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

#### Extract One

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Modern technology is, as everybody knows, changing the face of the workplace. Not least, it has reinvented freelancing, using the Internet to create, market and manage businesses electronically. In the global village that the world has become, this can be done anytime, anywhere. E-lancing, as the new freelancing is termed, is a response to corporate downsizing and its concomitant increased unemployment, as well as to the fact that many people who were formerly stuck in dead-end jobs are now opting for the marketing of their professional skills on a freelance basis. A growing list of careers can be pursued on the Net, and not only the more obvious ones such as writing and design, for the online marketplace also has room for consultants of all kinds: contractors, typists, lawyers, medical practitioners, engineers, therapists and a whole host of others. There are websites which act as employment agencies or intermediaries, matching a client's project with individuals who will do the work. Most of these sites will not make a charge for allowing you to register and post your CV or portfolio online. They may, however, take a small commission for connecting you with a client. Another option is the talent auction, where a client posts details of a forthcoming project and freelancers bid for it against each other. In our high-tech modern world, geographical boundaries become increasingly irrelevant as telecommuting e-lancers fill cyberspace. It's the future and it works.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract One

PAUSE 2 seconds

#### Extract Two

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Woman: (*slams phone down*) That's the last straw. I'm closing my account and giving my business to someone who'll appreciate it. I've been with that bank for nearly thirty years, and I'm fed up with their bad service and ingratitude! I know I don't have a big account, but I've given them a lot of business over the years.

Man: Oh, they're all the same. Mine's no better. You'd think things would have improved, now they're all computerised, but they're not – they're worse!

Woman: If you ask me, computers are just something they blame when people make a mess of things.

Man: And an excuse to cut staff, banking hours and the number of branches to the bone!

Woman: You'd think, with their jobs on the line, the staff would be more accommodating, wouldn't you? But they're ruder than ever! They act as if they're doing you a favour! The only time you get a smile out of one of them is when they tell you you're at the wrong window, after you've been queuing for half an hour!

Man: And they're so slow! You'd think we had all day, the time they take over some transactions, chatting away to each other and shuffling their papers ... they don't even look up, half the time!

Woman: Well, if what you say is true, I may as well stay where I am. Your bank doesn't sound any better.

Man: Well, you could always keep your money under the mattress, or bury it in the garden!

Woman: Don't tempt me!

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Two

PAUSE 2 seconds

#### Extract Three

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Electronic mail must be God's gift to business. It reduces timewasting, speeds up decision-making and improves communications. The longer a company has been using e-mail, the better it will perform on the market. In personal as well as in business terms, e-mail has changed the way in which people communicate with each other and has brought unlikely groups together. So far so good. Then what has e-mail not done? It hasn't made communications secure, not even at the hub of the industry. Hacking e-mail, particularly web-based systems like

---

**Part 2**


---

Hotmail, whose contents are in cyberspace for a long period of time, is, it would appear, child's play. Governments, on the other hand, do not want to have to have sophisticated encryption techniques used, as these would be so secure that they would place e-mail out of reach of surveillance. What, then, is the sender's best protection? It would appear that the sheer volume of e-mail messages hurtling through cyberspace is, like the herd of zebras which mass together to discourage attacks by lions, our best protection against cyberspace predators. It must be for this reason that people persist in writing about sensitive or confidential matters in their e-mail. However, given the undoubted talent and ingenuity of hackers, isn't a more secure e-mail system possible?

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Three

PAUSE 2 seconds

**Extract Four**

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

If you wanted to train as a teacher of English as a Foreign Language (EFL), you would probably focus on general English, which is what most jobs in this sector involve. You could, however, go for one of two other booming sectors of EFL teaching – business English and young learners – lying at opposite ends of the spectrum.

Business English courses focus on adults (18+) and tend to be the most intellectually satisfying to teach. Advantages include highly-motivated students (or clients), a low student-teacher ratio that may even be 1:1, and a job that carries high prestige. On the downside, for high-flying business people, time is money (a needs analysis will have been carried out beforehand and a tailor-made course devised), so there will probably be considerable pressure on the teacher to get results.

For those who have been trained to teach primary level, in particular, teaching EFL to young learners can provide a fulfilling and rewarding career. Aged normally between 7 and 12, young learners have a short attention span and need to be actively involved in the learning process. The EFL teacher for young learners has to be patient and creative, making the lesson a balance of pleasure and discipline. Whichever type of EFL you choose to specialise in, it is vital for your training to focus on the psychology of the particular age group, as this will determine both the course content and the approach to be taken.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Four

PAUSE 2 seconds

*That's the end of Part One. Now turn to Part Two.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

*You will hear part of a talk on behaviour in the workplace. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.*

*You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Two.*

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Susan: Er, hello ... could I have your attention, please? Thank you, thank you. With us this evening we have Kate Grantly, an expert in communication, and as your programme states, she's going to talk to us about how to be more assertive in the workplace without coming across as, er, aggressive. Kate, would you like to begin?

Kate: Thanks, Susan. You're all probably aware that women's ideas tend to be taken less seriously than men's, and there are a number of actually quite good reasons for this, which you may not be aware of and are mainly to do with your speech and behavioural patterns. Just imagine yourself in a meeting. You want to make a point and, smiling agreeably while keeping your eyes on your papers you say: "Er, this may be obvious, but perhaps it would be better to concentrate on marketing strategies. I mean, I'm not positive about this, but it seems logical to me." Your suggestion is perfectly valid, but no one takes you seriously because you seem very unsure about what you're saying.

First of all, are you smiling too much? In the animal kingdom, smiling is a way of appeasing a more powerful animal. Constantly smiling while discussing a serious subject gives the impression that you are apologising for what you're saying before you've even said it. Among humans, smiling while making a serious point puts across a 'please-like-me' message that undermines what you are saying. Of course, being serious all the time is not very credible, either. Smiling at the appropriate time is the key to getting your point accepted.

Another aspect where women tend to go wrong is agreeing too readily. If you nod regularly while someone is making a point, then the assumption will be that you agree. If you then question the point, you won't be taken seriously. The best way to get people to listen to you is to maintain a neutral stance until the time comes for you to have your say.

Another tricky area is the use of disclaimers and diminishers. Phrases like "I don't know, but ...", or "This may sound obvious, but ..." not only draw attention to you personally, rather than to your ideas, but will also make your audience feel impatient and unwilling to listen. Sticking to phrases such as "I'd like to suggest ..." and "A better idea might be ..." will ensure that you get a serious listening.

You may think it's impossible to change these types of behaviour, but as soon as you become aware of them you're on your way to making a positive change.

## Tapescripts – Listening Test 1

Watch yourself, and listen to your own speech patterns, and you'll soon be on your way to doubling your effectiveness in the workplace. Now, if there aren't any questions, I'd like to do a bit of practical training to give you an idea of what your own weak points are ...

PAUSE 10 seconds

*Now you'll hear Part Two again.*

TONE

REPEAT Part Two

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Two. Now turn to Part Three.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

---

### Part 3

---

*You will hear two people discussing the woman's new job. For questions 18-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.*

*You now have one minute in which to look at Part Three.*

PAUSE 1 minute

TONE

Man: So, how's your new job, Cath?

Woman: Oh, don't ask!

Man: I thought it was supposed to be this 'excellent opportunity for advancement' and 'a challenge' and all that.

Woman: Well, yeah, it was supposed to be.

Man: So what happened, then?

Woman: Well, in the first place it turns out that the timetable's a nightmare.

Man: What do you mean?

Woman: Half six every morning, including Saturdays. And I have to do a split day twice a week, which means I start at half six and finish at about nine, with a sort of black hole in the middle. It's ludicrous!

Man: Can't you go home in between, or do some shopping or something?

Woman: Go home? Tell me another one! You see, when I applied I thought, okay, it's a commute, but it's doable, right? Then I find out it's another branch where they needed someone, miles further than I expected, which they 'accidentally' forgot to mention before I agreed to take the job. What could I do?

Man: Say, "Sorry, no go." That's what I'd have done.

Woman: Oh, would you? When you'd been on the dole for nearly a year and totally desperate to get a foot in any door? Anyway, they promised me I'd be first in line for a transfer when an opening came up, so I just smiled and nodded and that was that.

Man: So how's the work itself?

Woman: Definitely not what I expected. 'Exciting challenge' it's not — in fact, it's a total drag. I mean, picture this — I answer the phone, somebody wants to order something, so I ask them for the number, right? Well, they don't know the number, do they? So I have to wait for them to find the right page in the catalogue, and then they say, "Oh, that's not what I wanted after all. Sorry, bye!" And if somebody *does* know the number, all I have to do is type it into the computer, get their name and address and stuff — I'm surprised half of them even know that — and ask them if they want anything else.

Man: That's it?

Woman: Yeah. 'Challenging sales position' my foot! Of course I've heard you can move up if you're motivated and can prove yourself and all that, but it's a pretty cut-throat place.

Man: What are the other people like, then?

Woman: Oh, charming. My supervisor for one — I mean, if looks could kill ... you'd think I was trying to steal her husband or something. And you know the first thing she said to me? She just sort of looked me over, right, and then she said, "Your wardrobe could do with some upgrading, dear." Can you believe it?

Man: That's a bit blunt.

Woman: Well, some of the other people seem okay, but the manager's such a dragon that people are practically afraid to smile, let alone have a nice friendly chat. And nobody even makes an effort to be polite on the phones — I mean, the atmosphere in the office is so down that it even leaks out over the phone lines.

Man: So what are you planning to do?

Woman: Oh, stick it out, for the moment. You won't catch me on the dole again after only a month. But I'll definitely be keeping my eyes peeled for something better. I want to get out of there before I turn into a dragon lady myself!

PAUSE 10 seconds

*Now you'll hear Part Three again.*

TONE

REPEAT Part Three

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Three. Now turn to Part Four.*

PAUSE 5 seconds



---

**Part 4**


---

You will hear two experts, Ken and Flora, talking about job sharing. For questions 23-28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree. Write K for Ken, F for Flora, or B for both, where they agree. You now have thirty seconds in which to look at Part Four.

PAUSE 30 seconds

TONE

Presenter: We've all heard the expression "two heads are better than one" and nowhere is that more appropriate than in the unique employment situation known as job sharing. Today on *The World at Work*, I'm talking to Ken Grant, a recruitment adviser for job sharers, and Flora Griffiths, Personnel Director with a major telecommunications company that implemented a job share scheme two years ago. Ken, first of all, tell us how employees can benefit from job sharing.

Ken: Well, not surprisingly, most of the individuals in job sharing positions are women; that's because, for employees who find it difficult to juggle family and work obligations, job sharing is an excellent solution. It allows them to continue to hold more responsible positions than are usually available to part-time workers, and to postpone personal responsibilities, such as doctor's appointments and so on, to the days they're not working. As a result, on the days when they do work, they are more likely to stay thoroughly focused on their professional responsibilities.

Flora: It's for this last reason that job sharing is also of benefit to employers. We recognised that we would have happier and more productive employees, more likely to stay in the job, and who might possibly return to a full-time position when their family responsibilities eased.

Ken: Unfortunately, employees wishing to job-share are reluctant to broach the subject with their employers for fear of being perceived as not taking their job seriously. I say 'unfortunately', because the benefits to the employers are manifold. For a start, they get two sets of ideas and two sets of skills brought to a single job. They get two productive employees who are rarely absent, because they can juggle sick days and holidays with their partner, ensuring that the position is always covered. What's more, if you hire someone to share a position with an experienced employee, that employee can train the newcomer on the job, too.

Flora: Of course, there's more to it than that. In order for employers to benefit, they have to ensure that job-sharing partners are able to handle the position just as efficiently, or even more so, than when the position was filled by one person only. And once on the job, the transition between both partners has to be transparent to them and their colleagues.

Ken: It's also imperative that partners get along and have similar working practices. I would never place an applicant with someone whose methods and attitudes are conflicting. Job sharing is almost like being married. You have to be able to compromise.

Flora: There has to be excellent communication between partners for the arrangement to work. That and flexibility are the key components to successful job sharing.

Presenter: Well, we've talked at length about the advantages of job sharing for both parties. Now let's redress the balance by listing some of its disadvantages.

Flora: Well, as I've already mentioned, if there isn't good communication between partners, job sharing can easily degenerate into chaos. And, as in other relationships, there's often one partner who doesn't pull his weight, so unpopular jobs can get left to the other person's shift, creating resentment. Employers don't necessarily benefit financially, either. In some cases, depending on the position, employers may need to pay more than the equivalent of a full-time salary.

Ken: Yes, but in most cases salaries are paid *pro rata*, as are holiday and sick pay, or on a part-time basis. Pension and National Insurance Contributions are made according to the number of hours worked. Some health insurance policies cause problems, though, as some require employees to work a minimum of twenty-five hours a week to be eligible for cover.

Presenter: Well, we'll have to leave it there. You've both put a pretty good case for job sharing, an option I'm sure is going to be taken up by more people in the future.

PAUSE 10 seconds

*Now you'll hear Part Four again.*

TONE

REPEAT Part Four

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Four.*

*There'll now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I'll remind you when there is one minute left, so that you're sure to finish in time.*

PAUSE 4 minutes

*You have one more minute left.*

PAUSE 1 minute

*That's the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.*

# Tapescripts – Listening Test 2

## Paper 4 Listening – Test 2

This is the Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test 2.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions.

At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound:

TONE

You'll hear each piece twice.

Remember, while you're listening, write your answers on the question paper. You'll have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.

There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Now open your question paper and look at Part One.

PAUSE 5 seconds

### Part 1

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

#### Extract One

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Woman: I've just inherited some money from an aunt of mine. She was a dear old thing but I had no idea she was leaving me anything. It isn't such a large sum, but I'd like to make the best of it, especially as it's not something that I should need to use for a number of years. What would you suggest, Mike?

Man: Hmm ... What about a financial advisor?

Woman: What's that?

Man: Well, what it says, really – someone who will advise you on your finances.

Woman: I see. Tell me more.

Man: You can consult one of two kinds of financial advisor – a 'tied' one, who may not give you particularly objective advice, as he or she recommends only the services of the bank or building society which he or she works for – or an independent financial advisor, or IFA.

Woman: What will an IFA do?

Man: Well, technically, an IFA should choose the best deal for you from the whole range of products on the market, but even he, or she, may only choose from a limited selection of favourites, so you have to be careful, even then.

Woman: Hmm ... yes ... are these people really qualified to give advice?

Man: Oh, yes. They must have passed Financial Planning

Certificates 1, 2 and 3, or they aren't qualified. I'll give you the number to ring for a list of qualified financial advisors if you like.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract One

PAUSE 2 seconds

#### Extract Two

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

In the past fifty years or so we have seen a marked change in our relationship with food. Nowadays it's possible to sit down to an evening meal without even having to turn the oven on – many modern wives and mothers are just too busy to sit down and eat a meal, let alone have time to prepare it!

Yet we've changed from being a society that 'eats to live' to one that 'lives to eat', as evidenced by the number of new restaurants and take-away joints springing up all over the place, the plethora of food shows, and the ever-increasing food sections at the supermarket. Convenience food manufacturers are doing a roaring trade, judging by the wide range of frozen, microwaveable and ready-made meals on the shelves – most of which are both nutritious and tasty, a far cry from the tasteless mush they were only ten years ago. Widespread freezer and microwave ownership, combined with a multitude of labour-saving gadgets, have brought far greater flexibility to our eating habits.

In tomorrow's world, foods will be even more consumer-friendly. For example, a health-food drink may be marketed as containing libido-enhancing properties or as being able to improve concentration. A piece of fresh fruit may be modified to contain an anti-cancer drug. The idea of food being capable of preventing certain health problems is highly attractive, but – as with all manipulative techniques – there is always a downside, the full effect of which is yet to be realised. Watch this space!

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Two

PAUSE 2 seconds

#### Extract Three

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Well, I grew up in the north and we were very poor. As a baby, so I'm told, I was put in a drawer to sleep because my parents couldn't afford a cot. I had three brothers and two sisters, all of them younger than me, so I didn't get much of an education, although I enjoyed school and would have liked to have stayed on longer. Still, with five other children younger than me, my parents couldn't afford it, so I went to work at the local textile mill at the age of 14. It was hard work, but the lads and lasses were good company and I made some friends there. Of course we had few luxuries – no toys to speak of, hand-me-down clothing for my brothers and sisters. I

was relatively lucky, being the firstborn, as my clothes were sometimes new, although even I had to wear some things from my cousins. The only thing my mother insisted we had new was shoes – they used to cost the poor woman a fortune – and underwear, of course. We never starved or anything, but it was nothing like what the kids get today. My youngest grandson is a case in point ... he insists on the most expensive shoes for sports – trainers, I think they call them – and now he wants a new computer!

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Three

PAUSE 2 seconds

#### **Extract Four**

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Until Europeans came north, the Inuit and their forebears had lived in the Arctic in the traditional way for about 4,500 years. For all those years hunting was the ultimate skill. There was no such thing as the accumulation of wealth, rules were made by the family, and, as one middle-aged man told me, “You weren’t anxious about your retirement plan.” Remnants of this life remain, preserved at what the Inuit call outpost camps, where people live almost all year round, far from the established villages. They lead a difficult but satisfying existence. But below the surface, life is not so simple. The other part of the reality of this land is change: the people have travelled so swiftly in time that for most Inuit only the basic pieces of their older life – ice and sea and the short thaw of summer – remain. As both jails and hospitals show, the past century and a half has brought increasing complexity – and trouble – to the Arctic. Southern habits and technology started to percolate north with explorers and whalers from about 1820 on, and the Inuit found much of it useful – firearms, the fur trade, canvas. Then, in the middle of the 20th century, the white presence grew with missionaries and the military. Famine, always a danger in the north, combined with tuberculosis, hit the Inuit hard.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Four

PAUSE 2 seconds

*That’s the end of Part One. Now turn to Part Two.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

---

## Part 2

---

*You will hear a radio talk about globalisation. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.*

*You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Two.*

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Presenter: In *Sound Off* today we have Gloria Forrest, lecturer in Manpower Studies at Hertford University. Gloria, it’s

your chance to sound off on the subject of globalisation.

Gloria: Thank you, Mark. Now, with the rise of the multinational company and the links between industries from one country to another, everyone will have heard the buzzword ‘globalisation’. It is part and parcel of perceiving the whole world, in the wake of the information technology revolution and the lowering of trade barriers, as one enormous global village.

Big business is, if you don’t mind my stating the obvious, big. Large multinational corporations, or MNCs for short, currently account for approximately one fifth of world output and seventy percent of world trade. As you may imagine, MNCs, being the employers and paymasters of so many people worldwide, are able to wield more real power than national governments. These governments, for their part, are ever keen to attract MNCs and encourage them to set up shop in their countries.

You may feel that, as these companies are willing and able to provide work, especially at a time when unemployment is on the increase in so many parts of the world, where is the harm in that? The harm is in the fact that, due to activity by these companies, the gap between rich and poor is growing wider. In 1960, the average *per capita* Gross National Product, or GNP, in the twenty richest countries was fifteen times that of the twenty poorest, whereas today that gap has widened to thirty times, because wealthy countries grow more rapidly than poor ones. From their home bases and head offices in prosperous, developed countries, MNCs reach out to find cheap labour for their third-world sweatshops, favoured by weak or non-existent working regulations and non-unionised labour. Such a situation frequently gives rise to rampant abuse and exploitation of the workforce, particularly women and children, who work for long hours in bleak conditions for little return. Frequently, their health is endangered, too.

So if MNCs are doing all this harm, how can it be remedied? The need is for governments in developing countries to promote and encourage local enterprise, instead of falling into the multinational trap which discourages local investment, forces local industries to close down, provides jobs that are by their nature insecure and last only as long as the MNC’s interest in a particular country, and creams off profits instead of re-investing them locally.

By fostering local industry, governments of developing countries will be making their products more competitive, rather than driving down the prices of home-produced goods as foreign goods come flooding onto the market. The need is, I must stress, for competitiveness, not for protectionist policies, which are not effective in a free market economy.

Although there are those who argue that, in accordance with the ‘trickle-down’ theory, the free

## Tapescripts – Listening Test 2

trade driven by MNCs makes us all richer, and that to close the door to globalisation would only hurt the poor, the presence of MNCs in their countries saps local initiative and siphons off funds instead of investing them for the betterment of workers' living conditions.

Globalisation's opponents make their views heard by vociferous and high-profile protests whenever and wherever conferences for the International Monetary Fund and World Bank are held, managing to get into TV and newspaper reports. Far from being the dissident voices of far-left or anarchist weirdos, these protesters are people who are not afraid to stand up against the forces of corporate greed. In a world where the rich get richer and the poor get poorer, this may be seen as a losing battle. Nevertheless, in the fight between David and Goliath, we should always remember that it was David who won.

PAUSE 10 seconds

*Now you'll hear Part Two again.*

TONE

REPEAT Part Two

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Two. Now turn to Part Three.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

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### Part 3

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*You will hear an interview with Bill Waley, a musician. For questions 18-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.*

*You now have one minute in which to look at Part Three.*

PAUSE 1 minute

TONE

Susan: With us on *To Tell The Truth* we have best-selling recording artist and TV personality Bill Waley. Welcome, Bill.

Bill: Hi, Susan.

Susan: Now, Bill, do you consider yourself a born musician, or did you have to work hard to get where you are?

Bill: There's always hard work involved ... I suppose I did have a sort of natural talent that got me started ... then I've always loved music.

Susan: You looked away just then – why?

Bill: Did I? Ah – I suppose I've just told a bit of a fib, really. You see, when I was about seven or eight, because I had this natural talent my parents pushed me very hard in the direction of music ... they really pressured me into practising and studying and, I ... I wasn't the most cooperative or malleable child on earth, far from it ... I took against music altogether for about five or six years ... and didn't come back to it until my late teens. I was a very angry, very rebellious teenager – it took me ages to realise

that part of my problem was that I was missing music. It's like denying that you love someone because you imagine there's some ... some obstacle between you or they're sort of, erm, out of your reach or ... or ... something, and then you realise you're making yourself miserable. I really loved music ... I was just trying to punish my parents, I suppose – like all kids do, but I took it to extremes.

Susan: Were your mother and father good parents?

Bill: Yes, yes, of course they were.

Susan: But?

Bill: Yes, um, but ... well, they were climbers, I suppose – social climbers, career-ladder climbers ... my father was a senior partner in a large law firm, you know, and my mother was an investment banker ... for her to be that at that time just, just shows how determined she really was ... and I think they pushed me too much in the same direction. I mean, I'm not like them – I don't care about social status, and I was never really interested in material success the way they were.

Susan: Though you've certainly achieved it.

Bill: Well, yes ... but I saw my parents living the way they did and I kept thinking, I'm not doing this right, I'm not good enough for them, I'm supposed to be some hoity-toity classical pianist or something, certainly not a jazz musician.

Susan: Did they learn to accept you?

Bill: Well, I suppose ... but rather looked down on me, until financial success and fame started to come my way. I'm not saying they were superficial, uncaring or anything ... it's just that they'd both had hard lives, they were afraid I'd end up some down-and-out beatnik type. They had goals, specific goals, and they wanted me to have the same.

Susan: And what about the present? Are you satisfied with where you are now?

Bill: Satisfied? Not really, no. Because of my childhood, the way I was brought up – as I already said – I'm a complete and total perfectionist. I'll do things again and again to get them right – what I think is right, or as close as I can get to it. I like my life, I enjoy my work. Satisfied, no ... but there's always something to aim for, and, I get a lot of pleasure from what I do.

Susan: And I know from my own experience that people get a lot of pleasure from your music. Thank you, Bill, for telling us the truth about yourself.

Bill: Thanks for giving me the chance.

PAUSE 10 seconds

*Now you'll hear Part Three again.*

TONE

REPEAT Part Three

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Three. Now turn to Part Four.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

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**Part 4**


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You will hear two experts, Martin and Caroline, talking about online shopping. For questions 23-28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree. Write M for Martin, C for Caroline, or B for both, where they agree.

You now have thirty seconds in which to look at Part Four.

PAUSE 30 seconds

TONE

Presenter: Hello, and welcome to *Morning Magazine*. In the studio today we have Martin Moore, a leading retail website designer, and Caroline Barton, a market research analyst, to discuss the pros and cons of online shopping, or 'e-tailing', as it's otherwise known. Martin, if I may start with you ... how do you feel about online shopping?

Martin: I'm all for it. It's quick, easy, can be cheaper than the alternative, and is accessible 24 hours a day. Its increasing popularity here in the UK is demonstrated by the fact that, in 2000, 23% of Christmas shopping was done over the Internet, compared to only 14% in 1999.

Presenter: Caroline?

Caroline: While there has been an increase in this form of shopping recently – it's only to be expected, with more than one third of all adults in Britain regular Internet users – I'm not sure I'd describe online shopping as 'quick and easy'. Research has shown that 63% of 'shopping carts' used on the sites are abandoned before they reach the 'till'. The sites are too full of complicated, confusing graphics to make sense to the user.

Martin: It's true that, while the technology is very straightforward, many websites are appallingly designed. I rely on simple, minimalistic graphics that don't confuse the user.

Caroline: Well, I'm glad to hear it. After all, if 63% of all shopping carts in real supermarkets were being abandoned in the aisles, we'd want to know why, wouldn't we? Then there's the matter of delivery. While shopping sites are always open, some firms seem unwilling to deliver after office hours.

Martin: Well, one solution is to have burglar-proof storage boxes outside the house ... and another is for the post office, or other organisations, to deliver on a more flexible timetable.

Caroline: Oh, come on – none of those alternatives are workable at present. The post office has begun piloting an evening delivery service, but nothing is up and running yet, and quite frankly I find the 'burglar-proof box' idea absurd!

Presenter: Let's move on to prices. Martin, you mentioned that online shopping can be cheaper than going to the shops.

Martin: Indeed it can. There are virtual communities of shoppers, who can get bargains from retailers, and virtual shop assistants to suggest alternatives. Various software programs also roam the Web for the user, in search of bargains.

Caroline: Which brings us back to the problem of security. Our research shows that 51% of people are not happy about paying by credit card on the Internet.

Martin: It's true that the single most serious obstacle to the broadening of e-commerce is the question of security. Having said that, it can be improved. Technology can provide safe Internet transactions using modern encryption methods which encode communications between customer and website so that they are next to impossible to break. Also, merchants who collect your credit card number can have security software installed in their databases.

Presenter: Yes, but what if your credit card is stolen?

Martin: That's where biometrics come in. The science of biometrics relies on an individual's physical characteristics to verify identity. It may use face recognition, or 'read' the person's fingerprints, the irises of the eyes, or the voice. Biometrics is still in its early stages, but will be a foolproof way of combating credit card fraud and theft.

Caroline: That is certainly reassuring. However, another point is customer habit. As I mentioned earlier on, one third of all British adults use the Internet. What about the remaining two thirds – the majority? How can e-commerce be brought to them?

Martin: For those who can't or won't use a computer, there'll soon be interactive advertisements on TV. You'll simply click on the advertised product to buy it. Then there's m-commerce, buying goods over the net using WAP-adapted cellphones. The PC is only one among options.

Presenter: Am I right in thinking that e-shopping will ultimately replace the multi-sensory experience of real shopping?

Caroline: It's unlikely. Going shopping can be a pleasurable, social experience. You touch and feel things, try on clothes while interacting with shop assistants and other people. There is still a majority of people who get pleasure from shopping.

Martin: In the long term, e-shopping will have some effect on the High Street, but in the short term we are not seeing any real effect.

Presenter: So shops as we know them are not about to disappear?

Martin: Give it another five to ten years and you'll have your answer.

PAUSE 10 seconds

*Now you'll hear Part Four again.*

TONE

REPEAT Part Four

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Four.*

*There'll now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I'll remind you when there is one minute left, so that you're sure to finish in time.*

PAUSE 4 minutes

*You have one more minute left.*

PAUSE 1 minute

*That's the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.*

# Tapescripts – Listening Test 3

## Paper 4 Listening – Test 3

This is the Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test 3.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions.

At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound:

TONE

You'll hear each piece twice.

Remember, while you're listening, write your answers on the question paper. You'll have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.

There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Now open your question paper and look at Part One.

PAUSE 5 seconds

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### Part 1

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You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

#### Extract One

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

- Man: What's all this fuss I've been hearing about Napster?
- Woman: Well, apparently there's going to be a settlement, so that Napster, instead of being free software that millions of people use in order to share music collections over the Internet, will no longer be able to provide its services free of charge, and will pay royalties to record companies – or at least to some of them.
- Man: I see. Would you say that what Napster was doing was theft, then?
- Woman: Yes ... no ... Well, the record companies saw it that way, although it isn't easy to have controls to prevent such things when you have an open digital tool.
- Man: A what?
- Woman: Something that can be put to purposes other than the one it was designed for. A good example would be e-mail, which, although it was designed to send messages, could be used to send music, too.
- Man: So, is there such a thing as a closed digital tool?
- Woman: There certainly is. Cellphones, for instance, are closed digital tools, at least at present, that are owner-controlled enough to be profitable.
- Man: So it all comes down to money and control, in the end?
- Woman: I'm afraid so – like most things in life. Of course, you have to balance control against freedom ... people will

always be fighting for the right to have this, and against the interests of big corporations – a David and Goliath situation, if you like.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract One

PAUSE 2 seconds

#### Extract Two

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Recently I read a newspaper article explaining how appliance manufacturers plan to drive consumers insane. Of course they don't say that. They say they want us to live in homes where all appliances are on the Internet, 'sharing information', where they are 'smarter than most of their owners'. For example, the dishwasher could be turned on from the office, the refrigerator could know when it's out of milk and the bathroom scales could transmit your weight to the gym.

Listen, appliance manufacturers: we don't need a dishwasher we can communicate with from afar. If you want to improve them, give us one that senses when people leave dirty dishes in the kitchen sink and shouts, "Put those in the dishwasher right now or I'll leak all over your shoes!" We don't need a refrigerator that knows when it's out of milk. What we could use is a refrigerator that refuses to let us open its door when it senses we are about to consume our fourth chocolate eclair in two hours!

As for the scales that transmit our weight to the gym: what if the gym transmitted our weight to all the other appliances on the Net? What if, heaven forbid, our fridge found out our weight? We'd never get the door open again!

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Two

PAUSE 2 seconds

#### Extract Three

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Televisions, car bumpers, computers, telephones. They may be a bit more expensive than your typical soft-drink bottle, but their plastic is just as recyclable. Until recently though, only the bottles tended to be recycled. With good reason – each bottle is made of only one type of plastic, which makes them easy to sort and profitable to reuse. The mixture of plastics in more complicated goods poses problems.

Consumer-electronic devices, such as telephones, are made up of as many as fifteen different kinds of plastic. A black plastic, say, for the case; a different black plastic for the numbered buttons; a grey plastic for the redial button; and so on. Taking apart and sorting

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**Part 2**


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these would be time-consuming enough, even if all that had to be done was to separate by colour. But plastic must be sorted by its chemical composition as well, and this is where the biggest problem lies.

Each type of plastic has its own signature. This is its 'absorption spectrum' – a pattern of frequencies of infra-red light, invisible to the eye, that is absorbed when the rest is reflected from its surface. Traditional plastic-sorting devices exploit these signatures to determine what type of plastic something is made of. But black things absorb so much light that conventional sorters cannot distinguish between them. The easiest thing, therefore, is to throw them away.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Three

PAUSE 2 seconds

**Extract Four**

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

In today's stressful world, it can be increasingly difficult to get as much enjoyment out of life as we would like or feel that we deserve. A good working definition of normality might be flexibility, according to a new book by father and son psychologist team Arnold and Clifford Lazarus, *The 60-second Shrink*. They give succinct and easily comprehensible explanations of how negative patterns can be broken so that we can lead a more balanced and fulfilling life. According to the Lazaruses, five steps to follow are these ...

Firstly, we are surrounded by mindset problems, fears which encourage us to procrastinate, which in the book are called 'Task Interfering Thoughts', or TITs for short. Because procrastination puts you at the mercy of more proactive people who decide for you, you need to replace your TITs with TATs, or 'Task Activating Thoughts', in order to be more productive and reduce stress. Next, it is important to listen to your inner voice and speak kindly to yourself. Thirdly, be realistic, expecting neither the worst, which is depressing, nor the best, which is too idealistic, and plan accordingly. Then there is the matter of anger and resentment. We know that life isn't perfect and that things should be otherwise, but they aren't, so shrug off those 'shoulds'. Finally, don't bottle up your feelings. Express the negative and emphasise the positive, and you are on your way to a happier, more balanced life.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Four

PAUSE 2 seconds

*That's the end of Part One. Now turn to Part Two.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

*You will hear part of a programme in which a leading architect talks about building materials. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a short word or phrase.*

*You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Two.*

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

**Presenter:** Every time you're in your own home, out shopping or making the journey to and from work, you're surrounded by that most familiar of all materials: concrete. It's what our houses, bridges, schools, town centre and offices have been made from for more than a hundred years. Yet, in Britain, it's the building material that's the most reviled. Generally any mention of concrete will conjure up images of ugly, run-down inner cities. But now it appears a renaissance is on the cards for this versatile material. Malcolm Fisher, of the British Concrete Association, is here to tell us all about concrete's comeback.

**Malcolm:** In the space of thirty years, concrete has evolved from one of the most despised building materials to the coolest around. This is because the future of the construction industry will be largely influenced by the need to conserve the Earth's resources, be they materials, land or energy. The need for more office space and housing in our already overcrowded cities will lead to more sky-scraping tower blocks, hence the need for a durable and versatile material like concrete. Although in a hundred years from now we will be using a family of new materials, including a ceramic form of concrete, any constructions this century will certainly be made of conventional concrete – and they won't be the only things. Concrete will be used to make everything from toothbrushes to aeroplanes. Already Russian submarine designers are turning away from traditional materials in favour of concrete – the principle being that, because concrete becomes stronger under high pressure, vessels built with it will be able to plunge to greater depths.

Concrete that conducts electricity might also change the way we heat our homes and offices. By replacing one of the usual ingredients of concrete with a mixture of semi-conductive materials, a British inventor has found a way to dramatically improve its ability to conduct electricity. The concrete can then be used to provide domestic heating, as it heats up when electricity is passed through it. Doorsteps, driveways, and even runways and bridges that de-ice themselves in cold weather are other potential uses. The thermal properties of concrete can also be used to achieve the reverse effect and cool offices by allowing the fabric of the building to store heat and release it at night. Office blocks are currently being designed without air-conditioning in favour of this new method. With good design, detailing materials and

## Tapescripts – Listening Test 3

the proper curing time, these buildings could last up to two thousand years. Over the last century, architects, builders and scientists have learnt a great deal about the pitfalls of structural weakness and poor aesthetics. Whether concrete is used to repair old structures or create new ones, it's the one building material that will truly shape the foundations of our society well into this third millennium. Far from being Countess Spencer's "monstrous carbuncles of concrete", the cities of the future will show concrete in all its beauty.

PAUSE 10 seconds

*Now you'll hear Part Two again.*

TONE

REPEAT Part Two

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Two. Now turn to Part Three.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

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### Part 3

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*You will hear an interview with an engineer called Steve, who has been building robots for many years. For questions 18-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.*

*You now have one minute in which to look at Part Three.*

PAUSE 1 minute

TONE

Presenter: Tonight our special guest is 'Mr Robotics', Steve Williams. If you've been to the cinema recently you will have seen some of Steve's most recent creations – terrifyingly realistic creatures designed to keep you on the edge of your seat. So, Steve, when did you start building your first robots?

Steve: Well, I was always fascinated with how things worked from a very young age. I would also want to see inside a toy to see what was happening in there. I'm sure it was awful for my parents. Every time they bought me a toy, I would have it in lots of little pieces by the end of the day. When I was about ten years old I started to work out how to put them back together again so they would work. And then I started putting different bits and pieces from different toys together and making completely new creations.

Presenter: So you had an avid interest in electronics and building from a young age?

Steve: That's right. Obviously the robots I build now are far more advanced, and some actually have very important applications in today's world, from medicine to the military. I'm sure most of your viewers are familiar with the TV series *Robocop*. Well, we now have 'Robo Docs'. We have been able to design robots that can perform certain kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimetre accuracy. Now, that is a far greater level of precision than even

the most skilled physician's hands could ever hope to achieve. It is expensive at the moment – but, as with most technology, it will become cheaper very quickly, and I would predict that the majority of hospitals will have the equipment within the next ten to fifteen years.

Presenter: You also mentioned military uses. Are you allowed to talk about any of those, or are they guarded secrets?

Steve: Well, of course there is an element of secrecy, but some of our robots you may even have seen on the news. One of the most dangerous jobs in the world, I would say, is that of bomb disposal experts. They have years of training and, for all their hard work, may be asked to sit – literally – on top of a huge bomb and defuse it without setting it off. With a robot that could be controlled as precisely as one's hands, a bomb disposal expert could control it from anywhere, even the other side of the planet, once he was hooked into the remote control unit by computer. It can also be used for the retrieval of landmines from minefields – and, of course, to defuse any explosive devices or materials where need be.

Presenter: Well, that sounds like a real life-saving robot. But not all of your creations have labour-saving applications – some are for entertainment, right?

Steve: That's right. My company has been heavily involved in building robots for use in films. Developments in micro-electronics have come a long way ... so have plastics and synthetic materials. This means we have been able to produce almost completely lifelike creatures, with seemingly real skin, which are able to mimic animal-like behaviour.

Presenter: I bet it's great to see the finished product on the screen.

Steve: It is a fantastic feeling to watch it really work, and to see that it did exactly what we wanted it to.

Presenter: How long till we see the robots like the ones in *Star Wars* or *Star Trek* which look, walk, talk and think just like us?

Steve: Well, that is what we would call the ultimate in artificial intelligence. To create something that can act independently in changing environments, and make at least a few decisions for itself, is far more complex than originally thought. In the 60s and 70s we thought we would be there by the year 2000, but now the general feeling is that it may in fact be decades, or even centuries, before we reach that level of artificially produced intelligence.

PAUSE 10 seconds

*Now you'll hear Part Three again.*

TONE

REPEAT Part Three

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Three. Now turn to Part Four.*

PAUSE 5 seconds



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**Part 4**


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You will hear two experts, Melinda and Nicholas, talking about the Internet. For questions 23-28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree. Write M for Melinda, N for Nicholas, or B for both, where they agree.

You now have thirty seconds in which to look at Part Four.

PAUSE 30 seconds

TONE

Presenter: On today's show we're discussing what many people consider to be a mixed blessing – the Internet. I have in the studio with me Nicholas Radcliffe, a political scientist who recently carried out a study in the UK on the social impact of the Net, and Melinda Kershaw, managing director of a major Internet consultancy firm in the city. So, Melinda, let me ask you – is the Net really good for us?

Melinda: Well, it all depends on who you are. For instance, if you had the foresight to invest heavily in Internet shares, then you could quite possibly be a millionaire by now. Most of us, however, are more likely to benefit in a more practical sense. It's a fact that more people are turning to e-mail and Internet shopping, while all of us will, one day soon, be conducting our business, and a large part of our lives, in virtual reality.

Nicholas: I fail to see how anyone could interpret that scenario as a blessing – it sounds like a nightmare to me. The way I see it, the Internet is going to turn us all into an army of computer nerds, devoid of any social skills or emotions, locked in a world of isolation and depression!

Melinda: Not necessarily. Alternative electronic relationships may replace or even enhance face-to-face family and social connections. A survey conducted by our consultancy suggests that the main reason children and teenagers are spending more time online is because they don't feel discriminated against because of their age.

Nicholas: But the other side of the coin is that people's obsession with the Internet has led them to spend less time with friends and family, less time shopping in stores, and more time at home working after hours. In short, the more time you spend on the Net, the less time you spend integrating with other human beings.

Melinda: Well, that all depends on what people are doing when they're online. If you want to focus on social interaction, then let me point out that the Net, as a communication tool, has narrowed the distance between people, thanks to e-mailing, which is far more effective, cheaper and easier than more traditional methods of communicating.

Nicholas: It's not exactly cheap for those employers whose workforce surf the Internet when they should be working!

Melinda: Look, if you give people a tool like the Internet, you can't expect them not to use it for their own personal gain. It's up to employers to find a balance between small amounts of use and illicit use in the workplace.

Nicholas: And in many cases, those efforts have resulted in the emergence of a Big Brother culture, with nearly 60% of UK employees suspecting their employers of monitoring their e-mails!

Melinda: And with just cause. But going back to personal use, figures show that the number of households in western Europe that have Internet access has doubled in the last year, and is set to double again in the next two.

Nicholas: Yes, but they still remain the privileged few. There are alarming disparities in PC ownership among class groups in this country. People in the North, for example, are far less likely to have exposure to the Net, this only serves to widen the gap between the haves and the have-nots.

Melinda: This is a worry that has far more profound implications when applied to developing countries, since those economies with access to modern communication networks will clearly develop much faster than those without.

Nicholas: Effectively increasing the divide between developed and developing countries. Africa, in particular, will find it very difficult to catch up.

Melinda: Since technology is as important a part of the economic cycle as capital and labour, this is unavoidable. With Internet and new technology companies accounting for a third of real economic growth over the past three years in the US, it's a trend that's hard to ignore, and which is now being exported over here. Whichever way you look at it, the Internet is the most revolutionary technological development since the telephone, and I predict that it will one day become as fundamental as electricity.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Four again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Four

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Four.

There'll now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I'll remind you when there is one minute left, so that you're sure to finish in time.

PAUSE 4 minutes

You have one more minute left.

PAUSE 1 minute

That's the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.

# Tapescripts – Listening Test 4

## Paper 4 Listening – Test 4

*This is the Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test 4. I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions.*

*At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound:*

TONE

*You'll hear each piece twice.*

*Remember, while you're listening, write your answers on the question paper. You'll have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.*

*There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

*Now open your question paper and look at Part One.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

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### Part 1

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*You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.*

#### **Extract One**

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

A lot of nonsense is heard about fresh fruit and vegetables being better for you than the alternatives – frozen, canned and dried products. Fresh food is, of course, nutritious, but only if you eat it within a day or two of purchase. To take frozen food first, this is blanched (that is, dunked in hot water) to prevent a natural chemical breakdown occurring. Immediately after, it is frozen to halt nutrient loss. Freezing vegetables such as broccoli and spinach does not seriously reduce their vitamin C content. Canned food has a lower vitamin C content than either fresh or frozen food. However, it contains nutrients and photochemicals, the natural compounds which give plants their particular tastes and colouring. These act as antioxidants, which help ward off cancer, heart disease and premature ageing. Canned carrots and squash contain betacarotene and canned tomatoes lycopene. All canned beans are rich sources of protein, iron, magnesium and B vitamins. Finally, we come to dried foods. Drying involves removing most of the water from fresh food in order to prevent bacteria and mould from forming. The remaining nutrients are concentrated, so that dried fruit, for example, is a rich source of minerals such as iron and calcium. Although the heat process involved in drying destroys vitamin C and some betacarotene, dried fruit is a good source of other antioxidants. So eat fresh, frozen, canned and dried fruit and vegetables – they are all good for you.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract One

PAUSE 2 seconds

#### **Extract Two**

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Woman: I've just been reading an article on biotherapy.

Man: Biotherapy? What's that?

Woman: Well, it's an alternative health system based on the concept that energy is transmitted from one human being to another in order to heal psychologically or physically through regeneration.

Man: Say that again, in English.

Woman: Well, I'll put it this way. A trained practitioner touches the patient in order to help the healing process.

Man: Oh, I see. What kinds of things do they cure?

Woman: A variety of conditions and illnesses. According to the article, biotherapy can cure nicotine addiction, help people to lose weight, stop headaches, make ageing skin look youthful again, treat depression, even cure cancer.

Man: Cure cancer? That's a pretty ambitious claim. So how does the treatment work?

Woman: It works as a catalyst for cell renewal and expels negative energy from the organism.

Man: I don't think that such a woolly explanation would stop me from taking proper medicine if I were unlucky enough to be ill.

Woman: No ... well, that's the beauty of it. You can have conventional medicine together with biotherapy. Fancy going for a bioenergetic check up?

Man: Well, I'm not so sure about that. Supposing you book an appointment and I come with you first, just to see?

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Two

PAUSE 2 seconds

#### **Extract Three**

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Tess: Have you put weight on, Ann? You look fuller in the face.

Ann: I really don't care. I've given up dieting. You know, Tess, whenever I manage to lose a few pounds they just creep back on again after a few weeks, and then I feel I've tortured myself for nothing. Anyway, I'm not exactly obese, am I?

Tess: No, not yet anyway.

Ann: What do you mean?

Tess: Well, the problem with your attitude is that, if you don't keep your weight under control, one day you might be. Surely you'd do better to diet every now and again, when you've put a few pounds on, than have to lose several stone later?

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**Part 2**


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Ann: But it's not like I overeat!  
 Tess: Are you getting enough exercise, then?  
 Ann: (*sheepishly*) Actually, I don't get any.  
 Tess: So why don't you go to the gym or something?  
 Ann: Not my scene – all those posers in fluorescent lycra and non-stop MTV. Anyway, it's boring!  
 Tess: Swimming?  
 Ann: No chance! I'm blind as a bat without my glasses and the chlorine plays havoc with my highlights.  
 Tess: Then leave your car at home and walk to work!  
 Ann: Walk! A half-hour walk in that pollution must be the equivalent of smoking twenty a day! I'd rather be fat than have lung disease!  
 Tess: Well, if that's the way you feel ... here – have a biscuit.  
 Ann: Oh, thanks – can I have two?

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Three

PAUSE 2 seconds

**Extract Four**

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Did you know that the oldest form of plant life on earth is seaweed? Numbering between 30,000 and 40,000 varieties, and divided into four types – brown, red, blue, and green – seaweed derives its nutrients from the sea. It stores and concentrates (up to as much as 50,000 times) the trace elements iodine, iron, copper and zinc; the mineral salts calcium, magnesium and potassium; as well as vitamins, glucides, lipids and proteins. Seaweed extracts, with a mineral content that echoes that of blood plasma, are readily absorbed into the body and, since the times of the ancient Greeks, when thalassotherapy was practised to detoxify and nourish the body, seaweed has been an invaluable ally in combating a number of complaints. Its detoxifying properties, that stimulate the circulation, reduce water retention and inhibit the build-up of toxins in the joints, make it suitable for the treatment of arthritis, fatigue and constipation. The rich iron content of seaweed stimulates the endocrine glands, boosting sluggish metabolism to help in regulating weight and increasing energy levels. Lastly, with its antibiotic and antibacterial qualities, seaweed reinforces the immune system. So the next time you are at the seaside and thinking what an unsightly nuisance seaweed is, think instead of how useful a plant it is and how fortunate we are that there should be so much of it.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Four

PAUSE 2 seconds

*That's the end of Part One. Now turn to Part Two.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

*You will hear a talk about the connection between blood group and diet. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a short word or phrase.*

*You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Two.*

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Presenter: If you've spent your life experimenting with diets but still haven't got it right, there could be a very good reason. It could be that what you need is rather less pasta and wholemeal bread, and a couple of rich, fatty steaks instead. This controversial approach to dieting maintains that the 'one diet suits all' concept is just as ridiculous as one-size clothes, and that the key to a healthy diet lies in our blood group. Josephine Maguire is here to tell us how it works.

Josephine: The revelation that our blood group determines our diet has come as a shock to those of us who thought we were doing the right thing by avoiding meat and loading up on vegetables and pulses. It now appears we can no more decide what's good for us ... any more than we can decide our eye or natural hair colour. For example, it may come as a surprise to people belonging to blood type O that, to remain healthy, they should eat poultry and fish and small-but-frequent servings of red meat – but not pork – with some vegetables and fruit. They should also avoid grains, especially wheat, pulses and dairy products. And, while animal protein may make Os energetic, it has the opposite effect on As, who thrive on pulses, cereals, vegetables and fruit. Those lucky enough to belong to group B can eat just about anything they want!

The idea that there is a relationship between blood group and diet shouldn't come as such a surprise, since there are already well-recognised links between blood type and susceptibility to certain illnesses and diseases. For instance, Os are more prone to ulcers, while As are prone to cancer – and, as every lay person knows, it's vital for medical staff to know the blood group of a patient before giving them a transfusion. The reason for this is that blood cells of each type identify one another by chemical markers on their surface, called antigens. When blood cells come across something from outside – a bacterium, a virus or blood that's been transfused – they read its markers to identify whether it's friend or foe. If the wrong blood type is transfused, it will be labelled 'foe' and antibodies will be sent to destroy it. The connection between blood type and food lies in the discovery that food also has markers, called lectins, many of which are so similar to antigens that they are identified as such. When enemy lectins are spotted on digested food, blood cells clump together in defence, resulting in a whole range of metabolic and digestive problems.

## Tapescripts – Listening Test 4

The reason for the different nutritional needs of each blood group originates in our past. Around 100,000 years ago it is believed that all humans were type O – hunter-gatherers who ate plenty of meat, but limited amounts of vegetables and absolutely no dairy products. Then As evolved, because they were eating an almost exclusively vegetarian diet, but still no milk, while Bs appeared even later, among people who were raising animals and consuming dairy products. The most recent group to develop are ABs, who emerged around 900 AD and who consume all food groups without ill effect. The bottom line is, if you stick to the basic needs of your blood type, you will be better equipped to fight disease or illness, if and when they rear their ugly heads!

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Two again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Two

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Two. Now turn to Part Three.

PAUSE 5 seconds

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### Part 3

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You will hear a radio interview with expert Linda Gorley, about surveillance cameras. For questions 18-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

You now have one minute in which to look at Part Three.

PAUSE 1 minute

TONE

Presenter: You may not realise it, but if you left your house to go to work, shopping, or even just for a walk, you've probably been photographed at least fourteen times today. You won't know when or where, of course, because the photographs are taken by surveillance cameras, which are everywhere, and getting more sophisticated all the time. Surveillance expert Linda Gorley is here to tell us something about these intrusive little devices. Linda, why are there so many of these cameras in Britain?

Linda: The answer is fairly simple, actually – terrorism. Since the sharp increase in the number of terrorist attacks on the British mainland in the Seventies, the authorities have turned to ever more sophisticated technology to keep tabs on possible terrorist venues. The centre of every major city is under twenty-four-hour, year-round surveillance by hundreds of closed-circuit televisions – what we call CCTV.

Presenter: Is it only terrorism that they're looking out for?

Linda: Not any more, no. The technology is now being used in the fight against more run-of-the-mill crimes like burglary, theft and muggings.

Presenter: Does it work?

Linda: It seems to, yes. Figures show that in town centres where CCTV systems have been installed, crime rates have fallen by up to fifty per cent. And now the system is being expanded to cover all major roads in and out of London. They're used in places like railway stations, the top decks of buses, public buildings, even on beaches – there are literally tens of thousands of these cameras in use.

Presenter: How helpful are these cameras in actually identifying criminals, though?

Linda: Quite. Uh, cameras are becoming more effective all the time. The original image of the person's face may not be all that clear, for various reasons – bad quality cameras, poor lighting conditions and overused videotapes, for instance. But now we are using image enhancement techniques which can focus on and clarify details of quite muddy images. These techniques actually came to us from the space programme, and have improved our effectiveness immensely, especially in the matter of identification.

Presenter: What other advancements are being made?

Linda: One great improvement is that the cameras can now be made extremely small, so that, for instance, you could install one in the eye of a shop mannequin to watch out for shoplifters, and it would be completely inconspicuous.

Presenter: Isn't there a lot of waste in using these systems, though? I mean, how many criminals – as opposed to law-abiding citizens – do they actually record?

Linda: More and more, actually – again because of technological advances. Up to now, we've had to wait until a crime was actually committed, and then attempt to identify the criminal through police records. But now surveillance systems are actually able to pinpoint known criminals, stolen cars and so on, and this gives us a huge advantage.

Presenter: From a moral point of view, aren't there some real problems here? I've heard that video satellites are being put to use – this means that virtually everyone's movements could be watched at all times. I've also heard about spying in the home, workplace and so on. Doesn't this raise an ethical issue? One could argue that governments, under the pretext of monitoring criminals or terrorists, are actually keeping an eye on lawful citizens.

Linda: Well, it does have to be used responsibly. There have already been lawsuits in the States, involving illegal uses of this technology, and there is an element of "Big Brother is watching you" about the entire concept. But I do believe the advantages outweigh the disadvantages – unless, of course, my boss catches me having a leisurely day out shopping after I've called in sick! That might make me think again.

Presenter: Thank you very much, Linda.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Three again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Three

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Three. Now turn to Part Four.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

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### Part 4

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*You will hear two experts, Dorothy and Matthew, talking about passive smoking. For questions 23-28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree. Write D for Dorothy, M for Matthew, or B for both, where they agree.*

*You now have thirty seconds in which to look at Part Four.*

PAUSE 30 seconds

TONE

Presenter: Hello, and welcome to this week's edition of *What's Up?* Well, following the latest controversy about the harmfulness of passive smoking versus smokers' rights, we have in the studio Dorothy Manning, of the Action Campaign on Tobacco, or ACT for short, and Matthew Hopkins, of the Individual Freedom Society. Dorothy, Matthew ... welcome. Now, if I may begin with you, Dorothy – what does ACT aim to do?

Dorothy: We aim to abolish smoking in all public places and to raise awareness of the dangers of smoking – and of passive smoking in particular – in all enclosed spaces, including the home. What we want to do is to encourage a sense of personal responsibility, by educating people about the consequences of passive smoking.

Matthew: I don't think anyone is unaware of the fact that smoking harms the smoker – do you really think we need more information on this? After all, everywhere we go we're bombarded with information on the subject. Statistics ... health warnings ... it never stops!

Dorothy: That's not exactly what I meant, Matthew – perhaps I didn't make myself very clear. Of course smokers are aware of the health risks to themselves, but what I'm talking about is the danger they are causing to others who, like it or not, are breathing in their smoke.

Matthew: I'm not sure how relevant that is, when you think that most of us live in cities, and must be smoking the equivalent of ten cigarettes a day in the form of carbon monoxide and countless other toxins in the air.

Dorothy: Absolutely. But that's just why it's important to campaign against passive smoking. It's something tangible, a situation we, as individuals, can control. Cigarette smoke leaves behind it over 40,000 toxins. Forty-three of these have been identified as carcinogens – causing cancer – and are found only in tobacco smoke, so they could be eliminated as a risk factor if smoking were to be strictly controlled. It's

much more difficult for us to control what gets into the air in cities.

Matthew: I'm still inclined to think the dangers are exaggerated. Especially when you look at all the countless other toxic substances we are exposed to. What about pesticides, 'Mad Cow disease' or even genetically modified foods?

Dorothy: I don't think so. The facts speak for themselves. Babies are twice as likely to die from cot deaths – or 'Sudden Infant Death Syndrome' – if exposed to cigarette smoke than if not. Children are also more susceptible to ear infections when people smoke around them, as breathing in smoke lowers a child's resistance to certain viral and bacterial infections. They may suffer from respiratory infections, such as bronchitis and pneumonia, and exposure to second-hand smoke can make them more vulnerable to pulmonary diseases later in life, as their lungs don't develop as fully as they should. Passive smoking exacerbates asthma, and can lead to the development of asthma in individuals with no known history of the condition.

Matthew: Well, as a smoker myself, I can't see what all the fuss is about. I never smoke in an environment where it might cause a problem, and I certainly never smoke around my children. In fact, I'd go so far to say I'm an ideal smoker! What's more, I'm incredibly healthy!

Dorothy: Well, unfortunately, Matthew, you're rather the exception than the rule. Of course, I realise there are good and bad smokers ...

Matthew: But to return to the issue – you are taking away the individual's right to make choices. All cigarette packets carry government health warnings – it's up to the individual to decide what's best for them and their families, not you.

Dorothy: Well, I think it's rather naïve to credit everyone with your responsible behaviour ...

Presenter: Dorothy, Matthew, thank you, but that's all we have time for ...

PAUSE 10 seconds

*Now you'll hear Part Four again.*

TONE

REPEAT Part Four

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Four.*

*There'll now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I'll remind you when there is one minute left, so that you're sure to finish in time.*

PAUSE 4 minutes

*You have one more minute left.*

PAUSE 1 minute

*That's the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.*

# Tapescripts – Listening Test 5

## Paper 4 Listening – Test 5

*This is the Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test 5. I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions.*

*At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound:*

TONE

*You'll hear each piece twice.*

*Remember, while you're listening, write your answers on the question paper. You'll have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.*

*There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

*Now open your question paper and look at Part One.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

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### Part 1

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*You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.*

#### **Extract One**

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Did you find time today to vacuum the cat and manicure the lawn? Of course you didn't. Then maybe you could do with the services of Ten UK, or Time Energy Network, a company which has brought American-style concierge services to Britain. Ten UK sells something that, in our stressed, overworked population, is at a premium – time – and is the ultimate in time management. With the longest working hours in Europe, a rise both in dual-income families and in single-person households, and the highest proportion of working women in Europe, Britons could well be in need of organisations which manage their time to better effect. Moreover, the frequently low standard of service in Britain – the tendency of service providers to go for short-term profits rather than quality service over a period of time – means that many people are wasting precious time and energy chasing up late deliveries and trying to rectify shoddy workmanship. To counter this, Ten UK search out the best possible services at the lowest feasible price for their steadily growing list of clients. There are those who have their doubts about 'lifestyle management'. They argue that, in a nation where privacy is highly valued and one's home is one's castle, it may not be desirable to allow others to control one's life, and that it isn't healthy for a stressed, work-obsessed culture to use services to enable people to work even more.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract One

PAUSE 2 seconds

#### **Extract Two**

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Woman: I remember when people used to leave their front doors unlocked. We never worried about being burgled!

Man: That's because we didn't have anything to steal!

Woman: It wasn't just that! In those days people treated each other differently! Nowadays you're afraid to walk the streets, even in broad daylight!

Man: Well, I have to admit I'm glad my kids are all grown up, although I worry about theirs now. You can't afford to let them out of your sight for five minutes without somebody snatching them or trying to sell them drugs!

Woman: When mine were little they went to school on their own ... I never worried about them ... and I never thought twice about allowing them to play in woods or parks, either! I wouldn't dream of letting them loose in places like that these days!

Man: No, me neither! I know my daughter drives her two everywhere ... they never get any exercise or fresh air! She ferries them all over the place ... back and forth to school, to piano lessons and friends' houses ... and their friends' parents bring them home again! She's even bought them both mobile phones!

Woman: Oh, don't start me off on those infernal things! They drive me mad, beeping all the time when you're trying to relax ...

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Two

PAUSE 2 seconds

#### **Extract Three**

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

I spent my 30th birthday in Prague. It was a significant moment. To be somewhere interesting was like a statement of intent for the next decade. I hadn't come through in bad nick, either. No grey hair, thanks to good genes, and thinner and fitter than I was at twenty. But I can't deny I'd been anxious on the run-up to the big occasion. Goodbye to the decade of empty horizons, and hello to the decade of getting a move on.

There's a lot to do. I've started a new career, and in the next ten years I must prove myself or face the scrap heap. I'll also have to decide if I want children and if so, get cracking. I have to grow up! These pressures could all seem overwhelming if I weren't able to look at facts and realise that, as well as being the busiest decade, your thirties is now also the best. For one thing, you calm down. You look at life's ups and downs from a position of experience. You learn that ambition has a price: chasing that

huge salary means cutting back on the wilder side of your social life. You figure out what your priorities are.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Three

PAUSE 2 seconds

#### **Extract Four**

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

It is unlikely that Shakespeare started out with the intention of writing a great historical cycle, when composing the tetralogies dramatising the rise and fall of a century of English Kings, from the accession of Richard II in 1377 to the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. The plays were not written in chronological order, and many challenge the opinion that they can even be said to represent a coherent historical point of view. Shakespeare's approach is even considered by some to be fragmented, kaleidoscopic, highly complicated, and even random at times.

It is true that the plays are written in widely different styles, and yet there certainly exists a narrative continuity from play to play, with frequent references from one to another. But it's more than a question of narrative: only by seeing the plays in sequence can we appreciate that sense, always so strong in Shakespeare, of time and chance, of characters both as individuals and as pawns, caught in nets cast by history and themselves casting nets that will in turn entangle their successors. As a result, audiences come away with the exhausted feeling of having lived through something.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Four

PAUSE 2 seconds

*That's the end of Part One. Now turn to Part Two.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

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## **Part 2**

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*You will hear an extract from a radio programme in which a healthcare worker gives advice on how to act in an emergency. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a short word or phrase.*

*You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Two.*

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Presenter: Faced with a life-or-death situation, would you take charge or would you panic? How many of us know what we'd do? But knowing what constitutes an emergency, where to get help and what to do while you're waiting for it could save a life. And since

studies show that one third of all accidental deaths occur in the home, the possibility that it could happen to you is not as remote as you may think. Wendy Craig, a community healthcare worker, is here to give us a few tips on how to act in the unlucky event that it should.

Wendy:

The reason that more accidents occur in the home than anywhere else is partly because people spend most of their time at home, so the chances of having an accident there are obviously that much greater. Also, although we think of home as a nice, safe environment, it's surprising how many seemingly innocent things can in fact be hazardous in the wrong hands or in the wrong situation, or simply because children don't understand the difference between what's safe and what's dangerous. As ever, prevention is always better than cure. Get routine medical and preventive care, such as inoculations and check-ups, and get any minor illnesses treated before they get serious. This will reduce visits to the casualty department. If an emergency does occur, with a little preparation you will be able to minimise its impact.

Keep a list of emergency numbers by the phone. The police, fire station, local hospital and your family practitioner should all be included. Make a list of all the medications you and your family take, and their dosages, and carry it with you in the event of an accident. This list could help prevent the effects of drug interactions. Also, add to the list any allergies, especially drug allergies or those to which you have a severe reaction. This list will ensure that the care you receive won't make matters worse.

Keep a well-stocked first-aid kit at home, at work and in your car, too. It's also a good idea to take a first-aid class. A basic class will teach CPR and proper methods for treating burns, sprains, applying splints and performing the Heimlich manoeuvre. It's also important to know how to stop serious bleeding and treat shock and fractures until medical help arrives. First-aid classes will also teach you how to remain calm and how to calm others in an emergency. It's also useful to recognise the difference between a minor crisis and a life-threatening emergency. Not every cut needs stitches, nor does every chest pain herald a heart attack. Part of handling an emergency is being able to evaluate warning signs and make a quick decision. But it's always best to err on the side of caution and call the emergency services. Some of the warning signs to look out for include shortness of breath, chest or upper abdominal pain or pressure, fainting, sudden dizziness, blurred vision, confusion, sudden severe pain, bleeding that won't stop, severe or persistent vomiting and coughing up blood.

It's equally important to know what *not* to do. Never move anyone that is unconscious, who has a

## Tapescripts – Listening Test 5

head injury, or who has been injured in a car crash, unless they're in imminent danger. When treating burns, don't use ice or butter ... and never leave an unconscious casualty alone to call help – get somebody else to call for you, if possible.

PAUSE 10 seconds

*Now you'll hear Part Two again.*

TONE

REPEAT Part Two

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Two. Now turn to Part Three.*

PAUSE 5 seconds

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### Part 3

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*You will hear an interview with a woman called Amanda, who suffered from amnesia. For questions 18-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which best fits what you hear.*

*You now have one minute in which to look at Part Three.*

PAUSE 1 minute

TONE

Presenter: The brain is the most complex and least understood organ in the human body. Years of research have revealed a certain amount about how the brain functions, but many of the explanations are still hypothetical, especially where memory is concerned. Various theories have been postulated, but the fact is that no one knows what memories are. At one time, scientists believed that memories were stored in so-called "grandmother neurons" – one neuron holding grandma's face, one for her smell, and so on. But researchers now think that grandmother is in none of these places. She exists in the charged connections between different sets of neurons. It seems that memory, emotions, the soul itself, may all be manifestations of the physical activities of the brain. Someone who knows a great deal about the mysteries of memory at first hand is Amanda Hammond. Amanda, tell us something about your experience.

Amanda: Oh, yes ... I was driving my children to school when another car – it was apparently driving at high speed ... you know, exceeding the speed limit ... anyway, it ran a red light and rammed into ours. Something must have been wrong with my seatbelt, because it came loose and I hit my head on the windscreen. That's what they tell me happened, anyway. You see, when I woke up in hospital I couldn't remember anything.

Presenter: You had amnesia?

Amanda: Yes. That's what they call retrograde amnesia – everything in my memory up to that moment was totally wiped out. Since then, my memory has

functioned normally, but my entire past is gone. When I woke up I did not know who I was or where I was – I had forgotten the language. My memory was a complete blank. Apparently I was a corporate workaholic before, but that person is dead. I'm a different person now.

Presenter: How did you manage to get from there to here?

Amanda: I learned to speak through tapes and friends. It really was learning from square one. Once a friend told me it was raining cats and dogs and I panicked. I ran to the window expecting to see flying animals! But relearning love was the hardest thing. When I saw my children, I felt nothing ... they could have been any children off the street. How do you explain love to someone who has no memory of love? It's been an uphill battle.

Presenter: Are you still having to learn new things?

Amanda: Oh, definitely. There's all of history to relearn. I mean, history has no meaning to someone whose own history has been erased. And even in a practical sense I was totally lost. I'd see something on TV about past events and think, "Did that really happen?" For example, I saw a programme about the Holocaust, and I was flabbergasted. Could people really have done such things? It just seemed unbelievable.

Presenter: Do pieces of the old Amanda ever appear in dreams?

Amanda: No ... and I don't worry about her. I'm happy with the person I am now.

Presenter: And who is that?

Amanda: I work with people who've had brain injuries. Since I've experienced this thing myself, I know what it can be like, trying to cope when part of yourself is missing. It takes courage, a determination not to throw in the towel, and I'm amazed every day by the amount of courage I see. These are people who are trying to rebuild their lives ... maybe not from scratch, as I had to, but often with a lot of pieces missing ... and they are managing, many of them. They are learning to support themselves, to function outside of institutions. And the important thing is that they care about each other. When you've had this kind of experience, you realise the fragility of human life ... you learn that life should never be taken for granted. I suppose you learn what being human really means.

Presenter: Amanda, thanks for coming in.

PAUSE 10 seconds

*Now you'll hear Part Three again.*

TONE

REPEAT Part Three

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Three. Now turn to Part Four.*

PAUSE 5 seconds



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**Part 4**


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You will hear two educationalists talking about a school for dyslexic children. For questions 23-28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree. Write T for Thomas, H for Helen, or B for both, where they agree.

You now have thirty seconds in which to look at Part Four.

PAUSE 30 seconds

TONE

Presenter: Hello, and welcome to *Have Your Say*. Today on the programme we have Thomas Scheidler, co-founder and director of the Greenwood School, a boarding school for bright boys with dyslexia and related learning disorders, and Helen Morgan, head of Townley comprehensive school. Thomas, if I may start with you – when and why was the Greenwood School founded?

Thomas: Well, it all began in 1978, when my wife Andrea and I noticed in the course of teaching that children who were poor readers, and generally behind in language skills, were proficient when it came to creative thinking. There was a big discrepancy between their ability to perform in artistic areas and their inability to perform in language areas, so the school was founded with a view to expanding their creativity.

Presenter: Helen?

Helen: I have nothing but respect for Thomas and for the Greenwood School, which does sterling work in fostering creativity among dyslexic children ... but I do feel that there are now the resources to integrate pupils with dyslexia – or those who are reading- or learning-disabled, as psychologists and special education teachers call them – into the mainstream educational stream, even if there weren't back in 1978.

Thomas: True ... but our focus is, as you know, on creativity and the boosting of self-confidence among our pupils.

Helen: But that means segregating them from the majority of children, who have normal reading skills, which is surely harmful for dyslexics in the long run. What about when they leave school and go out into society and find out that they are different?

Thomas: Well, the aim is to minimise those differences – to close the gap, if you like, between dyslexic children and other children – so that the former do not feel disadvantaged and can perform and function successfully in all areas of life – and that includes literacy skills.

Helen: But nowadays even schools in the poorest inner city areas have special needs teachers and a range of facilities for dyslexic pupils.

Thomas: On a one-to-one tutor-student basis, as we do?

Helen: Well, not all of them, admittedly – although at Townley comprehensive we are fortunate enough to have a one-to-one ratio for dyslexic pupils.

Thomas: And do you have time to encourage the pupils to be artistically creative?

Helen: Hmm ... we try, but that is not so easy, given the time limitations on our timetable, as well as space considerations.

Thomas: We have none of these problems at Greenwood. Our timetable is more flexible than that of a conventional school, and our arts and crafts department is purpose-built.

Helen: I can't fault you on any of that. I might, however, accuse you of discrimination.

Thomas: Discrimination? In what way?

Helen: In that the school accepts only boys.

Thomas: That may appear to be discriminatory, but there was – and still is – a good reason for it. I'm sure you are aware of the fact that dyslexia affects boys proportionately more than girls. In fact, there are three times more boys than girls who have dyslexia. So you see that we decided to concentrate our efforts on those who need help most. There was never any intention of promoting gender bias. There are, after all, a number of mainstream schools that are single sex, mainly because of parent preference.

Helen: Nevertheless, I wonder whether a school which segregates both by sex and according to disability is not discriminatory.

Thomas: Our pupils and their parents would know that that was nonsense.

PAUSE 10 seconds

*Now you'll hear Part Four again.*

TONE

REPEAT Part Four

PAUSE 5 seconds

*That's the end of Part Four.*

*There'll now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I'll remind you when there is one minute left, so that you're sure to finish in time.*

PAUSE 4 minutes

*You have one more minute left.*

PAUSE 1 minute

*That's the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.*

Teacher's Notes,  
Suggested Answers &  
Tapescripts

## Speaking Practice 1

### Part 1 (p. 34)

- 1 a) Explain the task. Ask Ss to think of questions and deal with any difficulties related to the prompts. Ss write their questions. Elicit a selection of questions (say, two for each topic) and write them on the board. Where possible, select more open-ended questions which give Ss the opportunity to expand, rather than give short, 'Yes/No' answers.

#### Suggested Questions

- *How well do you get on with your neighbours?*
- *How easy is it to get around on public transport where you live?*
- *What do/did you like most/least about school? How easy is/was it to get to your school from your house?*
- *What kind of career would you like to follow? Can you see yourself travelling/living abroad in the future?*

Allow three to four minutes for Ss to make notes on their answers. Deal with any vocabulary difficulties. Choose a S to answer the first question.

Repeat for the rest of the questions, encouraging Ss to give as full an answer as possible in each case.

*(Ss' own answers)*

- b) Explain the task and deal with any difficulties. Ask Ss to think of answers and deal with any difficulties related to the prompts. Ss make notes in preparation for Ex. 2.

2 Go through the Test Tip.

In pairs, students ask and answer the questions. Have one or two pairs act out their dialogues in front of the class.

### Part 2 (p. 34)

- 1 a) Go through the table with Ss, explaining any phrases they aren't familiar with. Check Ss' answers.

#### Answer Key

	PREVENTION	CURE
keeping fit	✓	
taking medication	✓	✓
having regular check-ups	✓	
having an operation		✓
having vaccinations	✓	
following a healthy diet	✓	
reducing stress levels	✓	✓
receiving medical treatment		✓

- b) Explain the task and elicit answers from Ss.

*(Suggested Answers – some variation is possible)*

*Having vaccinations protects you against contracting infectious diseases.*

*Following a balanced diet lessens the risk of developing a vitamin deficiency.*

*Wearing a knee support prevents you from aggravating an injury.*

*Having regular dental check-ups lessens the risk of developing cavities.*

*Taking regular exercise guards against developing heart disease.*

- c) Go through the Useful Language. If necessary, explain the impersonal use of the word, 'you' when recommending a course of action.

Ss answer the question using the phrases and the Useful Language.

#### Suggested Answer

*A: Well, you should always warm up before doing strenuous sports so that you don't pull a muscle. But once you have a sports injury, it's important to rest for however long the doctor prescribes, and then when you go back to sport, wearing a support round the injured area lessens the risk of the problem recurring. Some serious injuries may require an operation, though.*

*B: Yes. But there's not much you can do to prevent allergies like hay fever, is there? Apart from avoiding what it is you're allergic to; pollen, in the case of hay fever. It can't really be cured either, you just have to learn to live with it – I know that from experience! However, if you take medication such as antihistamine pills, it will reduce the symptoms temporarily.*

A: As for obesity, by following a healthy diet and taking regular exercise you shouldn't put on excess weight, unless you have some medical problem such as an under-active thyroid, in which case medication may be required. What about mosquito bites?

B: Well, making sure you cover yourself in mosquito repellent will protect you against them, and then if you do get bitten, an antihistamine cream or lotion will stop them itching. Above all, avoid scratching mosquito bites; otherwise it could result in them getting infected.

A: Yes. And eye strain is a common problem too. Making sure you always read in a good light will guard against that. Now, indigestion. To avoid it, you should always eat slowly, not bolt your food down, and in a relaxed state of mind. And after eating, it's important to rest for a little while, or at least avoid strenuous exercise for an hour or two. Etc.

- 2 Go through the Topic Resource. Explain to Ss they are to use the words/phrases in the box, together with the Useful Language. Remind Ss that they will be required to discuss the photos for several minutes in the exam. In pairs, Ss do the task. Monitor Ss' performance, then have some pairs act out their dialogues in front of the class.

### Suggested Answer

A: The women in picture one are obviously doing some form of aerobic exercise. Apart from helping them to lose weight, this kind of exercise can help lessen the risk of developing heart disease. It's important to take regular exercise in order to prevent illness, so these people are doing the best thing they can possibly do for their health. You should always warm up, though, before doing this kind of exercise – otherwise you might injure yourself by pulling a muscle or damaging your joints and you'll end up needing treatment like physiotherapy.

B: The old woman in picture two appears to be having her blood pressure taken. Maybe she's ill or she's just having a check-up. It's a good idea to have regular check-ups, especially when you get older, in order to prevent minor ailments becoming serious. If, however, she does have high blood pressure, then the doctor could prescribe some pills to lower it because high blood pressure can damage the heart.

A: Picture three looks like someone's medicine cabinet. There are a lot of pills and potions in there. There are some bottles of tablets on one of the shelves. They might be painkillers; most people keep those as a

quick way of curing a headache. But I think we need to avoid relying too heavily on drugs that can be bought over the counter. Otherwise it could result in even prescription drugs, like antibiotics, finding their way into medicine cabinets and then people keep them past their sell-by date or use them to treat the wrong illness. If you take the wrong medicine, not only will you not get better, but it can do serious long-term harm.

B: Yes, and they're all examples of conventional medicines, although I think some people would prefer the alternative medicine shown in picture four because alternative therapies treat the cause of the illness rather than the symptoms. We can't tell what's in the bottle but it says on the label that it's a homeopathic remedy. I think people are becoming more aware of the alternatives to conventional medicines and are less suspicious of them than they used to be. And there's such a range of treatments as well – from acupuncture to herbal medicine, even aromatherapy. The beauty of them is that they don't contain chemicals so, although you still have to know what you're doing, they don't have side effects. With conventional medicine we can't be so sure.

- 3 a) Explain to Ss they are going to hear part of an interview with two doctors discussing health issues. Ask Ss to look through the task and try to predict the missing words/phrases. Play the cassette/CD. Check Ss' answers.

### Answer Key

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 malnutrition         | 6 heart disease |
| 2 inoculated           | 7 Stress        |
| 3 very poorly equipped | 8 sedentary     |
| 4 cramped              | 9 disorders     |
| 5 undernourished       |                 |

### Tapescript for Ex. 3a

**Presenter:** Welcome to this week's edition of Health First. Today, we have with us in the studio Dr Samuel Morgan, who, apart from being a nutrition expert, has also just completed a research paper on the effect of financial status on our health, and Dr Diane Robinson, who works for a well-known aid organisation and has just returned from a stint in much-troubled Sierra Leone. Let's start with you, Dr Robinson...

**Diane:** Diane, please.

**Presenter:** Thank you. Diane, tell us about some of the problems you encountered while you were over there.

**Diane:** Well, they're no different from those I

encountered in all the other developing countries I've visited over the years, which are **malnutrition** and unhygienic conditions, as well as the diseases and illnesses that result from these, such as cholera and tuberculosis. Fortunately, people can be **inoculated** against these. Unfortunately, endemic diseases, such as malaria and Ebola are not so easily dealt with. Remember, these people don't have access to the kind of facilities we are used to, they may have to walk miles to see a doctor and the hospitals that do exist are **very poorly equipped**. However, we are more involved in dealing with the more immediate problems of dehydration and malnutrition, so we aim to teach people about basic hygiene, how to preserve food and how to dig wells for fresh clean water.

**Presenter:** Sorry, Diane, can I just stop you there and ask you Dr Morgan how what Diane has just said compares to health problems in the West?

**Dr Morgan:** Well, let's not forget, poverty exists in developed countries too, and there are a whole host of health risks associated with poor housing and unemployment. The less well off frequently live in **cramped** conditions and/or in damp and unheated houses which can lead to chest complaints and arthritis and more seriously, hypothermia. Diane mentioned malnutrition, which isn't quite as uncommon as you might think in developed countries. Certainly a lot of people are **undernourished**, without even realising it, in some cases this is due to ignorance of what constitutes a balanced diet, but in many cases it's a result of a lack of money.

**Presenter:** I gather from your paper, however, that being rich does not guarantee you good health.

**Dr Morgan:** Oh, far from it. To begin with, the traditional executive habit of doing business in restaurants can lead to a diet high in sugar, salt and fat, all of which, as we well know, contribute to **heart disease**. We also found that the opposite was also true, by which I mean that a lot of high-flyers just don't have time to sit down and eat a proper meal. They either grab something on the run or they don't eat at all. Added to this is the factor of **stress**, which happens to be the biggest killer among businessmen. And finally, we mustn't forget that the lifestyle of the very rich is basically a **sedentary** one, and involves being driven everywhere, thus depriving them of the chance to get physical exercise.

**Presenter:** No big surprises there. However, I gather your research did bring to light one or two alarming issues, Dr Morgan? Tell us about them.

**Dr Morgan:** Well, what really concerned us was the rise in the number of eating **disorders**, such as bulimia and anorexia, among the better off. We were equally disturbed by the increase in... (fade)

- b) In pairs, Ss discuss the health issues mentioned. Have one or two pairs act out their dialogues in front of the class.

*Suggested Answer*

A: *Well, health problems in developing countries are worse than those seen in developed ones, mainly due to poor hygiene, dehydration and malnutrition. On top of that, the quality of health care these people receive is poor in comparison to that of western nations.*

B: *These people also have to cope with diseases that we in the West don't have, such as malaria and tropical diseases that are difficult to cure. However, they do have some problems in common with the West; malnutrition for one, and poor hygiene.*

A: *Yes, but westerners are far more likely to succumb to heart disease or cancer and suffer the effects of pollution and stress. And it seems to me, in this country at least, that the quality of health care received differs from one region to another.*

B: *Well, that's a result of under-funding in the health service, but even at its worst, conditions are nowhere near as bad as those in developing countries.*

## Part 3 (p. 36)

- 1 a) Read through the situations and the questions with students. Explain that they only have to choose one situation and answer the questions. Select individual Ss to answer.

*Suggested Answer*

*I was punished for something that I later regretted.*

- *I was sixteen at the time.*
- *The incident took place at school.*
- *No one else was involved.*
- *I cheated in an exam.*
- *I was caught, so I failed the test.*
- *The experience taught me to be more careful next time.*

- b) Go through the Useful Language and remind Ss that they can use their own personal experience to support their opinions.

Explain to Ss that now they have to expand their answers. They should make notes on the incident, adding any other relevant details. In pairs, Ss relate their experiences to each other. Have one or two Ss act out their monologues in front of the class.

### *Suggested Answer*

*On one occasion, when I was about sixteen, I cheated in a Maths exam. Maths was always my worst subject at school and I hated it. No matter how much I studied, I just couldn't understand it. The exam was a really important one and I needed to get a good grade so I decided to cheat. I knew people who often cheated in exams and they told me it would be easy. So I made notes in very small writing and smuggled them into the exam with me. Of course I was caught and asked to leave the room. I was given a zero grade. I wasn't really that bothered about being caught in the act – I would have failed the exam anyway – so I considered it a risk worth taking. I can't honestly say I would never cheat again. But I'd be a lot more careful next time because it's quite embarrassing and humiliating getting caught.*

- c) Students should make notes on the question. They can use the points given and any ideas of their own. Remind them they need to talk for two minutes, so they should structure their talk and give explanations and examples where possible.

### *Suggested Answer*

*I think a lot of different factors determine whether we're honest and our degree of honesty. For example, there are some people who wouldn't have any qualms about cheating in an exam, but wouldn't dream of breaking the law. These people are probably deterred by the fear of punishment, rather than because of their moral values.*

*However, there are others who have been brought up to know right from wrong and wouldn't do anything remotely dishonest because they wouldn't want to have it on their conscience. You can usually tell if someone has had a good upbringing by the way they deal with matters of honesty. Unfortunately, I think there are fewer and fewer of these people around and most people nowadays have little respect for morality or honesty. We can see that in politics and business every day. I think the only thing these people fear is being found out, so they are only deterred by the possibility of prison or public outrage.*

*It isn't in the best interests of politicians, manufacturers and advertisers, for example, to be honest, but sometimes honesty doesn't pay in personal rela-*

*tionships either. I think every one of us has been in a situation where we've had to lie in order to protect someone's feelings. In my experience, honesty tends to make people feel uncomfortable; some people prefer to be lied to because they don't want to know the truth. In this instance, it's the opinions of others that influence our degree of honesty and our conscience. On more than one occasion I have told a white lie in order to avoid hurting somebody's feelings. I don't think it does any harm.*

*A good example is when a friend of mine invited me over to see his new stereo. It was obvious that he was really pleased with it and I know it cost a lot of money but, to me, it sounded awful. I thought about telling him but I decided it was better all round if I just pretended to be really impressed.*

*I think what I'm trying to say is that I don't think it's possible, or even beneficial, to be completely honest in life. Sometimes you have to be economical with the truth for the sake of harmony, but I think it's up to the individual to use their discretion as to how honest they are going to be in any given situation. At the end of the day, I think it does all come down to whether you have a conscience or not.*

- 2 a) Go through the Useful Language and the Topic Resource and deal with any difficulties.

Remind Ss that they should aim to speak for two minutes. Ss work in pairs: one speaks while the other keeps time. Then select individual Ss to give their talk.

*(Suggested Answer – See tapescript for Part 3 Ex. 2b)*

- b) Explain that Ss will hear a model answer. Encourage them to say how their own answers could be improved. Play the cassette/CD. Refer Ss to the assessment criteria on p. 33 and elicit good examples from the tapescript.

### *Tapescript for Ex. 2b*

*I don't think the fines imposed for traffic offences are particularly effective, mainly because they are not high enough to deter people from committing the same offence again. If the authorities really want to cut down on parking offences, then they should tow the car away and make the owner pay a heavy fine to reclaim it. It wouldn't be very popular but I think it would be very effective simply because nobody would want to risk letting it happen a second time. As far as other driving offences are concerned, the punishments cannot be said to*

be effective at all largely due to the fact that the drivers are hardly ever caught. For a punishment to be effective, it has to be implemented sometimes and if there are no traffic policemen around to catch speeding drivers, for example, then it doesn't matter what the law says; nobody's ever going to get caught.

Shoplifting, on the other hand, is taken very seriously and it is not unusual for people to be given a short prison sentence for stealing something of relatively low value. I think this is a good thing. The main reason for this is that it acts as a deterrent. From what I know, shoplifting is quite common in other countries where they let people off with a caution and I think it's bad for society to let people think that they can steal whatever they want and get away with it. Prison is still a very effective way of punishing offenders, despite what critics say, because it makes other people think twice before they commit the same crime.

One crime that I don't think is ever punished severely enough is burglary. Burglars are often only fined or given a suspended sentence, with the result that it is a crime which is occurring more and more frequently. I think that judges only take into consideration the material value of the stolen goods and completely overlook the fact that people's homes have been violated. I would like to see all burglars sent to prison for their crime and I would support long prison sentences in some cases. I feel strongly about this because of the devastating effect that burglary can have on the victims. Breaking into someone's house is an act of violence which people take years to get over, and most burglars are capable of doing you serious harm if you try to stop them. The only effective way to punish burglars and deter others is to punish them severely.

- 3 Begin by asking Ss how we learn the differences between right and wrong. Go through the exercise, explaining any difficulties and eliciting suggestions to fill the gaps.

Encourage Ss to give as much supporting information for each point as possible.

Ss make notes. As in Ex. 2. Ss can work in pairs, one speaking while the other keeps time.

Then, select individual Ss to give their talk while the rest of the class assess their performance according to the criteria on p.33.

## Suggested Answer

*First of all, school teaches us that we should not do things that are wrong, against the rules, or just harmful to ourselves or to others. In fact, I think school does a pretty good job of this because there is the extra motivation that you will be punished if you are caught. I can think of more than one occasion when I have learned that something is wrong because I was caught by a teacher. Having said that, although school might teach you these things, it doesn't necessarily stop you from doing them again.*

*Parents also have a significant role to play in this, mainly because you spend so much time with them when you are young and they are so influential in your formative years. Everyone's parents are different but, in my case, they used to explain why something was wrong, rather than punish me. I think I learned better by this method but I'm sure I was punished on a few occasions as well. It's a difficult balance to get right.*

*As well as that, society can exert a lot of pressure on an individual. We all live in a community of some sort and we've all heard examples of people who fell foul of the law, or became unpopular with their neighbours because their behaviour was antisocial, or even immoral.*

*Ultimately, we learn the difference between right and wrong from a combination of sources. In addition to the factors I've already mentioned, I'd say that a little bit of common sense goes a long way. It doesn't take much, if we're completely honest with ourselves, to see when we're doing something that is wrong.*

- 4 Read through the speech bubbles and Useful Language with the Ss. Elicit responses from Ss by asking them which viewpoints they agree/disagree with.

If time allows, useful phrases can be put on the board.

*e.g. to have a criminal record*

*to experience/face prejudice*

*to pay your debt to society/to pay for your crime*

*to serve your time*

*to rehabilitate sb*

*to be a reformed character*

*to see the error of your ways*

*to get on with your life*

*to be marked for life*

*to re-integrate into society*

*to put your past behind you, etc*

Ss make notes. Select individual Ss to give their talk while the rest of the class assess.

### Suggested Answer

While there are those who agree that people who have a criminal record or who have been in prison should be rehabilitated and given the chance to reform, there are many others who will never trust them, nor allow them to escape their past. This is because they find it hard to believe that these people will ever change their ways and they are afraid to trust them. There are also those who don't want to give offenders a second chance because they are simply prejudiced against them.

Although some people claim that, if an offender has served his time and paid his debt to society, he should be allowed to get on with his life, there are others who feel that ex-offenders should not be allowed to forget their crimes and should be made to pay repeatedly. Some people think, and with some justification, that society should be made aware of who these offenders are in order to be better able to protect themselves and their families from them.

I know some people feel strongly that, once someone has been in prison, they should never be allowed to re-integrate fully into society and that they are somehow marked for life by their prison sentence. I would go along with that but only up to a point. I think it should be reasonably easy to see if someone has seen the error of his or her ways. If that is the case, then they should be given help and support after they have been punished. After all, if they have come from deprived backgrounds, there is often an explanation, if not exactly an excuse, for their offence. Then, if they come out of prison and nobody will give them a job – if they get no support from society – they could very quickly become marginalized and go back to their old ways.

- 5 Go through the Test Tip. Go through the questions and deal with any difficulties. Encourage Ss to support their ideas with reasons and justification. Elicit various ideas from Ss and put any relevant points on the board.

Ss make notes. Suggestions for notes are given below. In future units Ss should be encouraged to make similar notes as part of their preparation. Point out that note-taking exercises should be used as an opportunity to develop ideas. Explain that Ss will not be able to make notes in the Speaking Test.

Ss discuss the questions in pairs. Encourage Ss to use the language practised in the unit.

Monitor Ss' performance. Then have some pairs present their dialogues in class while the rest of the class assess their performance.

What are the best ways to prevent teenagers from committing crimes?

### Suggested Answers

- strict parenting
- peer pressure
- more careful monitoring at school
- do not give them a second chance
- different crimes require different approaches
- the benefits of a short, sharp shock

A: As far as I'm concerned, parents are to blame for the way teenagers behave today. They give them far too much freedom and they are spoiled. So I'd say better parental guidance would be the best way to prevent teenagers from committing crimes. Giving talks in schools would help too, but to a lesser extent.

B: I think parents are partly to blame. But teenagers face an uncertain future and I think they feel they have nothing to lose by turning to a life of crime. And in a lot of cases, they don't have any good role models to look up to. So I think the only thing that will prevent teenagers from committing crimes is severe punishment.

Do you think people should be punished differently for a first offence?

### Suggested Answers

- rebellious behaviour might be just a phase
- everyone makes mistakes
- the need to teach someone a lesson
- depends on crime/age/circumstances
- serious crimes should always be punished
- benefit of the doubt doesn't always work

A: Well, it depends on the crime as to whether a person should be given a second chance or not because if someone has committed murder, for example, they have to be punished whether it's their first offence or not. However, I do think that some young people are just going through a rebellious phase when they break the law and they might grow out of it. It would be a shame to ruin their lives by sending them to prison.

B: I agree, but the problem with treating people leniently the first time they offend is that they might be tempted to break the law again.

A: On the other hand, getting caught might be enough to shock some people into going straight.

Would you say that the people in your country are generally law-abiding?



## Suggested Answers

- some laws more respected than others
- law should protect people
- punishments should be in proportion to the crime
- criminals in the minority
- different cultures view crimes differently
- religious differences

**A:** *I think most people in the world are generally law-abiding. Luckily, criminals are still in the minority – it's just because the media makes such a big thing about reporting crimes that we think there's so much of it. But I certainly think that in my country the law does not protect people the way it should, so there's a tendency to be a bit dismissive when it comes to the law. People think, "If the law doesn't do anything to protect me, why should I respect it?"*

**B:** *I totally agree. I also think we're far too lenient with criminals. Other countries deal very harshly with people who break the law. On the other hand, I don't agree with some of the more barbaric methods of punishment I've heard of in certain countries. I think that's going to the other extreme.*

Why do you think fiction and films based on crime are so popular?

## Suggested Answers

- morbid fascination
- long history of murders in literature
- adds action to a film
- readers/viewers at a safe distance
- interesting storylines
- stereotyped heroes and villains

**A:** *I think people are fascinated by crime generally – we can see that from the coverage the media give to things like murders. But it goes back a long way, almost to the beginning of literature itself. Murders and deaths make good stories and, in a way, they have become normalised in literature. So it follows that films are based on the same type of storylines. The medium of film is different, though, because it's so much more visual. There is a need to add action to keep the viewer interested, and crime is a good way of adding that action.*

**B:** *I'd agree with that. People have a morbid fascination with crimes and yet they don't really want to get that close. So books and films let them satisfy their needs from a safe distance. Films in particular would not be so popular if they just showed people living contented lives, so the stereotyped heroes and villains that we see on the screen are there to hold our attention.*

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## Speaking Test 1

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Explain Speaking Test format to Ss. Refer Ss to the guidelines on p. 32. Review the criteria on the Speaking Assessment checklist on p. 33.

### Part 1 (p. 38)

Ss work in pairs to ask and answer questions. Monitor, making sure that Ss answer as fully as possible.

(Ss' own answers)

### Part 2 (p. 38)

- 1 a)** Explain to Ss they will be expected to talk for about a minute at this stage. Ss work in groups of four. Two Ss discuss the pictures, two assess according to the criteria on p. 33 and keep time. Elicit comments on performance from Ss.

(Suggested Answer - See tapescript for Ex. 1b)

- b)** Play the cassette/CD. Ss compare the pair's performance to that of their classmates, according to the criteria on p. 33.

Tapescript for Part 2 Ex. 1b

**Interlocutor:** Now I'd like you to talk about something together. Here are some pictures related to health issues.

Please look at pictures 3 and 4 and talk together about the health problems these people might be facing. I'd like you to talk for about a minute on this, so if I stop you, please don't worry.

**A:** Well, in picture three, it's difficult to say what might be wrong with this boy that makes it necessary for him to have an injection. It could be that there's nothing wrong and he's just having a routine vaccination against measles or something. But the fact that he's in bed suggests that he's ill. Perhaps he's got a serious infection or a virus and they are injecting him with antibiotics.

**B:** I'd go along with that. He doesn't look very happy about it, but then children tend to be a bit afraid of needles. I know I am. That's why I could never do something like in picture 4. I mean, I know acupuncture is a major form of alternative therapy, but there's just no way I'd let people stick needles in my skin. It's impossible to tell what's wrong with this woman unless you're an acupuncturist because the position of the needles varies according to the ailment. So

she could have anything.

**A:** Maybe it's to help her give up smoking; I think they use points in the ear for that. Perhaps her doctor has told her to give up for health reasons and there is no other way that she can quit. They say it doesn't hurt.

**B:** I know, but does it work? Whatever is wrong with her, she could surely be cured by a doctor using the normal method, with tablets, perhaps, or an operation. If it was a serious health problem, I would stick to conventional medicine.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you.

- 2 Remind Ss they should discuss the topic for about 3 minutes. Ss work in the same groups of four to perform the task and assess. Make sure that Ss exchange roles, and different pairs speak and assess. Elicit comments on performance from Ss.

*Suggested Answer*

**A:** I suppose the health issue raised by picture one is that of prevention. He is wearing some kind of support, presumably because he has a weakness or an old injury in that leg. So what he's preventing is a recurrence of an old problem. If you do a lot of sport, you have to be careful to guard against aggravating any injuries you might have.

**B:** And picture three's prevention as well if what we said about vaccination is true. But it could equally represent conventional medicine or the use of antibiotics. Or even health care for children.

**A:** Yes. What you said about conventional medicine probably applies to picture two, though. I think the message in this picture is that we depend too much on prescription drugs. I know there are always people on TV or on the radio talking about how we are becoming too dependent on certain legal drugs.

**B:** Sedatives and anti-depressants, do you mean?

**A:** Those are the worst, I suppose, because doctors give them out very easily and before you know it you are hooked. But the same can be said for over-the-counter remedies like cold cures and painkillers. We tend to take them without really thinking – just out of habit. That's the worst thing about medicine today; we expect an instant cure for everything when what we really should be doing is looking at the causes of the problem and changing our lifestyles accordingly.

**B:** And use things like acupuncture, maybe? Yes I suppose you're right. Picture four is probably there to show us there is an alternative. Alternative medicine has been around for much longer than conventional treatment and I think people are starting to take it

seriously again because of the bad publicity that modern medicine has received.

**A:** Okay, so if four is about alternative medicine, then five is probably about eating disorders. This woman looks as though she is very unhappy and she's probably eating junk food to give herself some comfort. It's a surprisingly common problem which affects a lot of women. The danger is that she's not only eating junk food but she could be suffering from bulimia, which is very serious.

**B:** I think you're right, and for that reason, the message of picture five might be more than eating disorders; it might represent some of the psychological problems that we seem to be seeing more of these days. I mean, bulimia is the result of stress or anxiety and I think the picture is showing us the newer kinds of health problems that people face. I think there's a lot of pressure on people today and this picture shows someone who is finding it difficult to cope. Emotional problems tend to lead to all kinds of illnesses and unhealthy habits, which often go undetected.

**A:** You could be right. Eating disorders certainly seem to be a lot more common today than they ever were in the past. I don't think there's much doubt about the last picture though, do you? I think this is someone having a dental check up or dental treatment. I think they want to say that regular check-ups lessen the risk of developing cavities.

**B:** Almost certainly. I think our generation is much more conscientious about looking after our teeth. I think this picture is the best one to accompany the slogan, don't you? It's certainly preferable to prevent tooth decay rather than to have to keep going to the dentist for treatment.

**A:** Yes. I did think about picture three but, since we can't be sure that it's about prevention, it's a bit ambiguous. I agree that the last picture is the most suitable.


### Part 3 (p. 39)

- 1 Explain that Student A will have to speak for about two minutes and Student B will have to comment on what Student A has said for up to one minute. Remind Ss that they cannot make notes. Ss work in groups of four. Two Ss perform task and two Ss assess and keep time. Allow Ss a few minutes to discuss assessments before eliciting feedback on performance.

*(Suggested answer – See tapescript for Part 3 Ex. 1)*

- Play the cassette/CD. Ss compare the pair's performance to that of their classmates, according to the criteria listed on p.33)

*Tapescript for Part 3 Ex. 1*



## Teacher's notes – Speaking Test 1

**Interlocutor:** In this part of the test I'd like you each to talk on your own for about two minutes. You should listen to what your partner says because I'll ask you to comment afterwards.

Anne-Marie, I'm going to show you a card. There is a question written on the card and I'd like you to give us your opinions. There are some ideas on the card and you can use them if you want to.

So, here is your card, Anne-Marie, and here is a copy for you to look at, Estelle.

Don't forget, Anne-Marie, you have about two minutes to talk before we join in.

**Candidate A (Anne-Marie):** First of all, our upbringing plays a very important part, since our parents are our first role models. Ideally, our parents or guardians should be the ones to instil moral values in us when we're children. They are the people who should set an example for us to follow. It's logical that when we see our parents behaving in a certain way, we begin to copy that behaviour. A part of this process is learning the difference between right and wrong. Our parents usually let us know that we've done something wrong and, even if we don't fully understand why, we soon learn what behaviour is acceptable and what is not. You could argue in some cases that it is fear of punishment that makes us act in a more moral way but I don't think it matters at that age – what matters is that we pick up a set of ground rules and, if we want to, we can question them and modify them later. I'm not sure that I would refer to them as moral values when we're children, but our upbringing certainly lays the foundations for later.

Of course, children can also acquire moral values in other ways – at school, for example. School isn't just about lessons; it's also a place where children are taught discipline, how to follow rules, interact with other pupils and respect authority. However, without the support of the parents, it's hard for teachers, so parental guidance is still an important part of the learning process. Also, school is said to be a miniature society, so we get the chance to develop our own set of values while we're still in this protective environment. The way we treat other people at school is often the way we behave later in life. So if, in the course of our education, we learn to be honest and to treat others with respect, then there's a good chance that we will go on to become decent adults. I'm ashamed to say that I did one or two things at school that I'm not particularly proud of. At the age of fourteen I quite often used to steal things, and on one occasion I was caught and punished. But that experience taught me a lesson and I wouldn't dream of doing it now so I think you some-

times have to break the rules in order to learn the difference between right and wrong.

Apart from your upbringing and your education, social conventions can be very effective at keeping people in line. People are often far more afraid of going against convention than they are of breaking the law. People don't always respect the law but if they feel that certain behaviour is frowned upon by others, they are more likely to behave in a moral way.

It might sound strange, but I think television also influences our attitudes to moral values. TV drama often covers very topical issues and, when we're watching a soap opera, for example, we tend to develop an instinct for what behaviour is acceptable and what is not. I'm not saying it shapes our character but I think it certainly reinforces our beliefs when we see our favourite characters acting in a way that we approve of. And television is also a good way of seeing how immoral behaviour is punished. The stereotypes help us to confirm our own beliefs and, although it's not real, it can be very realistic and all of this filters through to our subconscious, usually confirming – and sometimes challenging – our moral values.

All in all, I'd say most of us acquire our moral values through our upbringing. But there are a lot of other influences throughout our lives such as our own personal experience and the opinions of others. All of these factors help to shape the individual that we become.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you. Is there anything you'd like to add to that, Estelle?

**Candidate B (Estelle):** I agree that parents should be the ones to teach children the right way to behave, but nowadays they seem to be failing in that task. Many parents are too busy working to spend time raising their children properly, while others don't believe in disciplining them at all, with the result that they grow up not knowing the difference between right and wrong. Lying and cheating and stealing are all examples of what I mean. I also think that fewer people have respect for authority and social convention these days than in the past. I think it's a matter of common sense – we all know, once we reach a certain age, what is right and what is wrong. In the same way, we all develop, sooner or later, a sense of awareness about the consequences of our actions. If we stop to think about the consequences, it's obvious what we should do. But not everybody thinks of the consequences.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you.

**Candidates A & B**

Explain that Ss should speak for up to a minute. Divide the class into three sections. Each section takes one question. Ss work in pairs to discuss their question. Monitor and help. Ask one pair from each section to perform task. Class assesses each pair's performance according to the criteria on p33.

### Suggested Answers

- *A: Personally, I think it's a brilliant idea to punish parents for their children's crimes, especially since it's mainly parents' failure to discipline their children that has led to an escalation in teenage crime.*  
*B: Well, I don't think it would be fair at all. It's very difficult to keep tabs on your children when you're working hard, and even more difficult to control teenagers who are a law unto themselves. I don't think all parents are to blame for the behaviour of their offspring.*
- *A: I think attitudes to right and wrong vary in the sense that different cultures tolerate different kinds of behaviour. If a certain type of behaviour is unacceptable in a particular country, it is considered wrong, whereas it might not be seen as such somewhere else.*  
*B: I think it's true that it all comes down to values. The same situation exists between the different generations of one culture. For example, something that was considered inappropriate in our grandparents' time might be quite acceptable nowadays. It's difficult, though, to talk of other cultures as backward because it might work for them – they have a completely different set of morals and standards, and who are we to say that we're better?*
- *A: Well, I suppose it would depend on the person as to what would act as a deterrent. For most people, prison is a deterrent, but not for hardened criminals, for whom prison is a way of life. I suppose the threat of capital punishment might be the only thing that would make someone like that think twice about breaking the law.*  
*B: Yes, but even in countries where capital punishment is carried out people still commit crimes, so it isn't a deterrent for desperate people or those who are completely out of control. However, for most people, being considered dishonest or untrustworthy is probably enough to put them off doing something wrong.*

*B: Attitudes to those who break the law vary. There are those who believe that first offenders should be treated more leniently than repeat offenders – for example, they should be given a warning or a small fine – while others think they should be more severely dealt with to deter them from re-offending. Some people feel that capital punishment should be brought back for more serious crimes although others would prefer to see criminals rehabilitated rather than incarcerated. In some cases this is possible, but in most, it just takes more time and money than society is prepared to spend on these people. It's easier and cheaper just to lock them up for a while and then let them out into society again without having dealt with the problems that led them to commit crimes in the first place, so it's hardly surprising that these people re-offend.*

*It's also understandable why a lot of people are prejudiced towards known offenders. They don't believe people can change. Unfortunately, this kind of attitude makes it difficult for ex-convicts to go straight. For one thing, they can't find jobs because employers don't trust them, with some justification, and for another they can be ostracised by friends, neighbours and even disowned by their own families, leaving them with no one to turn to when they are newly released from prison and unable to cope with being on the outside.*

*On the other hand, there are some people who are willing to give ex-convicts a second chance in the hope that they've learnt their lesson and, with support and trust, will reform and become law-abiding citizens. This school of thought maintains that if someone has served their time then they have paid their debt to society and should therefore be allowed to put the past behind them and get on with their lives in peace.*

*To conclude, I think that each individual case should be judged on its own merits. Obviously, it depends on the severity of the crime whether a first time offender should be punished and how. And if someone repeatedly breaks the law, then it's more than likely they can't be trusted and are unlikely to change.*

*A: I'd like to add that I don't think the legal system in our country is strict enough. I'd like to see all kinds of offenders more severely dealt with and I have no problem with locking people away who are dangerous to society. And something else that we haven't mentioned is the rehabilitation that society is supposed to provide. This theoretically begins in prison and then continues afterwards when the prisoner is released. In reality, I don't think any of it happens,*

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*which is a shame because it could make the difference between someone going straight or going back to prison.*

### Candidates A & B

Explain that Ss should speak for up to a minute. Divide the class into three sections. Each section takes one question. Ss work in pairs to discuss their question. Monitor and help. Ask one pair from each section to perform task. Class assesses each pair's performance according to the criteria on p33.

### Suggested Answers

- A: *I'd say that society is completely to blame for rising crime rates for several reasons. For one, the materialism and greed that society seems to encourage lead to more shoplifting, burglaries, car thefts and so on. And the general decline in moral values in society today means that people are not deterred by a sense of right or wrong any more.*  
B: *I think the government is also partly to blame by encouraging commercialism and by not passing and enforcing stricter laws for wrongdoers. I also blame the government for under-funding the police force so that it doesn't have the manpower to fight crime.*
- A: *I think that's a rather outdated and uncivilised way of punishing people, having the punishment fit the crime. If we punished perpetrators of violent crimes in this way, then we would be no better than them. And it would mean the re-introduction of the death penalty for people who commit murder. That would be a major backward step in my opinion.*  
B: *On the other hand, I do agree that vandals and people who destroy property should have to pay for the damage they have caused. That's why I think community service is a good idea; it makes people give something back to society.*
- A: *I think punishment has a negative effect in most cases, it hardly ever works and I think it only serves to make people feel more angry and resentful.*  
B: *I agree, and it can be particularly harmful if someone is punished for something they didn't do because it can cause that person to lose faith in the system and to become embittered.*

3 Explain that Ss should speak for about a minute on each

question. Ss work in pairs to discuss their question. Choose different pairs of Ss to perform each question. The rest of the class assess each pair's performance according to the criteria on p33.

### Suggested Answers

- A: *Well, obviously rules and regulations are necessary in order to maintain harmony and order in society. If everybody went around doing exactly what they wanted, with no regard for the law, then there would be chaos. This applies to all areas of social life – to school, to the workplace, and public life. Even games and other forms of entertainment rely very heavily on rules.*  
B: *Rules are also there to make life easy and keep things running smoothly. For example, if there were no rules or regulations, then everything would take longer to do and life would be a lot harder. It's something to do with events and processes conforming to our expectations, which simplifies all kinds of procedures. And indeed it's when rules and regulations are broken that problems are caused, both to the rest of society and, eventually, to the one who has broken the rule.*
- A: *It's important for all of us that people know the difference from right and wrong because if they don't, then, sooner or later, we're all going to be living in fear of one another. And I don't think it's that difficult either; I mean, it's common sense and I wouldn't believe most people who claimed that they didn't know that what they were doing was wrong. It's not exactly innate but you very quickly develop an understanding of how your actions might affect others. It then becomes second nature.*  
B: *I know what you mean. If people lose the ability to tell right from wrong, then civilisation will ultimately collapse and the human race will degenerate into barbarism. But I think it's going a bit far to say that people always know the difference. There are some grey areas and people might try to do what's right but end up doing the wrong thing. I don't think they can be blamed for that – as long as they had good intentions. But you're right; it is very important to know the difference. I think we should always remember that one person's freedom ends where the next person's begins. Then we can't go far wrong.*
- A: *The purpose of punishment should be to deter people from doing wrong and to teach them a*

lesson if they do. I think there's a great danger of punishment being used to get revenge, especially in high-profile cases where the media have got involved. It's very easy for the press to manipulate the public and make a scapegoat of someone. We should assess each case on its own merits and make sure that prisons are used primarily for people who present a danger to the public.

B: I think it would be better to say punishment should teach people that there are consequences to their actions and that they can't get away with hurting other people. It's important for the proper functioning of society. And this doesn't only apply to the criminal justice system, but also to how parents bring up their children, and to the discipline system in schools. So punishment, inevitably, tends to form part of our education.

- A: I know most people would disagree with me, but I think the judicial system is so ineffective that in many cases people would be justified in taking the law into their own hands. It's the only way many of them would get satisfaction. If you've been through the normal channels and you see that there is no way justice is going to be done, then you have to act, you have no alternative because the system has failed you.
- B: I am one of those people who would disagree with you, I'm afraid! I don't think there are any circumstances under which taking the law into your own hands is justified. That kind of behaviour makes you as bad as a criminal and if everybody behaved in that way then it would only lead to anarchy. I realise that in many societies it is a fact of life, but the consequences always seem appalling, like family vendettas going on for decades and public lynching, for example.

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### Speaking Practice 2

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#### Part 1 (p. 40)

- 1 Go through the questionnaire with Ss, making sure they understand the task.  
Explain any unfamiliar vocabulary.  
Allow Ss one or two minutes to complete the task.  
(Ss' own answers)
- 2 Go through the Test Tip. In pairs, Ss ask each other questions based on their responses to the questionnaire.

#### Suggested Answer

- A: Who did you buy the CDs for?  
 B: They were for me. I was going to visit my brother, who lives 400 miles away, and I wanted some good music to listen to during the long car journey.  
 A: Where did you buy them?  
 B: Where I usually go for my CDs - Virgin Superstores. They've got a great selection of all kinds of music, you can listen to a track or two before you buy.  
 A: Yeah? What are the prices like?  
 B: Not bad. And there's a discount section. But obviously it's more expensive if you're buying recent hits.  
 A: You bought quite a few. Did you pay in cash?  
 B: No, I used my credit card. I find it much more convenient as I don't like carrying cash around.  
 A: What made you go to Virgin? It's a bit out of your way, isn't it?  
 B: As I said, it's got a great selection, and it's famous; most people will tell you it's the best place to go.  
 A: So you're happy with what you've got, then?  
 B: Yes. I've never had problems with CDs I bought there. And I'm looking forward to my journey now.

#### Part 2 (p. 41)

- 1 Ss look at the pictures and read the prompts. Elicit that picture A is a small local shop, whereas picture B is a modern supermarket.  
Explain any unfamiliar vocabulary in the prompts.  
In pairs, Ss compare and contrast the photographs.  
Monitor Ss' dialogues, going round the class.  
Ask one or two pairs to repeat their dialogues in front of the class.

#### Suggested Answer

- A: Well, what we've got is a picture of a corner shop, a greengrocer's, and the other one looks like a greengrocer's too but I think the second photo is probably from a supermarket. I know which I prefer. I always get my fruit and vegetables from the local greengrocer's. I know the people that own it, and they're always friendly and helpful. I try to avoid supermarkets; they're impersonal, too crowded, and the layout is so confusing – you always have to ask to find what you want.  
 B: Oh, I don't agree. First of all, supermarkets have such a wide variety of things, and I don't just mean fruit and vegetables. There is such a limited choice of goods at local shops, whereas you can get practically anything you need at a supermarket these days. They're also open all hours, which is very convenient.  
 A: So is where I shop. It's a small, privately owned business. It's just round the corner from me, and it's got

## Teacher's notes – Speaking Practice 2

everything I want. Best of all, the produce is always fresh.

B: Yes but you don't get special offers in corner shops the way you do in supermarkets. And I bet the prices are higher than at a supermarket.

A: Not by much, and as I say, the convenience and the friendly service make up for that. And there are no long queues at the checkout. Plus, I don't have to drive to some out-of-the-way location and get impersonal service. I much prefer where I go shopping.

B: Well I'm not convinced. I think the local shop is a thing of the past. I mean, there are very few of them left now and I think that reflects the changes that are happening in society. I know what you mean about the friendly service but I don't think people care that much any more. And I'm sure they're not prepared to pay extra for it. That's what it comes down to in the end – money.

- 2 Go through the Test Tip. Explain task to Ss. Go through the example and elicit alternative answers.

Ask Ss to read the responses given in 2 and try to predict the statement they will hear.

Select one S to respond to the first statement. Remind him or her that the response should be prompt, appropriate and suitably developed.

Ss listen to the cassette/CD, after which the selected S responds.

Ask the other Ss to appraise the response and suggest how it could have been done differently.

Select another S to respond to the next statement, elicit predictions and play the cassette.

Repeat for the remainder of the statements.

*Tapescript for Part 2 Ex. 2 (with suggested answers)*

- 2 Mini-markets and corner shops can't begin to compete with supermarkets. It won't be long before they die out completely.

- *I disagree. I think small local shops have a lot to offer. For example, they are quick, convenient, and you get friendly service.*
- *I totally agree. They are rapidly becoming a thing of the past because they don't have as wide a range of goods as supermarkets, their produce is often out of date, and they are more expensive than supermarkets.*

- 3 Everybody knows that advertisers lie and make wild claims about goods and products. Advertisements, especially those on TV, are a complete and utter waste of time.

- *I think that's unfair. Advertising is essential because how else are we going to find out what's on the market and how much it costs? There's so much competition out there, and besides, it saves us time and money.*

- *I agree. Too many advertisements nowadays make false claims. If you believed everything you saw in TV commercials, you would have a very strange impression of the world. You have to look deeper to see through the exaggeration.*

- 4 Paying for goods and services on credit will lead people to incur huge debts that they can never repay. It's a big problem for society.

- *Not necessarily. It depends on how responsible the person is and how well they keep track of their accounts. If people get heavily overdrawn, it's their own fault.*

- *Absolutely. It's frightening to think what might happen because you read about it all the time in the papers. They say there's a whole generation of people who'll be in debt for the rest of their lives.*

- 5 I would never buy second-hand goods. I like everything to be brand new when I get it. As soon as it breaks down or starts to look shabby, then I throw it away and get a new one.

- *I feel exactly the same. I can't bear the thought of wearing something that belonged to somebody else. What if it belonged to a dead person! That's creepy.*

- *I don't agree with that attitude, because there are lots of people who can't afford brand new clothes. If you don't want to wear something any more you should give it to a second-hand shop or a charity. Besides, you can find really interesting things at second-hand shops that you're unlikely to get anywhere else.*

- 3 Go through the Topic Resource and deal with any difficulties.

Encourage Ss to use the words and phrases they have learnt in the previous exercises.

Allow Ss sufficient time to complete the task while you monitor their performance. Then ask one or two pairs to act out their dialogues in front of the class.

*Suggested Answer*

A: *Look at that! What a waste. You'd have thought they'd build things to last.*

B: *Yes. I think it's called planned obsolescence – they*

*deliberately make things that have a short life so that you have to go out and buy a new one.*

- A: *Well, things change so fast these days, especially in technology, that you don't have to plan obsolescence. You buy a computer one year and it's out of date the next.*
- B: *I think that people's attitudes have a part to play in this, though. I mean, we tend to throw things away nowadays that we would have repaired in the past. We don't want to fix things – we'd rather buy the latest model.*
- A: *They can be recycled, though.*
- B: *Yes, but how many people actually bother to do it? I think a lot of people start out with good intentions, and there are schools and charities that would be very grateful for these computers. I mean, they probably still work; they've just been replaced because some company gets tax relief if they scrap them.*
- A: *I know what you mean. It's cheaper and more convenient to throw it away and get a new model. What about the other photograph?*
- B: *Well I suppose the message must be the credit boom. Credit cards are very handy – I know I couldn't live without one – but lots of people seem unable to keep track of how much they've spent or how much interest they have to pay, and their lives are ruined by debt.*
- A: *Yes. Especially young people. I don't think they're necessarily irresponsible – it's that they're misled by all the advertising and promises. Which is another negative aspect of the consumer society, in my view.*
- B: *Yes, I suppose there are a lot of advertisements for cars and household appliances where they offer interest-free credit. But paying in instalments doesn't have to be a bad thing. I mean, if you need to have a car to get to work, and you don't have the cash, then why not buy it on credit?*
- A: *No, I suppose in cases like that you're right. But I saw an advertisement the other day where they were offering a deal whereby you could start paying two years from now and you paid it off over ten years! I couldn't help wondering if anyone would still have the car after all that time. That's when it gets ridiculous – when you're still paying for something you don't even own any more.*

**Part 3 (p. 42)**

- 1 a) Read the question on the prompt card aloud and elicit suggestions from Ss.  
Brainstorm for vocabulary and write useful words/phrases on the board.  
Go through the Useful Language.  
Allow Ss 4-5 minutes to make notes.  
*(Ss' own answers)*
- b) Ss work in pairs to give a talk to a partner. Then choose individual Ss to give their talk in front of the class.

*Suggested Answer*

*To begin with, one of the most significant changes technology has made is in our ability to access information about almost anything so quickly and easily. This, of course, can have its drawbacks, because it also means that personal information we might want kept secret is also available to anyone with the know-how to access it. The authorities – and in particular, the police – either have all the information they need about us stored in computers or can easily find out what they want to know. A lot of people find this an invasion of their privacy, especially if they don't have a criminal record of any kind. The real problem though, I think, is that almost anyone can find out about you: who your friends are, your investments, your bank balance, family background, where you went for your holiday, who you voted for, and so on. I mean, they can even read your private e-mails. This is a real invasion of privacy, because this information can be used to harm you in some way, and somebody might even try to borrow your identity.*

*Another big change that is fairly recent is having surveillance cameras everywhere – in shops and malls and even on the street. I know this is for good security reasons, and that it helps to cut down crimes like shoplifting and mugging, but it makes me feel uneasy to think that I'm being watched all the time. People say that if you've got nothing to hide then you've got nothing to worry about, but all the same I think it does have an effect on our sense of personal freedom.*

*In addition to that, there's all the satellite technology we have now. I've heard that if you have a mobile phone, the police, for example, can pinpoint your exact location very quickly when you make a call. Again, I believe this kind of technology could be misused, further eroding our personal freedom and our privacy.*



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*It is also worth mentioning in this context that some governments are calling for identity cards with microchips in them that contain everything known about us, including our genetic inheritance. We are told that it will make our lives much easier, and in some ways it may, but I believe the negative aspects outweigh the positive. I think passports are a big enough bar to personal freedom, but to have your whole identity on a chip is going too far.*

*Overall, despite the enormous benefits and new freedoms technology has brought us, I think we have to keep a close eye on how it is handled and how personal information is used.*

- 2 Warm up by asking Ss for the good and bad points of living on your own. Go through list of considerations with Ss and elicit/explain any unfamiliar words or phrases. Elicit suggestions for each consideration. Go through Useful Language. Ss discuss topic while you monitor their performance. Then ask one or two pairs to act out their dialogues in front of the class.

### *Suggested Answer*

A: *Well, I think we can discuss loneliness and having a social life together, don't you? They're sort of two sides of the same coin.*

B: *Yes, and we could add staying in touch, if it means staying in touch with other people and not with what's going on in the world.*

A: *Right. As far as keeping in touch with people is concerned, I'd imagine that if you lived alone you'd make an extra effort to. I don't think it's necessarily true that because you live alone you're lonely or don't have a social life.*

B: *I agree. In fact, I think living alone has distinct advantages when it comes to socialising. First of all, you can choose who you want to meet and when, whereas if you live with someone else you usually have to compromise. You may not like the same people.*

A: *And you've always got your work colleagues to go out with.*

B: *Yes, of course. Regarding making ends meet, it might be a bit of a struggle unless you've got a very well-paid job. If you live with somebody, you share the expenses, but it's a bit harder on your own.*

A: *Well, I suppose this is where maturity and responsibility come in. You've got to know how to look after yourself properly and not let things go. You know, budget your time as well as your money, do all your own household chores....*

B: *Unless you can afford a cleaner.*

A: *..... make sure all your bills are paid on time, and so on.*

B: *At the same time, though, I think living alone gives you a lot more personal freedom. You don't have to fit in with anybody else's plans.*

A: *So in a sense you have fewer responsibilities?*

B: *Well, you don't have family responsibilities, kids and so on. But I think that kind of personal freedom brings its own responsibilities.*

- 3 a) Explain to Ss that they are going to hear a short speech by a candidate on the subject of *modern living & personal freedom*.

Play the cassette/CD. Ss listen and tick the items mentioned by the speaker.

### *Answer key*

- ✓ *More and more people are choosing not to get married until later in life*
- ✓ *Society is more tolerant of people who do not conform*
- ✓ *Surveillance cameras, while necessary, are intrusive*
- ✓ *People might take advantage of information stored on computers*
- ✓ *It's unpleasant to know that almost everything you do is being watched*
- ✓ *You should be able to choose who to share your private life with*

### *Tapescript for Ex. 3a (points to tick are in bold)*

Personal freedom is something we all want as much of as we can get, and you'd think that in the 21st century it would be easier than at any other time in history to obtain it. **More and more people are choosing independence these days by, for example, not getting married until later in life** or, if they are married, choosing not to have children until they're well into their careers, or have reached some personal goal. I think these changes are a good thing, especially for women, as it has given them more control over their lives and careers than ever before. So in some ways I believe it is easier to take control of your private life, and **society as a whole is more tolerant and accepting of people not conforming to outmoded ideas and ways of life.**

However, there are other aspects of modern life which I think work against personal freedom, or rather threaten it. I'm thinking of how technology has affected our lives and how, despite all its obvious advantages, it can be and has been misused in ways that rob us of our

privacy. **Surveillance cameras are everywhere, for example. I know they're a necessary safety precaution,** especially in places like banks and shops, but they really are everywhere now. You sit down to have coffee and a chat with a friend at your local shopping mall, and you're on camera. It's not that I'm worried about being seen doing something wrong, **it's just very, well, intrusive,** and makes you feel uncomfortable.

Another thing that worries me is that, if you have a mobile phone or use a computer for all your personal business, there are ways that unscrupulous **people can get hold of that information and use it against you,** or use it, say, to rob you of your life's savings. I mean, people can even read your private e-mails! Not to mention the fact that the authorities have computer files on all of us, and who's to say they might not take advantage of that knowledge. People say 'What have you got to fear if you've done nothing wrong?' but it's more than that. **It's unpleasant to go about your daily business realising that almost everything you do is being watched,** or can be found out about.

So, in many ways, modern society allows us much greater freedom of expression and choice in the way we want to live, but at the same time, it makes you wary of doing so, **because your private life is not for public show and you should be able to share it with people you choose to share it with.**

b) Remind Ss that in this part of the test, when one candidate has finished his/her 2-minute speech, the other candidate is asked to respond in some way. The following questions might be asked:

- What do you think?
- Is there anything you would like to add?
- Is there anything you don't agree with?
- How does this differ from your experience?

Allow Ss 2-3 minutes to prepare their responses, based on the points they have ticked in the box. Refer Ss to the Useful Language for introductory phrases to their responses. Individual Ss give their responses in front of the class.

### *Suggested Answer*

*I would agree with the point about people not getting married until they are older; I think that is happening a lot nowadays. But I'm not so sure that society is more tolerant. I think it will take another generation at least before people become broad-minded about non-conformist behaviour. You're right when you say that technology, in the form of surveillance cameras and computers, is a threat to our*

*personal freedom. It's true that we should be able to choose who has access to details about our private lives. I, too, have my doubts about the way things are going.*

- 4 Go through the topics with Ss and elicit/explain any unfamiliar vocabulary. Elicit suggestions and write further vocabulary on the board. Allow Ss 4-5 minutes to prepare the topics. Ss then discuss the topics in pairs. Encourage Ss to support their ideas with reasons and justifications. Monitor the class, then select one or two pairs to perform their dialogues in front of the class.

### *Suggested Answers*

- A: *The obvious point to make is that mobile phones are so convenient. You can call anybody, anywhere, anytime. And, of course, messaging makes it relatively cheap – and fun. It can be quite inventive, sending amusing messages to your friends.*
- B: *I agree, but I've heard that you can't guarantee privacy on a mobile, and that with satellite technology they can tell exactly where you are.*
- A: *I'm not worried about that. There are disadvantages, though. I mean, I couldn't live without my mobile, but even I find them annoying and intrusive at times. For example, when people leave them on or make calls in public places like restaurants or, worse still, cinemas and theatres. It really isn't necessary, and it's very anti-social.*
- B: *Yes. For a lot of people it's still just a toy, and they're just showing off. I think mobiles can be very useful. In emergencies, for example, when you're miles from anywhere and you need help. Or you're going to be late for an important meeting. But otherwise I find them a bit of a hindrance. There's no escape from people bothering you with one thing or another.*
- A: *That's not really a problem. If I don't want to be disturbed, I switch mine off.*
- A: *I think you have more freedom in the city, from the point of view of having more things to do, to choose from. That's a kind of freedom.*
- B: *Well, yes, there is that, but I don't believe you have as much freedom to be yourself. With so many people around, there's a kind of pressure to identify with one group or another.*
- A: *I don't agree. I think that with so many people around you can become invisible, if that's what you want. You can become anything you like, do*

*what you like, dress the way you want to, and nobody minds or thinks there's anything wrong. Whereas in the country, in small communities, everybody knows everybody else and you have to watch what you do and say for fear of disapproval.*

*B: I'm not so sure. I think people who live in the country are very tolerant of eccentricity. Besides, there's a different kind of freedom in not being under constant pressure from all the distractions that a big city has. Not to mention the air, noise and advertising pollution. It's much easier to think your own thoughts there.*

- *A: In some countries the state won't stand for opposition and imprison people for their political opinions. Now that would be a terrible way to have to live, without even freedom of expression, let alone physical freedom.*

*B: Yes, indeed, but even in democracies things aren't perfect. There's social inequality, there's racism, sexism, ageism, and so on, all of which deny particular groups certain freedoms. For example, you might be passed over for a job for any of those. And there's that so called glass ceiling, that even successful women come up against.*

*A: Mm. I agree. Even though where we live we don't suffer the worst kinds of lack of freedom – a repressive political regime, war, or other extremes – for a lot of people, minorities for instance, their day to day personal freedoms are severely limited. And a lot of it is prejudice.*

*B: So what for you would be the biggest threat to personal freedom? I realise there are lots of social pressures that make us less free than we could be, but you can do something about that.*

*A: For me? Well, given that we live in a society where all our rights and freedoms are supposed to be in place and enshrined in law, I'd say the greatest threat, from my point of view, is increasing state interference in our private lives. The way new laws are presented as being for our own good, but which in fact erode our freedom little by little.*

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### Speaking Test 2

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Explain to Ss how each part of the test is performed. Familiarise Ss with the exam format.

#### Part 1 (p. 44)

Choose two Ss. Explain the task. Ss discuss the questions.

(Ss' own answers)

#### Part 2 (p. 44)

- 1 Explain to Ss that they will be expected to talk for about a minute in this stage. Ss work in groups of four. Two Ss discuss the pictures, two assess according to the criteria on p. 33, and keep time. Elicit comments on performance from Ss.

*Suggested Answer*

*A: Well, he's not doing very much. He's a shopkeeper, a greengrocer I'd say. Perhaps he's waiting for customers.*

*B: Yes, business looks slow. The lady in the other picture is doing her shopping in a supermarket, and the general impression is one of speed and hurry. Life these days is so fast, such a rush, that everything is a blur – or that's the feeling I get from the photo.*

*A: I agree, and it contrasts with the picture of the grocer. It represents a time when the pace of life was slower and you had time to go to several shops for the different things you needed, and time to chat to the shopkeepers as well.*

*B: So the pictures are about the way shopping has changed.*

*A: Yes, past and present.*

*B: And the changing pace of life. The grocer has time on his hands and no customers, which suggests that small, specialised shops like that will soon be a thing of the past and we'll all be doing our shopping at hypermarkets.*

*A: That's right. It's more convenient, and you can get practically everything you want in one place.*

*B: Yes. But I can't help feeling that we've lost something by the change. A sense of community, perhaps, as well as being able to do things at a leisurely, civilised pace.*

- 2 a) Explain to Ss that they will be expected to talk for about three minutes in this stage. Ss work in the same groups of four to perform the task and assess. Elicit comments on performance from Ss.

*(Suggested Answer – See tapescript for Ex. 2b)*

- b) Play the cassette/CD. Ss compare the pair's performance to that of their classmates, according to the criteria listed on p. 33.

*Tapescript for Ex. 2b*

**Interlocutor:** Now I'd like you to look at all the pictures. Imagine that you are editors of a magazine which is publishing a feature entitled 'Buy, Buy, Buy! Consumerism Today'. Talk about how each photograph relates to the theme of the feature. Then decide on two pictures that you would use to illustrate your article. Please talk about this for about three minutes.

**A:** Well, the first picture is not directly related to consumerism. I don't think so anyway. And you can't really attach it to the slogan, 'Buy, Buy, Buy!' either. Unless that is what the shopkeeper is saying. He doesn't seem to be very successful, though.

**B:** No, I think you're right. These smaller shops don't really have a lot to offer for the modern consumer. It's a pity, though, because this was the way we did our shopping for a long time and it's sad to see it disappear. Small, privately owned businesses belong to the days before consumerism. Nowadays, people do their shopping in big supermarkets and people like this are rapidly going out of business.

**A:** That's true. Picture two is more representative of today's shopping habits because people can get more for their money and they offer a wider variety of goods. This is what consumerism is about today – getting as much as you can for the least money – and supermarkets are very competitive, what with their aggressive marketing campaigns and special offers.

**B:** It's a shame, though, because the service they offer is very impersonal, and they're not very convenient for people without cars.

**A:** But I don't think that matters. Most people have cars and, as I said, variety and good value are the most important things. It doesn't matter that some of these supermarkets are in out-of-the-way locations; people will come anyway.

**B:** You're probably right. Picture three is a bit strange for this topic. It looks like a woman watching television.

**A:** Yes, but I think she's holding a credit card, so this picture is probably about the woman buying something that she's seen advertised.

**B:** Right, she's on the phone, so she's watching an advert and ordering the product there and then. It's more and more common, these days, and I think it's dangerous because it just encourages people to buy things on credit. If you use a credit card, it's difficult to keep track of your spending and you can easily go into debt. Not everyone is financially responsible and if you can't pay off your debts, then you can get into serious trouble.

**A:** I think the picture contains a powerful message about consumerism today. It shows how we've become so lazy, but the urge to buy is so strong, that we don't even leave our living rooms. We have become such big consumers of products that we are prepared to do anything to own the latest gadget or the latest model of some electrical appliance or other. We don't even wait for things to break down any more. We throw things away that are in perfectly good condition just to have the newer version. And advertisers know this so they tempt you with interest-free credit so you don't have to pay the interest but you end up paying in instalments – sometimes over a period of several years.

**B:** Yes, I was going to say the same thing, but about picture four. It's Internet shopping by the looks of it. It's even easier than buying things over the phone because all you have to do is click a button and enter your credit card details. And what you said about throwing things away is very important too because manufacturers expect this, so a lot of the things we buy are not built to last anyway. I wouldn't buy anything I saw advertised on the TV or the Internet. You don't know what you're getting most of the time. So which two pictures shall we choose to illustrate the article? What do you think about pictures three and four?

**A:** Four definitely. But I think three is a bit similar. How about picture two? I think most people would be able to relate to that, and the way the picture has been taken suggests people in a panic to buy things – as in the slogan, 'Buy, Buy, Buy!'.

**B:** All right, then. Pictures two and four.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you.

## Teacher's notes – Speaking Test 2

### Part 3 (p. 45)

- 1 Remind Ss that Student A will have to speak for about two minutes and Student B will have to comment for up to one minute on what Student A has said. Ss can work in pairs. Student A talks while Student B keeps time. Then Student B adds a comment. Explain that Ss do not have to use the prompts given; they can use their own ideas if they wish. One pair can then be chosen to give their speech in front of the class while the others listen and assess according to the criteria on p. 33.

*(Suggested Answer – See tapescript for Part 3 Ex. 1)*

- Play the cassette/CD. Ss compare the pair's performance to that of their classmates, according to the criteria listed on p. 33. Encourage Ss to examine whether or not their own answers were relevant to the question and point out the dangers of going off the topic.

*Tapescript for Part 3 Ex. 1*

**Interlocutor:** In this part of the test I'd like you each to talk on your own for about two minutes. You should listen to what your partner says because I'll ask you to comment afterwards. John, I'm going to show you a card. There is a question written on the card and I'd like you to give us your opinions. There are also some ideas on the card and you can use them if you want to. So, here is your card, John, and here is a copy for you to look at, Karin. Don't forget, John, you have about two minutes to talk before we join in.

**Candidate A (John):** I think there are many ways in which an individual's personal freedom can be threatened. There are, of course, the usual social pressures to conform, to fit in, even though society these days is far more tolerant of difference. Also, there are prejudices against certain groups of people, especially minorities, which erode their freedom to live on equal terms with the majority.

As far as living in a big town or city is concerned, I suppose with the rise in the crime rate – muggings, burglaries, and so on – you do feel unsafe at times, and that there are certain places you can't go or things you can't do because it might be dangerous. Having that thought in your mind all the time does inhibit you in some way. Another thing is, to counter the rise in crime, we have surveillance cameras or closed-circuit TV everywhere. Now, this might put some people's minds at rest, but I find it intrusive. I can see the point; in some places security is very important – you know, banks and shops and other places where there is valuable property – but you even find them in places where, it seems to me,

they're not necessary. I don't like the idea of living my whole life on camera, and to a certain extent it prevents people from behaving naturally.

When it comes to computers, we all think that they have given us greater freedom in certain ways. Easy access to information, e-mails, and so on. But I think some people become prisoners of their computers. However, there's more to it than that. It's not difficult for people to invade your privacy when all your personal information and details are kept on computer. Besides, the police or some other government agency has all our details on record, and if they want more they can just access our personal computers. That, to me, is a terrible invasion of privacy and an erosion of personal liberty.

On the whole, I think there are a lot of subtle pressures in modern society that threaten personal freedom, most of them hidden and some which we take for granted, not realising how they can be turned against us.

**Interlocutor:** Do you agree with John?

**Candidate B (Karin):** I agree with everything John has said, but would add that it's not just the police or the authorities who can hack into your computer. Almost anybody can, if they know how – and it's not difficult to learn. This means not only a threat to your freedom, but to your identity, because someone can go around pretending to be you, spending your money, and things like that. Also, I think that unless you have a criminal record there's no need to worry about having your personal details on record. It's just to speed things up.

### **Candidates A & B**

Explain that Ss should speak for up to a minute. Divide the class into three sections. Each section takes one question. Ss work in pairs to discuss their question. Monitor and help. Ask one pair from each section to perform task. Class assesses each pair's performance according to the criteria on p33.

*Suggested Answers*

- **A:** *Freedom and independence? Well, yes, to the extent that you don't have sit around waiting for calls and can get on with things in the meantime. I know a lot of people find them annoying and intrusive, but they really are very convenient. Since the invention of mobiles, people can conduct their business from wherever they happen to be. This means that you're no longer chained to the office or forced to cancel social arrangements because you're expecting an important call.*

**B:** *I agree that they're convenient, but I don't know*

if freedom and independence are the right words. If, for example, I'm going out with friends or just away somewhere, I don't want to be interrupted by phone calls. I've got a mobile and it is very handy, but I keep it for emergencies. But then, you can never be sure that someone isn't trying to contact you in an emergency, so you feel obliged to keep it switched on. You become dependent on them in a way.

- A: Yes, I've heard people say that and maybe it's true, but I still find it difficult to live with the idea that I'm being watched all the time. When you realise that surveillance cameras are watching you, you behave differently, unnaturally, and it's inhibiting from that point of view. Maybe having them does prevent people committing crimes, and if they're caught on camera it's much easier to catch them.
- B: Yes, but you do hear stories about innocent people being framed. So even if you haven't done anything wrong or have no intention of doing anything wrong, it's still possible for someone to use it to do you harm. It's not just paranoia, I've read about it. Having said that, I must admit that they make me feel safe in some public places – especially at night.
- A: It's difficult to say. The only other country I've been to is England, and they value their privacy very highly. I mean, they are hospitable but very reserved and rarely talk about personal matters. Also, they spend a lot of time at home, but don't entertain very much. Only close friends get invited for dinner, say. In my country, the doors are always open and we love people to drop in for a chat, and we're not so secretive.
- B: You're right. We also spend more time outdoors, socialising. Generally, I think, we live our lives more out in the open. But with the English, it's not just at home that their love of privacy is strong. They don't have identity cards, and they don't want them because they think they would be an invasion of their precious privacy. But we shouldn't forget that there are some countries where people have no freedom – and almost no privacy.

- 2 Ss continue in the same pairs. Student B speaks first and Student A responds. Select a pair to act out their dialogues in front of the class while the others assess them according to the criteria on p. 33.

*Suggested Answer*

**Candidate B:** Maintaining one's independence is one of those problems where it's simple to say what needs to be done, but much harder to actually do. There are a lot of subtle outside pressures at work here, such as social and family pressures. I'm not even sure true independence is attainable – or even desirable. We will always have responsibilities, however free and independent we are. In fact, freedom and independence bring new responsibilities with them.

A lot does depend on personality, and a lot of people are quite happy to conform. I read somewhere that at least 33% of people prefer to be told what to do. So presumably those people wouldn't even try to maintain their independence. As far as the other two thirds are concerned, and I would include myself in this group, it is very hard indeed to remain free and independent. You have to have a strong character because there is always someone trying to impose their will on you. And society is really not very tolerant of those who do not conform, so if you are different in any way, you have to be self-assured enough not to be bothered by the disapproval of others. That's where maturity comes in; you have to be mature enough to believe in yourself because you might have to deal with tremendous loneliness at times.

Finances are also a consideration because, if you want to be independent, you have to also be financially independent. This means being able to make ends meet – having an income and holding down a job in most cases – which is not as easy today as it used to be. You have to budget and sometimes you have to economise, or even go without. At the same time, though, these things bring their own rewards, and I think it's worth a bit of suffering if it means that you are self-sufficient. Speaking personally, I would not want to give up my independence for anything. It means a great deal to me.

From the point of view of family obligations, it can be hard to break free and do things your own way. Family members sometimes put a lot of pressure on you to stay in touch and perhaps to do things that you would rather not do. This can be the most difficult thing of all because you owe a lot to your family. On the other hand, I believe that you owe it to yourself to live your life as you choose and, as hard as it may be, you sometimes have to be firm with your family.

It's also worth mentioning that you need to maintain your independence even within a relationship. You don't have to live alone to want to be independent. In fact, I would say it was more important – and more difficult – to hold on to your independence when you are married or going out with someone. How you feel about this, and how you deal with it, will often determine whether or not the relationship succeeds. So it's

something you need to get right.

Overall, I would say that it's very hard to maintain your independence, regardless of your circumstances. But it's something that's worth fighting for.

**Candidate A:** I would agree with most of what you said and I think you're absolutely right when you say that you need to have a certain amount of independence when you are in a relationship with somebody. I think this is something that a lot of couples get wrong and it ultimately leads to them splitting up. If you don't get the balance right, you can easily end up feeling trapped. And it can happen to both partners at the same time. I have my doubts about the statistics you quoted, though. One third of the population doesn't want to be independent? I find that hard to believe; I would have thought the majority of people would want to have as much control over their lives as possible. It's true that independence is worth fighting for, no matter how difficult it is, because you gain self-respect and I think it helps you to grow as a person.

### Candidates A & B

Explain that Ss should speak for up to a minute. Divide the class into three sections. Each section takes one question. Ss work in pairs to discuss their question. Monitor and help. Ask one pair from each section to perform task. Class assesses each pair's performance according to the criteria on p33.

#### Suggested Answers

- A: I think the most suitable age to leave home is about eighteen, you know, when you come of age. You've left school and you're either going to university or have found a job, or are looking for one. You should certainly start being independent at that age, if not sooner.  
B: I agree. I know it's hard these days to find work and accommodation, but that should just make you more determined, and it'll make you tougher and more independent. The more you delay making your own life the harder it is to break away from dependency.  
A: You're right. And people don't respect you if you're still living at home at thirty.  
B: Or even twenty. Besides, you're depriving yourself of so much freedom. It's like wasting your own life.
- A: Well, the sick and the elderly both need looking after, don't they? There's a certain loss of independence in being confined to bed or being housebound. I suppose it depends on just how

sick you are and whether age has made you infirm. A lot of elderly people maintain their health and independence.

- B: And a lot of sick people are capable of looking after themselves, too. If you've taken care of yourself throughout your life, both in health and financial terms, there's no reason why you should lose your independence. OK, naturally there are going to be things you could do when younger but can't now. That's just life.
- A: I agree. Anyway, independence of mind is just as important as being physically capable of doing what you want.

- A: Do I depend on other people for anything? Well, yes, I suppose I must do. I've got a job, so I'm financially independent. I live alone, but that's the way I want it. But, yes, I do rely on my friends for advice or support when things go wrong, just as I would be there for them under the same circumstances.  
B: I think the same goes for me. I don't depend on anybody for material things, because you have to work for those yourself. But for advice, support, approval, fun, cheering up when things are getting a bit too much for me, all these are things I do depend on my friends and family for.

### Candidates A & B

Explain that Ss should speak for up to a minute. Divide the class into three sections. Each section takes one question. Ss work in pairs to discuss their question. Monitor and help. Ask one pair from each section to perform task. Class assesses each pair's performance according to the criteria on p33.

#### Suggested Answers

- A: I think it's very worrying that people, anybody who knows how, can access personal information. I mean, once you subscribe to something, say a magazine, then your name and address is out there for anyone to use. So you get all these intrusive calls from people like double-glazing salesmen, and that's the least of it. You get the crank calls as well.  
B: That's just annoying. Intrusive, yes, but it goes with the territory. The really frightening thing is that people can take it much further and find out practically everything about you, from where you went on holiday last year and with whom, to your financial situation down to the last detail. They can even access your personal e-mails. So it is a matter for concern, because people can

## Teacher's notes – Speaking Practice 3

always find ways to use this information against you, however innocent the information might seem.

- A: To be politically independent is important, to have the kind of government you want, a democracy for example, without outside pressure. It's also important to have as much economic independence as possible, but economic cooperation is absolutely necessary because no country can produce everything it needs. It's simply a matter of geography and climate, among other things.

B: I agree, but some countries are over-dependent on one particular product or service – tourism for example – and end up being dependent on financial aid from outside. It's not an easy problem to solve.

A: That's true. I'd like to add that trade agreements and economic communities often help maintain stability and peace between nations.

B: Well, I'm not so sure about that. What about the richer nations dictating economic policy to poorer ones, and imposing sanctions and embargoes, and so on.

A: Yes, I suppose so. There's a lot still wrong, and a lot of changes are needed.

- A: I can't see it happening. It would mean, I suppose, that everybody could move freely from country to country, and without having to have passports. The problem is that every country is jealous of its independence and closely guards its borders. It would mean people being a lot more tolerant of difference and losing their fear of strangers. In today's political climate, I think we're further away from freedom than for a long time.

B: I think you have to start closer to home. For there to be a free world there would have to be no prejudice of any kind, and a compromise between equality of opportunity and the availability of outlets for the especially gifted, plus care for the disadvantaged, the sick, the elderly, and so on. And I can't think of any political system that does this, can you? You're right when you say we need to be more tolerant and lose our fears. A world free of fear would be a much freer world.

- A: Hmm. It depends. Society has to have rules and there has to be general agreement to live by those rules if society isn't to fall into anarchy. However, some regimes put the state above the rights of individuals, and their laws are repressive and restrict personal freedom.

B: Yes, I think you're right, though I do think the rights of the individual should take precedence. The catch is those rights have to be enshrined in law and protected by those we elect to represent us. So an obvious compromise has to be made between freedom and control, or order.

A: Yes. I suppose you have to decide on those rights you think the most important, and if the society in which you live infringes those rights or you see the need for changes, hope that society allows its citizens to voice their opinions and set the process of change going.

B: Mm. Freedom of speech, the right to express your views, should come first, in my opinion.

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### Speaking Practice 3

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#### Part 1 (p. 46)

- 1 a) Explain the task, writing the example on the board. Ask Ss to suggest questions and point out how each question has two possible answers here. Encourage Ss to suggest how each answer could be expanded.

#### Suggested Answers

Do you have any ambitions?

Do you play any sports?

Do you watch television?

Have you ever been abroad?

- b) Go through the Test Tip and explain that, even if their answers are negative, they should think of something else to say e.g. *I'm hoping to start learning Spanish when I have passed my Proficiency*. Go through the example. Elicit other short responses and make a list on the board, e.g. Not at all; Hardly ever; Only basic German; Only one/once; Yes, too often; No, not as much as I should; etc. In pairs, Ss perform the task. Select one pair to perform the task in front of the class while the other Ss assess how well they expand their answers.

(Ss' own answers)

#### Part 2 (p. 47)



- 1 Go through the Useful Language and Topic Resource. Point out that the two can be used together to talk about the pictures. In pairs, Ss perform the task. Select one pair to perform the task in front of the class while the other Ss assess their performance.

*Suggested Answer*

A: *The situation in picture A is clearly one for the emergency services – the fire brigade and possibly the ambulance service – whereas picture B is obviously a relief organisation. The situation in the second picture obviously affects a lot more people, although picture A is more serious and life-threatening if there are people inside the house. The first picture needs immediate action, if it's not already too late, while the second picture calls for both immediate relief for the disaster victims – such as medical attention, and this looks like food aid in the picture, as well as temporary shelter – and a long-term solution to the problem, perhaps in the form of financial aid, re-housing schemes and maybe even counselling to help them get over the trauma of the earthquake, or flood, or whatever it is that's happened.*

B: *Okay. All four of these pictures show emergency situations. I'll talk about C and D. Both of these pictures show innocent victims of different situations. In C, these children could be homeless or just very poor. Perhaps they are immigrants or refugees; or they could be orphans, maybe. Whatever the case, they obviously need help, if only in the form of financial aid so that they can buy clothes and shoes. Depending on their circumstances, they could get help from a relief organisation or a charity. I think what's needed is a long-term solution to their plight, though. There's another similarity between these two pictures; neither the children nor the bird in the fourth picture can do anything to help themselves. We need to step in and provide the necessary aid. In the case of the last picture, the bird has probably been rescued by an animal welfare organisation and is being taken to be cleaned.*

A: *All of the pictures suggest innocent victims. I don't think any of them are responsible for what's happened to them. I think we should be more concerned about the last two, though – especially the children. It must be a lot harder for them to understand their situation.*

B: *I feel sorry for the bird in the last picture too. The children might have suffered the effects of a natural disaster, whereas the suffering caused to wildlife is almost certainly a result of the actions of humankind.*

- 2 a) Go through the Test Tip. Go through the task and

explain any difficulties. Play the cassette/CD once. Ss complete task. Check Ss' answers.

*Tapescript for Ex. 2a (phrases are in bold)*

**Woman:** Have you seen this? There's a new report out that says only a tiny fraction of the money donated to charities is actually used to alleviate **the plight** of the poor and needy. According to the report, the greater part of all money collected is spent on running the organisations themselves and not given in financial aid. Would you believe it! Here we are, making our donations in the belief that we're helping to alleviate suffering somewhere, when all the time it's being used to pay someone's salary.

**Man:** I really wouldn't believe everything you read, if I were you. There are plenty of people about who make it their business to criticise any organisation that **champions the cause of** the underdog and who attempt to make people in the richer countries feel that there is no point in trying to help. I'm sure that a certain amount of money does get spent on organisation and administration. It would have to, wouldn't it? But to imply that charities are **neglecting their responsibilities** is going a bit too far.

**Woman:** Yes, you're right. I thought it didn't really ring true... [fade]

*Answer Key*

**the plight of the poor** – in the context of using money to help improve the situation of the poor.

**champions the cause of** – in the context of criticising those who take it upon themselves to work for the good of others with less power and influence.

**neglecting their responsibilities** – in the context of hinting that charities are not carrying out their work as they should.

- b) Go through the Test Tip. Encourage Ss to say what they think of charitable organisations and elicit their opinions on charities in their own country. Write useful vocabulary on the board as it comes up. Check understanding of vocabulary below the pictures and elicit how it might be used to talk about them. Go through the Useful Language and Topic Resource. Point out that this language is to be used together with the vocabulary to talk about the pictures. Explain to Ss that they must reach a decision. Ss do the task in pairs. Select one pair to perform the task while the rest of the class assess them.

*Suggested Answer*

A: *Well, in terms of effectiveness, I'd say picture A works well because it brings the plight of the needy in developing countries to the attention of*

the public.

*B: I agree people would be moved by this picture because it portrays people who are obviously very poor living in a shanty town and suffering the added burden of a flood, unlike picture C, which shows the aftermath of what looks like an earthquake. However, I think picture C would do a very good job of spurring people into donating money and medical supplies both to provide emergency help and to re-house those injured and made homeless in the disaster.*

*A: As an animal lover, I'd certainly be willing to contribute to an animal rights organisation after seeing picture B because it serves to remind us of the many helpless creatures out there that need our help too. And most of the people who work in animal welfare are volunteers, so they need our donations.*

*B: Picture D isn't particularly inspiring though, because I think people are more inclined to think of education as being state-funded and not the responsibility of charitable organisations.*

*A: Yes, but there are a lot of sponsorship programmes run by charities whereby people can sponsor a child in a developing country. The money they donate goes towards educating the child and providing suitable school premises.*

*B: Yes, but I think people worry that their money is going on administration and advertising costs rather than on the child. No, I'd choose picture A because, as we said at the beginning, it shows people who are desperately in need.*

*A: Yes, I suppose you're right, although I am rather moved by picture B, but I think we should be focusing on living conditions, in which case picture A is definitely the most effective.*

**Part 3 (p. 48)**

- 1 a)** Read out the prompt card. Elicit ideas on what is polite behaviour and write them on the board. (e.g. opening doors/giving up one's seat for others, saying please and thank you, waiting your turn, keeping appointments, being on time, etc)

(Ss' own answers)

- b)** Refer Ss to the first speech bubble in Ex. 1c ('Young people today ...') and explain the task. Play the cassette/CD. Ss listen and make notes. Elicit the different opinions held by the man and the woman and ask Ss if they agree or disagree.

*Tapescript for Ex. 1b*

**Man:** That's something you hear said by every member of the older generation about the young people of their particular era. Maybe it's true, too. Young people, especially teenagers, are at an age when what chiefly concerns them is their own affairs and their own friends and they're not really very aware of other people, or at least don't pay much attention to them. I'd disagree with the comment, really, I think everyone knows how to be polite, but young people are often rather thoughtless, that's all.

**Woman:** There's no excuse for that sort of thoughtlessness, though. But to tell you the truth, I don't think it **is** thoughtlessness, I think it's a general lack of respect for other people, usually older people, and they pick that up from all the television programmes we get now which glorify rudeness.

**Man:** That's something of an exaggeration, don't you think? You can't assume T.V is to blame for bad manners on top of all the other problems it is supposed to be responsible for!

**Woman:** I most certainly can. I think that comment is unfortunately very true. When I was their age I wouldn't have dreamt of behaving in the way they do now. I've seen young children running along crowded pavements, pushing aside anyone in their way without so much as an 'excuse me'. It's disgraceful!

*Answer key*

*The man feels that young people are thoughtless rather than deliberately rude. He excuses their behaviour because of their age. He disagrees with the comment.*

*The woman thinks that young people's behaviour shows disrespect for other people, in particular older people, and feels this is inexcusable. She blames it on TV. She agrees with the comment.*

- c)** Ss work in small groups to discuss the comments. Ask groups to report back to the class.

(Ss' own answers)

- d)** Ss work in pairs. SA talks while SB listens and keeps time. Then SB speaks and SA keeps time.

*Suggested Answer*

*I think that the fast pace of life nowadays leaves very little time for courtesy and consideration. Everyone is in a hurry to get somewhere, be they pedestrians or*

car drivers, and they haven't time for the basic formalities that make life that little bit more pleasant. For example, young people today seem to be especially bad mannered and inconsiderate. They no longer give up their seats on public transport for the elderly or disabled and very few are polite to their elders or people in authority, unlike in the past when young people were taught to respect their elders and never answer back.

However, the problem isn't only with young people; older people seem to have abandoned good manners, too. I think a lot of that has to do with new forms of communication, specifically mobile phones and email, both of which require people to keep their communications brief and to the point. There's no time for preamble and formal introductions. Furthermore, the way people chat on mobile phones when in the company of others is extremely annoying and very rude.

On the other hand, there are still certain situations in which courtesy and respect are vital. When conducting business transactions, for example, it's important to be polite to customers and business partners. Millions can indeed be won or lost depending on the way in which business affairs are conducted, especially when negotiating with someone from another culture who could easily be offended if you failed to follow certain rules of behaviour that are particular to their culture.

To sum up, I'd say that it's just as important as it ever was to be courteous in our dealings with others and I hope the day never dawns when we are all just too busy to be polite to one another.

- 2 Explain the task and go through the table, dealing with any differences. Brainstorm additional points and supporting ideas with Ss. Ss do the task in pairs. Select one or two Ss to give their talk. Alternatively ask one S to speak about advantages and another about disadvantages.

*(Suggested Answer)*

Few people would deny that money is important and even fewer would admit to not wanting any. It's a fact that it's impossible to survive without money from some source or another, and even people who claim to live without it are in some way supported by someone else's hard earned cash.

There's a lot to be said in favour of being wealthy. I think the best thing about having money is that it gives you security and independence and the peace of mind that goes along with them. Only when you are financially secure are you free to achieve goals other than earning a

living. Having money allows people to travel and explore the world, as well as enabling them to buy material goods and luxuries. There are also people who set out to accrue enormous wealth because they want the power and social status that goes along with it.

However, being wealthy also has its downside. For one thing, a lot of wealthy people do not have a fulfilling personal life because they find it difficult to have sincere and lasting relationships. This is mainly because they find it hard to trust people, and worry about whether people like them for themselves or for their money. Others who have been born into wealthy families and who've never had to earn a living or worry about money often feel unfulfilled because there's nothing left for them to achieve. What's more, the desire to be rich can lead people to value money at the expense of more important things like relationships, their families and their health.

All in all, I don't think there's anything wrong with wanting money as a means to an end – in other words, to improve your life. I think it only becomes a problem when the pursuit of wealth becomes a goal in itself.

- 3 Ss do the task in pairs. Select one pair to give their talk while the rest of the class assess the performance.

*Suggested Answer*

A: I think the statement means that the important things in life can't be bought and, while I think that's true to a certain extent, I also think that money can go some way to helping us achieve those things.

To begin with, it's difficult to have peace of mind if you have money worries. Of course, a lot of other things can destroy our peace of mind which have nothing to do with money, and being at one with yourself and content with your life is far more important than being rich. I also think that, if you have money, you can control the state of your health to a certain extent by ensuring you follow a balanced diet and by having the time to exercise. And should you develop health problems, you can afford to have treatment that might save or prolong your life. Furthermore, although nature is there for everyone's enjoyment, it is becoming increasingly the case that only wealthy people can enjoy nature's gifts, because only they can afford to buy homes in the countryside and travel to unspoilt areas of natural beauty.

On the other hand, I do agree that wealth is a hindrance to sincere relationships. Being rich cannot buy you love, it can only buy you companionship and entertainment. I imagine that if you're very wealthy, it must be hard to tell whether people are genuinely interested in you or just in your money. I

also think that while it's preferable to have money if you are going to have children, very often wealthy people have dysfunctional relationships with their families and all the money in the world cannot make up for the comfort and security of a loving family. In conclusion, I'd say that not all the best things in life are free, but hopefully there will always be some things that money just cannot buy.

B: I totally agree with the statement that the best things in life are free, because I believe that love, of any kind, is the most precious thing of all and, as you said, no matter how much money you have you can't make people love you, at best you can make them desire or admire you and it's not the same at all.

- 4 Go through the questions. Elicit various ideas from Ss and make a list on the board. Ss discuss the questions in pairs. Monitor Ss' performance, then have some pairs present their dialogues in class while the rest of the class assess their performance.

### Suggested Answers

- A: I think it's fairly easy to cause offence in my culture. Most people frown upon unconventional behaviour of any kind and they always take it as a personal insult if someone disagrees with them.
- B: I don't think that's fair. In fact, I think this is a very tolerant society, unlike my culture where the simplest hand gesture can cause great offence and everyone has to choose their words carefully for fear of insulting someone.
- A: I'd say the reason why some people are rude is because of the way they've been brought up. And the problem is only going to get worse because people who don't have any manners can hardly be expected to teach them to their children, can they?
- B: I certainly think parents are partly to blame, but there are some people who see courtesy as a sign of weakness. They mistakenly believe that being polite to someone shows deference. It's like losing face, in a way.

- A: Well, I suppose the most important thing, at least for me, is finishing my studies and finding a job. Then saving some money and buying a car or renting a flat.
- B: That might be the case with you, but for others their priority is having a good time and looking good. Being popular and having the right image is all that matters to some people.
- A: Undoubtedly. I think most people, if they're honest, place too much emphasis on money. For example, a lot of people take a job simply because it pays a high salary. Similarly I know people who stay in jobs they hate just because the money's good. They put money before job satisfaction.
- B: I agree. And I think the reason for that is because nowadays everybody is judged on their salary. On the other hand, I don't think it's wrong to want to earn a lot of money and I think it's sensible to plan financially for the future.

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### Speaking Test 3

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Explain to Ss how each part is performed. Remind Ss of the exam format.

#### Part 1 (p. 50)

Various Ss answer questions in Part 1

(Ss own answers)

#### Part 2 (p. 50)

- 1 a) Choose two Ss. Explain the task. Ss discuss the question. The rest of the class listen and assess, or Ss work in groups of four: two discuss and two assess. Monitor Ss' discussion.  
(Suggested Answer – See tapescript for 1b)
- b) Explain the task to Ss. Play the cassette/CD. Ss listen and compare their ideas with those they hear. Elicit similarities and differences.

Tapescript for Ex. 1b

**Interlocutor:** Now I'd like you to talk about something together. Here are some pictures on the theme of relief and rescue operations.

First of all look at pictures C and D and talk together about where the pictures might have been taken. I'd like you to talk for about a minute on this so if I stop you, please don't worry.

## Teacher's notes – Speaking Test 3

**A:** Picture D looks like a campsite of some sort. I'm not sure, but I think it might have been taken in a refugee camp.

**B:** Yes, I think you're right. It's probably some kind of temporary accommodation that's been provided for refugees or disaster victims. If that's the case, then the photograph could have been taken either in the victims' own country or in the country that has offered them refuge.

**A:** Picture C appears to have been taken on a moor or maybe even on a mountaintop. It's definitely in the country somewhere.

**B:** And judging by the equipment the people have and uniforms they're wearing I'd say it shows a rescue operation, probably in a western country that can afford to have relief and rescue services.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you.

- 2 Choose another pair. Explain the task. Ss discuss the question. The rest of the class listen and assess. Or Ss work in groups of four; two discuss and two assess. Monitor Ss' discussion.

### *Suggested Answer*

**A:** Well, if picture D shows a refugee camp, then I suppose volunteers will be needed to provide first aid and medical attention. They will also need people to hand out food and clothing and people to keep the camp clean.

**B:** And some of the refugees might need counselling if they've been through a traumatic experience. Also, if they are taking refuge in another country, they'll need permanent housing, jobs and schools.

**A:** They will also have to learn the language of the host country, so I suppose volunteer teachers would be needed too.

**B:** In picture B, however, it's obvious that these people are in their own country and are in need of medical attention. I say that because the woman in the picture looks as if she might be a doctor.

**A:** You're probably right, but I think people in this situation need help in lots of other ways too. They need food and medicine, but they also need people to teach them farming techniques and how to dig wells for water. You know – long-term solutions.

**B:** Picture A is quite different in that the help being given is to an animal. The seal is probably a victim of pollution and needs medical care before it can be released back into the sea.

**A:** So you could say the help being given is protection of an endangered species.

**B:** Picture C, however, appears to show some kind of rescue operation in progress.

**A:** Yes, it looks like someone is being rescued from a mountain. Maybe they got lost or had an accident.

**B:** So which picture do you think would be the most effective in attracting volunteers?

**A:** Well, I'd eliminate picture C, because, while I'm aware that rescue teams are often made up of volunteers, I think most people would agree they should be funded by the state. However, I think picture D would be a good choice, because as we said before, various kinds of volunteers are required in these situations.

**B:** Yes, I think picture D might be a good choice because it would attract people with different skills. However, I'd prefer picture B for the simple reason that it makes volunteer work look more glamorous.

**A:** You mean it suggests adventure?

**B:** Yes, in the sense that it suggests you get to travel if you're a volunteer, and it also makes the work look very rewarding.

**A:** Yes, but wouldn't it therefore encourage people to volunteer for the wrong reasons?

**B:** I know what you mean, but I think volunteer work has to be seen to be rewarding.

**A:** Well, what about picture A? Helping to save an endangered species must be rewarding? I'd say this picture does a good job of showing how helpless animals are.

**B:** Yes, but I don't think it's the right choice for attracting volunteers in general, because not everyone is an animal lover. I still think we should stick with picture B.

**A:** Okay then, picture B it is.

### **Part 3 (p. 51)**

- 1 Explain the task. Ss work in pairs. SA talks and SB keeps time and then adds a comment. Then, choose two Ss. Student A gives a short speech on the topic. Student B comments briefly on what Student A has said. The rest of the class assess the pair's performance.

Play the cassette/CD. Ss compare the pair's performance to that of their classmates.

### *Tapescript for Part 3, Ex. 1*

**Interlocutor:** In this part of the test I'd like each of you to talk on your own for about two minutes. You should listen to what your partner says because I'll ask you to comment afterwards.

Mike, I'm going to show you a card. There is a question written on the card and I'd like you to give us your opinions. There are some ideas on the card and you can use them if you want to.

So, here is your card, Mike, and here is a copy for you to look at, Suzanne.

Don't forget, Mike, you have about two minutes to talk before we join in.

**Mike:** I think that the fast pace of life nowadays allows very little time for courtesy and consideration.

Courtesy is especially lacking in cities where everyone is in a hurry to get somewhere, be they pedestrians or car drivers, and they haven't time for the basic formalities that make life that little bit more pleasant. I think the lack of community spirit is the reason for this, and the fact that it's easier to be rude to people we're unlikely to see again because we don't have to face the consequences, unlike in close knit communities where everybody knows each other.

A lot of people complain that the younger generation are especially bad mannered and inconsiderate. For example, they no longer give up their seats on public transport for the elderly or disabled and very few are polite to their elders or people in authority, unlike in the past, when young people were taught to respect their elders and never answer back. Nowadays, young people are much more likely to be rude to anyone who criticises their behaviour.

However, the problem isn't only with young people. Older people seem to have abandoned good manners, too. I think a lot of that has to do with new forms of communication, specifically mobile phones and email, both of which require people to keep their communications brief and to the point. There's no time for preamble and formal introductions. Furthermore, the way people chat on mobile phones when in the company of others is extremely annoying and very rude.

To sum up, despite the bad behaviour exhibited by a few people, I think the majority still treat others with respect and courtesy and consider bad manners in others unacceptable, whatever their age.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you. Is there anything you'd like to add to that, Suzanne?

**Suzanne:** I agree that bad manners are not only exhibited by young people and that most people still value good manners in others, especially employers. I think it's still the case that people who are rude to others are disliked and ultimately rejected, which is how it should be. However, there does seem to be more tolerance of rudeness in general, and perhaps it is because of the stresses of modern life; we're all too wrapped up in our own affairs to give much thought to what's going on around us. So everyday courtesy is falling into disuse.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you.

### Candidates A & B

Choose two Ss. Ask them the first question. Ss do the

exercise. Repeat with another pair of Ss for the rest of the questions. The rest of the class assess each pair's performance.

### Suggested Answers

- A: *Well, I've found that being polite to people I'm dealing with means I'm much more likely to get what I want from them than if I'm rude or just careless in my approach. I think that's because being polite indicates respect for the other person, while rudeness just gives the impression that you hold the person you're speaking to in complete contempt. Nobody likes to be treated in that way, and I think the immediate reaction is to be obstructive, as a way of getting your own back.*
- B: *True. But don't forget that not everyone is naturally polite and quite often politeness will be seen as a sign of weakness rather than a way of showing mutual respect. People who think like this will try to exploit the courtesy shown to them, and in these cases I think that sometimes you need to be able to be, if not actually rude, a little more direct in your dealings. It doesn't always help to be too polite.*
- A: *I do try not to offend or hurt people. I don't think it's necessary to do so. For example, I would never make negative remarks about certain beliefs or parts of the world if there were people present who held those beliefs, or came from those parts of the world. Neither would I make personal remarks about other people. I know some people find it amusing, but I think that the majority of us are sensitive and easily hurt and there is absolutely no point in gratuitously offending someone.*
- B: *No, I wouldn't do that either, but in some situations you might find yourself wanting to give offence. What about fights between siblings for example. Or when someone is very rude to you. You are more or less expected to be rude in these situations, then later, of course, the quarrel is made up and the whole thing is forgotten. Sometimes if you're discussing something serious, you mentioned different beliefs, you can quite inadvertently tread on someone's toes. So, try as you might, causing offence is sometimes unavoidable.*
- A: *I certainly think the media should have a role to play in maintaining social standards generally,*

especially since it has so much influence. However, I think that it does quite the opposite. I'm talking about reality shows and some soap operas which show people behaving badly toward one another on screen, not to mention presenters and quiz show hosts treating people rudely and being applauded for it.

*B: I agree that people behaving badly is considered good television, but I disagree that it's television's role to tell people how to behave. Let's not forget, the role of television is to entertain and, at the moment, reality is entertaining and that includes showing people behaving badly.*

- 2 Explain the task. Ss work in the same pairs as for Ex. 1 but reverse roles. Then, choose two Ss. Student B gives a short speech on the topic. Student A keeps time and comments briefly on what Student B has said. The rest of the class assess the pair's performance.

### *Suggested Answers*

*B: I'd like to start by saying that I think people do attach too much importance to money, to the extent that many are prepared to kill for it. However, I wouldn't say it's only a modern day phenomenon. People have always worshipped money, or its equivalent, and it's easy to understand why.*

*There's a lot to be said in favour of being wealthy. For one thing, having money gives you security and independence. I think it's important for everyone's peace of mind to be financially secure so as not to have to worry about the future. Money also allows people to broaden their horizons. For example, if you don't have to work for a living, you can pursue other interests, such as travelling and exploring the world.*

*Other people dream of being rich because they want to buy possessions and status symbols, like houses and yachts. The reason for this is that in some circles, the more money and power you have, the more popular and successful you are. This is because some people seek the approval of society more than anything else. It's important to them what other people think of them. Unfortunately, what these people don't seem to realise is that the kind of person attracted by wealth and status is most likely to be shallow and selfish and can rarely be relied upon in times of need.*

*However, as I said at the beginning, the pursuit of wealth is not a new phenomenon. I think the only thing that has changed is that, nowadays, there are far more things for people to spend their money on than there were in the past. Furthermore, generally*

*speaking, wealth is more evenly distributed among the population, with the result that it's not only the rich that have been affected by materialism. Even people who aren't particularly well-off feel pressured to keep up with the latest trends and technological developments.*

*To sum up, I don't think there's any getting away from the fact that people attach far too much importance to money, to the extent that they have come to value it above all else and are convinced that all their problems are to do with the fact they don't have enough cash, when a closer analysis of their lives would reveal that this is not the case.*

- A: I'd certainly agree that people in general place too much emphasis on money. However, I don't agree that this has always been the case, especially where the less well-off are concerned. I think in the past, people were far more content with the little things in life and so were better able to enjoy their lives without having a lot of money. It is also true that there wasn't so much money around in the past. There were some very wealthy people, there always have been, but the majority of people didn't have a lot of money to spend and in any case there wasn't so much to spend it on. Today, we all have much more money than we had in the past and much more time and opportunity to spend it. So it takes on a greater importance.*

### **Candidates A & B**

Choose two Ss. Ask them the first question. Ss do the exercise. Repeat with another pair of Ss for the rest of the questions. The rest of the class assess each pair's performance.

### *Suggested Answers*

- *A: I'm not a particularly materialistic person, so there are a lot of things I consider more important than money. Everything in fact! Friendship plays an enormous part in my life, and it's far more important to me to have good friends that I can relate to and talk to about anything I want to, than to have a lot of money. I really can't value possessions above the pleasure to be gained from being with people you like and who like you.*

*B: I think money is important, probably only someone who has lived without much of it can tell you how important it is, but I regard family life and good relationships as important, too. It's very difficult to do without the sense of love and security that a warm family life can bring and this is far more likely to lead to success later in life*

than just starting out with a lot of money.

- A: A lot of very rich people become prisoners of their wealth. By that I mean those people who are so wealthy they can't lead a normal life. For example, they can't enjoy simple things like going out for a walk for fear of being kidnapped, while others live in fear of being murdered by those who will benefit from their death.

B: I feel quite sorry for wealthy people who are used by others for their own ends. Often very rich people are very lonely because they can't trust anyone or because no one genuinely cares about them. Though why this should be true I don't know. It's personality which attracts people, not money. It seems that it's very easy for wealthy people to think that money is as important to everyone else as it has become to them, and to become obsessed by money to the exclusion of everything else.

- A: That's difficult to say really. It's true that money can't buy you things like health and happiness, a poor person and a rich person can both be unhealthy and unhappy, but money does make things easier, it can alleviate hardships and can make you less unhappy or less unhealthy. So it can certainly bring a sense of security and of being protected, even if it doesn't automatically bring happiness. What is true is that money problems can make people very unhappy indeed. So it's a question of balance, I suppose.

B: Yes, too much or too little are both problems. We all tend to say that only shallow or superficial people are interested in amassing material possessions and I suppose that is true to a certain extent, but don't forget that these people are made happy by spending their money in this way. Money can bring happiness, I think; it depends on the kind of person you are and the values you have.

- 3 Choose two Ss. Ask them the first question. Ss do the exercise. Repeat with another pair of Ss for the rest of the questions. The rest of the class assess each pair's performance.

*Suggested Answers*

- A: If mankind had had no dreams or ambitions there would have been no discoveries, nothing new invented and we would probably all still be living in a fairly primitive state. On a personal level, too, it's important to have dreams and to keep trying for something better, otherwise you just drift

through life, taking things as they come and probably never reach your full potential. Achieving your ambitions is very satisfying, but I'd be inclined to say that what matters is the attempt to get what you want, rather than actually getting it.

B: Dreams can help you through difficult times, too. If you're always struggling for something better and you know what it is you want to achieve, it gives you some direction and purpose in your life; it means you have hope and that keeps you going. Of course, if you have an important dream or ambition that you don't manage to fulfill, that can make you very bitter, but nevertheless, I agree with you that striving for something is important. Life can be meaningless without some kind of goal.

- A: I imagine that as our circumstances change when we get older, so then our priorities change. At the moment I'm still at school, so my priorities are to pass my exams and eventually get a good enough pass to get into university, but once I have a job and a family, obviously I'm going to put other things first; success in my career, for example, or providing for my family. Later on in life I suppose that health would become more of a priority. It's certainly true that different things are important at different stages in our lives.

B: I think your interests change as you get older, too, so when you're young, social life might be very important to you, but as you grow up it might become less important and be overtaken by other interests, like travelling for example, or something like gardening, which older people often seem to become very involved in. So you would give priority to different activities in your life and spend more time on those you considered more important to you.

- A: Not really, no, I think young people nowadays have a much easier time than they used to have. In the past, unless they had a lot of money or were exceptionally brilliant, they often had to give up school when they were very young and go out to work at fourteen or fifteen years old. There certainly weren't all the opportunities for easy entertainment there are now, either. Nowadays, young people are not expected to take on any responsibilities until much later and almost everything is provided for them by their parents.

B: I'm not sure I entirely agree with you. I tend to think that all these hardships of the past have simply been replaced by a different sort of hard-



## Teacher's notes – Speaking Practice 4

ship today. Of course, it is true that young people, at least in the West, are not expected to go out to work at fourteen or less, but this doesn't mean they have more free time for fun. They are expected to achieve a lot more academically, and are under tremendous pressure to do well at school and later to find a good job, which isn't always easy nowadays.

- A: As far as I'm concerned the government's first priority should be to deal with the question of unemployment. There simply aren't enough jobs available; I think the government should be initiating job schemes to generate more work. It could also look into subsidising the establishment of new types of industries and businesses, to provide more jobs. It's becoming more and more difficult for young people to find jobs nowadays, so something needs to be done.
- B: I'm inclined to think that the environment should be high on the list of priorities. There doesn't seem to be much point in setting up new industrial and business opportunities unless we have a world that we can live in; it's more obvious with every day that passes that we need to pay serious attention to the way we treat our environment. So I think the government should do all it can to protect the natural world and at the same encourage other governments to do the same.

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### Speaking Practice 4

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#### Part 1 (p. 52)

- 1 a) Explain the task.  
Ss do the task.  
(Ss' own answers)
- b) (Suggested answer)  
SA: How often do you talk on the phone?  
SB: Practically every day. I usually have a chat with one of my friends after work.  
SA: What do you like about the phone?  
SB: I like the fact that it's convenient and I can have a conversation anywhere on my mobile. What about you? Do you use the phone a lot?  
SA: Yes, but I tend to send text messages, rather than talk. It's a lot cheaper and fairly effective in getting the message across.

SB: Do you ever send emails?

SA: Sometimes. I've got quite a few friends abroad so it's cheaper and easier to email them than phone them. What about you?

SA: No, I never send emails. All my friends are in this country, so I just phone them. Do you ever write to your friends abroad?

SB: Hardly ever. I used to, but now it's much easier just to email them.

c) (Ss' own answers)

#### Part 2 (p. 52)

- 1 a) Explain the task. Play the cassette/CD. Ss listen. Check answers.

Tapescript for Ex. 1a

**Woman:** Well, when I last moved house I just rang up all my friends and told them my new address, but I ended up spending hours on the phone, which cost a fortune of course, and some of them noted it down wrong, you know, the wrong number or the wrong spelling of the street name, so I don't think it was the best solution. If I moved again I think I'd either email everyone, which would be the quickest way, or perhaps get a change of address card printed out and send it by post. Then there'd be no confusion.

**Man:** Yes, but it's more personal to do it by phone, and also a nice excuse to have a chat while you're at it. I think close friends appreciate that, don't you, especially if that's how you usually communicate with them. Although long distance phone calls are extortionate, so perhaps it's not such a good idea for friends who don't live locally. But what about official notification, I mean to the bank for example, or insurance companies, the electricity board and so on?

**Woman:** Obviously you need to be rather more formal with them. What I did was send out a typed letter to all the companies that needed to know my address. I think that's the most appropriate way. Then they have the document in their files.

**Man:** Yes, I'm sure it is. But I remember when I moved two years ago the telephone company kept on sending bills to my old address, for months after I'd sent them an official notification letter. They'd received it, but somehow not entered the information on the computer. So in the end I had to phone them up several times, and got quite angry actually, before they got it right.

**Woman:** Mm, that sounds familiar! Some companies are just plain inefficient, aren't they.

### Answer Key

*The situation is informing people of a change of address.*

*The woman thinks email or a card sent by post is more effective for friends, because phoning is time-consuming, expensive and can cause confusion over details. The man thinks phoning is better because it's more personal, but too expensive for friends who live far away.*

*For official notification, they both think a written letter is appropriate, because it's more formal and will be on record, but the man feels that sometimes an angry phone-call is also required for inefficient companies.*

- b)** Explain that evaluating is one of the skills necessary for the CPE exam. You may like to begin by writing the following words/phrases on the board (more can be added as they come up): *suitable, adequate, appropriate, the best/ideal/ most appropriate way to ..., etc*  
Begin by selecting one or more Ss to answer the first question (*'What would be the best way to invite someone to a party?'*).

Repeat for the other questions, encouraging Ss to justify their answers and to examine different sets of circumstances.

If necessary, prompt with the following:

**to invite someone to a party** - send a written invitation, by letter, make a phone call, do it face to face  
**to arrange to meet a friend** - by letter/phone, face to face, by email

**to gossip with a friend** - over/on the phone, face to face

**to apply for a job** - by letter/email

**to congratulate someone** - by letter/phone/ email, face to face

### possible circumstances:

- If/When you know the person very well
- If/When it is a formal occasion
- If/When you normally communicate with that person (on the phone/by email, etc)
- If/When you want it to be more personal
- If/When the person lives a long way away

### possible justifications:

- because it makes a better impression
- because it seems more appropriate
- because it's what we always/usually do
- because it would seem wrong/unnatural/pretentious to do it any other way

- because it's how we feel the most comfortable
- because it's more traditional
- because that's what I think they'd prefer/expect

(Ss' own answers)

- 2** Go through the Useful Language and the Test Tip. Ss do the task in pairs.

### Suggested Answer

*A: Judging from the setting and their expressions, I'd say the women in picture one are chatting, probably gossiping, or maybe one of them has just told a joke, because they're both laughing.*

*B: It looks to me as if they're talking about someone that we can't see in the photograph, and that they're laughing at them.*

*A: Or maybe they've seen someone they know and they're saying hello.*

*B: The person in picture two could be applying for a job, as the letter looks rather formal.*

*A: Unlike the situation in picture four where the woman, judging from her posture, is probably having a casual conversation with someone she knows quite well.*

*B: And the referee in picture three could be communicating to the players that a foul has been committed or that the game is over.*

- 3** You may wish to warm up by asking Ss how they would warn somebody who was in danger but was unable to hear. Ask Ss to demonstrate what they would do and point out that they are using body language/sign language/gestures/facial expressions. Then elicit how their 'warning' could be expressed in English (*put your hand up, wave your arms about, shake your head, mouth the word 'no', etc*).

Go through the Topic Resource with Ss. Point out that they should use the vocabulary and the phrases given to do the task.

### Suggested Answers

*A: One way of warning somebody about something would be to throw your arms in the air or to wave at them.*

*B: Another way would be to shake your head at them; that way they'd probably get the message. I'm not so sure about approval – we usually just smile, don't we?*

*A: Yes. I suppose you could also put your thumb in the air or even clap – but if you clap you have to be careful that people don't misinterpret it and think you're*

being sarcastic. Irritation's easier, though. There are lots of things you could do to show irritation. For example, you could grit or bare your teeth. Or clench your fist.

B: Yes, but frowning would be a less aggressive way of doing it. And you could show someone affection by putting your arm around them.

A: You could easily show amusement by smiling and by putting your thumb in the air or by nodding.

B: And if you wanted to show your dislike in an obvious way you could glower or wrinkle your nose. Or if you were directing it at a person, you could stick your tongue out at them.

#### 4 Suggested Answers

- People in my country tend to show their disapproval in rather aggressive ways, such as booing, whistling and shouting. Having said that, they're equally quick to show their approval by clapping, cheering and again whistling and shouting, but in a more enthusiastic way.
- Hand signals come in very useful in situations where it's either too noisy for people to hear each other, or they're too far away from one another to be able to talk. I'm thinking of places like the stock exchange, airports and football pitches and I imagine the only way to communicate underwater is by hand gestures, too. Hand gestures are often used by drivers as well, but they might be a bit rude to describe here.
- I don't imagine there are many people who write letters anymore, because everybody has a phone and most people have access to a computer. The only time I can think of when we write letters is when we're applying for a job or making a complaint.
- I have to say that, in my country, few people take any notice of official notices even when they're for their own benefit. They think nothing of driving the wrong way down one-way streets and I've seen people swimming in the sea where it's clearly marked as being a hazardous spot for bathers.
- I don't think graffiti is an effective medium because in most cases it's just mindless vandalism. However, on the rare occasion that it is artistic or political, the message being sent is usually subversive, or so cryptic that only very few people understand its meaning. So in most cases it's just preaching to the converted.
- Unfortunately, the symbols that are the most recognisable around the world tend to be company logos or trademarks, such as Coca Cola. The only others I can think of are symbols that represent male and female, yin and yang and most traffic signals.

#### Part 3 (p. 54)

- 1 Explain that the exercise will be focusing on some of the more serious problems facing the environment.

Go through the prompt card and Useful Language. Point out that it is important for Ss to learn how to link different points and maintain fluency throughout their monologue.

Select individual Ss to give their talk and remind them that in the Speaking Test they will have only three prompts and will be expected to continue for two minutes.

#### Suggested Answer

Firstly, while governments continue to argue about what needs to be done about air pollution, the problem continues to get worse. The major contributors to air pollution are traffic fumes and chemical emissions from factories. The reason why governments are loath to take action is because they don't want to fall out of favour with car owners or put pressure on the economy by fining manufacturers for polluting the atmosphere. Meanwhile, air pollution continues to not only damage the ozone layer, causing global warming, climate changes and an increased risk of skin cancer, but to also be the cause of a whole host of breathing problems, including asthma and lung cancer.

The next most important issue requiring our attention has to be marine pollution. The earth's waters are becoming increasingly polluted by chemical discharges from industry and pesticides from farming. On top of that, there's the problem of oil tankers regularly discharging tons of oil into the world's seas, destroying the coastlines and local wildlife as well as poisoning the fish and other marine life. The problem with these types of pollution is that they have a knock-on effect in that they destroy the ecological balance of nature leading to the extinction of certain species and climatic changes.

This leads us to the issue of endangered species. Many species are now in danger partly because of the aforementioned pollution, but also because of the loss of their natural habitat and because mankind has hunted them to the point of extinction. While there are laws against hunting many of these species, it still seems that this is not enough to protect them. More needs to be done in terms of educating people about the danger of losing these creatures forever and other ways to earn a living need to be found for those people who depend on the traffic of rare species for their livelihood.

- 2 Point out that, in the Speaking Test, Ss may be expected to suggest solutions to certain problems. Go through the Useful Language, dealing with any difficulties. Select individual Ss to offer solutions to the first problem. Continue with the rest of the problems, encouraging Ss to say how their solutions would help, why they are necessary, etc.

*Suggested Answers*

- *One way to control the growth in population would be to make sure that countries with a large population but a low standard of living had access to information about family planning. At least in this way, people would be given an alternative, rather than letting the situation continue and more babies being born who cannot be fed.*
- *Governments should intervene to help civilian victims of war. This would result in fewer innocent people becoming casualties and would help to confine the conflict to the field of battle.*
- *If we were to place greater restrictions on the activities of multinational companies it would go a long way towards eradicating poverty in the world. The gap between the rich and the poor in the world is never going to get smaller while rich countries continue to exploit the resources and manpower of their poorer neighbours.*
- *By cancelling third world debts, we could give developing countries a chance to get on their feet. If they were freed from the burden of interest charges on foreign loans, then they could reinvest some of their money into the infrastructure of their country and start to address their own economic problems.*
- *One thing that would certainly help solve the problem of famine is if we were to set up a network of distribution points from where food could be quickly and efficiently distributed during times of great need. Of course, the longer-term approach would be to stop famines happening in the first place but, until we can do that, we need to deal with the immediate problem.*
- *It would be a good idea if we were to spend more money on research into the meteorological and other factors that cause drought. Water is vital for our survival and if there is a shortage, we should be prepared for it – it is common sense.*

- 3 a) Explain to Ss that the exercise will focus on suggesting solutions and the expected results of those solutions. Go through the exercise, eliciting possible phrases to fill the gaps. Play the cassette/CD. Ss do the exercise. Check Ss' answers.

*Tapescript for Ex. 3a – missing phrases in bold*

Despite having all the benefits that progress and technology can offer, developed countries are still racked by social problems they seem either unable, or unwilling, to solve.

In my opinion, the worst of these is unemployment. I say this mainly because being unemployed can actually lead to many of the other serious social problems such as, poverty, crime, homelessness and substance abuse. While I accept that, given the economic structure of the modern world, a certain amount of unemployment is unavoidable, there are, however, certain things that could be done to alleviate the problem. For example, if governments invested **more money in vocational training** for school leavers, they would be better able to find well-paid jobs and less likely to turn to a life of crime. Furthermore, if employers trained their staff, **there wouldn't be a skills shortage** and companies wouldn't have to hire people from abroad to fill job vacancies.

Escalating crime rates is another serious social problem that needs immediate attention. I truly believe that crime will remain an issue until **society deals with the underlying issues that cause it**, such as unemployment and the resultant poverty which I have already mentioned, materialism and a loss of community spirit and moral values. In the meantime, however, if the judicial system imposed harsher sentences for petty crimes and dealt more severely with juvenile delinquents, then **people might be less inclined to break the law**.

Action also needs to be taken on the issue of homelessness. The problem of homelessness **could easily be solved** by the building of state-run accommodation in the form of sheltered housing, hostels, and custom-built homes for the disabled and those suffering from psychological disorders.

In conclusion, there are several things that could be done towards solving many of the social problems that plague developed societies today. The biggest problem of all, however, is getting governments and individuals to take action. That isn't going to happen until we are willing to admit that

these problems are our responsibility and it's up to us to pressure our governments and lawmakers to act.

Answer Key

### Solutions to Social Problems

- If governments invested **more money in vocational training** for school leavers, it would be easier for them to find jobs.
- If employers trained their staff, **there wouldn't be a skills shortage** and companies wouldn't have to hire people from abroad to fill job vacancies.
- I truly believe that crime will remain an issue until **society deals with the underlying issues that cause it**, such as unemployment and poverty.
- If the judicial system imposed harsher sentences for petty crimes and dealt more severely with juvenile delinquents, then **people might be less inclined to break the law**.
- The problem of homelessness **could easily be solved** by the building of state-run accommodation, sheltered housing and hostels.

b) Go through the Test Tip. Go through the Topic Resource and deal with any difficulties.

Encourage Ss to talk about their own opinions and about the situation in their country.

Ask Ss to comment on the points above and remind them that they may have to speak for up to a minute in the Speaking Test.

Suggested Answer

*I fully agree that governments need to invest more money in vocational training but if we only give it to school leavers, we're doing it too late – I think it's something that needs to be done much earlier, say, throughout their secondary education. As far as the other points are concerned, I pretty much agree with all of them. Having said that, though, I'm not really in favour of harsher penalties for offenders – we certainly do not need more young people and petty criminals inside our prisons and other institutions because they are over-crowded enough as it is. I'm not saying that I know the answer but I think we've seen enough to know that stiff punishments don't work.*

- 4 Go through the questions. Elicit various ideas from Ss and make a list on the board. Ss discuss the questions, in pairs. Monitor Ss' performance, then have some pairs present their dialogues in class while the rest of the class assess their performance.
- A: *I think the biggest social problem in my country*

*is poverty. There are a lot of very poor people who have to beg for a living because the state doesn't support them. As for the environment, well it has to be the destruction of our rainforest which the government seems powerless to stop.*

B: *In my country the biggest social problem is unemployment and we have several environmental problems including air pollution and water pollution, both of which are the result of chemical emissions produced by industry.*

- A: *I think there's a lot we can do as individuals to help solve some of the problems in the world today. For example, most of us can afford to make small donations to charity. Or we can sponsor a child in Africa or an endangered species.*

B: *We can also help by recycling products and not wasting resources, like water and electricity. We can also use environmentally-friendly products and try to reduce air pollution by walking and cycling instead of going everywhere by car.*

- A: *I dread to think what the world will be like in fifty years' time. It will probably be covered in rubbish, the air will be so polluted you won't be able to see the sky and you won't be able to swim in the seas and all the fish will be dead. Also the crime rate will have escalated to the extent that people will be afraid to leave the house.*

B: *Well I have a rather more optimistic view of the future. I see state-of-the-art technology and surveillance cameras everywhere, which will deter people from committing crimes. I also think that people will be living longer and having a lot more free time.*

- A: *I think for some people, their own lives are hard enough without having to worry about others and the world around them. It's not hard to understand why people who are struggling to survive in a poor or war-torn country aren't too concerned about the environment and endangered species.*

B: *I totally agree with you, but I think it's also the case that some people just don't care about what's happening to the planet or about other people. I'm talking about the kind of people who continue to hunt endangered species and those who wear real animal fur. All they care about is their own pleasure and vanity.*

A: *I realise there are people in the world like that, but I think most people feel there's not much they can do about social and environmental problems, so they just give up. I also think that,*

*until we ourselves are directly affected by something, we tend to think of it as someone else's problem.*

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### Speaking Test 4

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Explain to Ss how each part is performed. Remind Ss of the exam format.

#### Part 1 (p. 56)

Ss work in pairs to ask and answer questions. Monitor, making sure that Ss answer fully.

*(Ss' own answers)*

#### Part 2 (p. 56)

- 1 Remind Ss that they will be expected to talk for about a minute in this stage. Ss work in groups of four. Two students discuss the pictures, two assess them according to the criteria on p.33 and keep time.

*Suggested Answer*

*A: Well the woman in the second picture doesn't look at all happy, does she. Judging from the way she seems to be tearing her hair out and baring her teeth, I'd say she must be furious about something.*

*B: Perhaps, but to me it looks more as though she's incredibly frustrated, as if someone, or maybe a situation, has irritated her to the point where she's thinking she just can't stand it any longer.*

*A: Yes, that's a possibility. So she's definitely come to the end of her tether and is losing her temper. Picture three, on the other hand, shows quite a radical contrast with picture two. The couple look really serene.*

*B: Yes, it's a totally different atmosphere, isn't it. They're holding hands and he's got his arm round her shoulders, so presumably they both feel secure in their relationship and totally at ease with one another.*

*A: Mm, they must do. And I find that quite surprising, as I tend to associate punks with aggression and rebellion, but these two don't appear to be displaying any such violent feelings.*

*B: No. I suppose their rather extreme appearance does suggest they're trying to prove something, perhaps a rejection of social conventions or something like that, but their facial expressions and their body language seem to simply suggest affection and contentment.*

- 2 a) Ss work in groups of four; two Ss discuss the pic-

tures, while the other two assess them, according to the criteria on p33, and keep time. Elicit comments on performance from Ss.

*(Suggested Answer – see tapescript for Ex 2b)*

- b) Play the cassette/CD. Ss compare the pair's performance to that of their classmates.

*Tapescript for Part 2 Ex. 2b*

**Interlocutor:** Now, I'd like you to look at all the pictures. Imagine that they have been put forward as suggestions for the cover of a magazine about communication aimed at young people. Together, talk about the forms of communication shown and the messages being sent. Then suggest which two should go on the cover. Please talk about this for about three minutes.

**A:** The woman in picture two, as we said, is obviously communicating her anger and frustration through body language. For example, she's literally tearing her hair out and clenching her teeth, both sure signs of irritation.

**B:** However, I'd say the message being sent in picture three is more subtle. I say that because I think that, by dressing in this way, these people are making a statement about how they feel about conformity and society in general.

**A:** And also about traditional dress codes. The method of communication shown in picture one, however, is more direct. It shows a road sign which is designed to give information to drivers and pedestrians or warn them about dangers on the road ahead. I know a lot of work goes into making these signs and symbols as clear as possible, but it's not always that easy to understand their meaning – especially if you're concentrating on driving.

**B:** Yes, and picture five shows a mobile phone, a fairly modern form of communication that serves the dual purpose of allowing people to talk to one another wherever they are and send text messages.

- A:** I think it's worth mentioning that the phone is the most direct form of communication shown here if you compare it to the graffiti in picture four, for example. Also, graffiti only communicates with the few people who see and understand it because its message is often subliminal.
- B:** I agree that graffiti has its limitations but I still think it is an effective form of communication because it makes people think. And symbols like this one, the symbol for peace, are especially effective because they're internationally recognisable.
- A:** So which do you think we should put on the cover of the magazine?
- B:** Well, I think picture two might be a good choice to illustrate how young people infuriate their parents or older people.
- A:** That's one way of looking at it, but I'd prefer picture three because it shows young people who look interesting.
- B:** That's fine but I think we should pair it with a more direct method of communication, such as the phone or the road sign?
- A:** Actually, I think we should go for picture four because the symbol and the graffiti would appeal more to young people and together these pictures will make the magazine look exciting and interesting.
- B:** I think I'd agree with you. These pictures will attract young readers because they show that the magazine is in touch with young people's attitudes.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you.

### Part 3 (p. 57)

- 1 Explain the task. Ss work in pairs. SA speaks while SB listens, keeps time and then comments. Then, choose two Ss. SA gives a short speech on the topic. SB comments briefly on what Student A has said. The rest of the class assess the pair's performance.

*(Suggested Answer — See tapescript for Part 3 Ex. 1)*

Play the cassette/CD. Ss compare the pair's answers with their own.

*Tapescript for Part 3 Ex 1*

**Interlocutor:** In this part of the test I'd like you each to talk on your own for about two minutes. You should listen to what your partner says because I'll ask you to comment afterwards. Bill, I'm going to show you a

card. There is a question written on the card and I'd like you to give us your opinions. There are some ideas on the card and you can use them if you want to. So, here is your card, Bill, and here is a copy for you to look at, Helen. Don't forget, Bill, you have about two minutes to talk before we join in.

**Bill:** I think that, if we continue to shirk our responsibilities regarding environmental issues, there will be unpleasant consequences for all of us. Let's begin with the issue of endangered species. Many species are already in danger mainly due to the loss of their natural habitat as man takes over the globe, cutting down rain forests and building on areas that are traditionally the homes of wildlife. On top of that, man has hunted some species to the point of extinction and over-fished the seas or polluted them to the detriment of many forms of marine life. If nothing is done to protect these species, then the ecological balance of nature will be disturbed leading to the loss of even more species, as the food chain is broken.

As far as climate change is concerned, the loss of rain forests and certain plant species, combined with the other effects of pollution, are going to have serious repercussions. We are already beginning to see the effects of global warming, in the form of rising temperatures and increased humidity leading to the melting of the polar ice caps. This has caused sea levels to rise, leading to flooding in certain areas. Furthermore, many countries are also experiencing extreme weather conditions such as flash flooding, heat waves and hurricanes at unseasonable times of the year. If global warming continues, rising temperatures will turn some countries into desert wastelands while others will disappear beneath the seas. Finally, while governments continue to argue about what needs to be done about air pollution, the problem is getting worse. Air pollution is not only damaging the ozone layer, causing global warming and climate changes, but also contributing to an increased risk of skin cancer. In the end, the ozone layer will be completely destroyed and the planet will be scorched by the sun's rays, but until that time, more and more people will die of pollution-related illnesses such as asthma, allergies, and cancer.

In conclusion, the implications of our continued refusal to take responsibility for the future of the planet are manifold and serious to the extent that, if something is not done to halt the escalating devastation of the planet, it could ultimately lead to the extinction of the human race. So if we're talking about the implications of not taking responsibility, we have to say that they are catastrophic.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you. Is there anything you'd like to add to that, Helen?

**Helen:** Regarding climatic changes, I'd like to add that some meteorologists claim that the Earth's weather goes in cycles of thousands of years and that the extreme conditions we're seeing at the moment in some countries have nothing to do with global warming but are merely part of the Earth's natural weather patterns and have been experienced before. They also claim that the ecosystem is regenerative, the ozone layer is self-repairing and that nature will take steps to rectify any imbalances caused by man. If all that is true, then we have nothing to worry about. But we still have a responsibility to make sure that we respect the planet.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you.

### Candidates A & B

Explain that Ss should speak for up to a minute. Divide the class into three sections. Each section takes one question. Ss work in pairs to discuss their questions. Monitor and help. Ask one pair from each section to perform task. Class assesses each pair's performance according to the criteria on p. 33.

### Suggested Answers

- **A:** *Well, I think the biggest environmental problem in my country has to be the destruction of the rainforest and all the resultant problems, such as climatic changes and the threat to wild animals that have lost their homes due to deforestation. It's tragic.*
- **B:** *In my country we still have a lot of heavy industry so we have several environmental problems, the worst of which is pollution – both air and water pollution – as a result of chemical emissions into the atmosphere and rivers and streams.*
- **A:** *I like to think I do my bit for the environment, although I have to admit I don't go out of my way to recycle. For example, I don't take my empties to a bottle bank but I do recycle paper at work and I re-use plastic carrier bags from supermarkets as rubbish bags at home.*
- **B:** *I'm ashamed to say I don't do anything to protect the environment. It's not really an issue in my country so it's not that easy for people to recycle, for example. Also, people don't have the money to buy environmentally-friendly products which are usually much more expensive.*

- **A:** *Personally, I'm very optimistic. There are a lot of environmental groups who are very serious about their cause and governments are now being forced to take action because voters are becoming more concerned about the planet thanks to these groups.*

**B:** *Also, young people nowadays are becoming more aware of environmental issues because they are being educated about them at school. I think that's a good thing because it means they'll grow up having respect for the planet and will be more inclined to take care of it, so I too am optimistic about the future.*

- 2 Explain the task. Ss can continue to work in pairs, as in 1. Then, choose two Ss. Student B gives a short speech on the topic. Student A comments briefly on what Student B has said. The rest of the class assess the pair's performance.

### Suggested Answer

#### Candidate B

*I think it depends on the problem as to who is responsible for it. I'm of the opinion that a major social problem, such as poverty, for example, should be dealt with by the government in question. However, this is not always possible as the economic structures of some countries are just not stable enough to fund a welfare system and in these instances outside help is required. This can sometimes take the form of financial aid and supplies from other governments and international aid organisations or individual donations to charities and commercial sponsorships. I think in the case of relief work, charitable organisations should be responsible because they have established distribution networks and trained staff which make them best able to deal with crisis situations.*

*The problem of unemployment, however, should be the responsibility of the government. It can alleviate the situation by giving employers financial incentives to employ school leavers by subsidising their salaries and contributing to any training required. They can also fund retraining schemes for people who are out of work because their skills are no longer in demand. However, employers are also responsible for the situation. If they invested more money in training their staff, there wouldn't be a skills shortage and fewer people would be unemployed as a result of not having the right qualifications.*

*Responsibility also needs to be taken for the issue of homelessness. This is a problem that should also be dealt with primarily by the government. Although some people would say that families should be responsible for caring for sick and elderly relatives, or those who have*



fallen on hard times, the government is duty-bound to provide accommodation for all, in the form of housing associations and sheltered housing for the handicapped and elderly. Charitable organisations should also get involved in providing shelters and hostels, and individuals can do their part by volunteering to dole out food and clothing to people on the street.

To sum up, governments can only be relied upon to do so much, and in some cases nothing, when it comes to dealing with social problems. Therefore, caring and generous individuals and charitable organisations will always be needed. The only worry is that governments will neglect their responsibilities and allow charitable organisations to shoulder the burden of dealing with social problems rather than dealing with them themselves.

**Candidate A:** *I'd just like to say that I don't think governments should or can solve every social problem. In fact, I think people have fallen too far into the trap of blaming their government for everything. For example, rather than go out and get themselves some qualifications or a job, they sit at home complaining about the government. And as for homelessness, in my country at least, there's no excuse for it because the local council is legally obliged to provide housing for the homeless, so it seems to me some people are actually choosing to live on the street simply because they don't want the responsibility of running a home.*

### Candidates A & B

Explain that Ss should speak for up to a minute. Divide the class into three sections. Each section takes one question. Ss work in pairs to discuss their questions. Monitor and help. Ask one pair from each section to perform task. Class assess each pair's performance according to the criteria on p. 33.

#### Suggested Answers

- **A:** *I suppose it depends on your point of view as to whether things have improved or not. On the one hand, crime is on the increase just about everywhere, so obviously things are getting worse in that respect. On the other hand, unemployment figures are down, so that's an improvement.*
- **B:** *I agree with what you say about perspective. For example, most people's standard of living in this country is higher than it ever was. However, other social problems like crime, as you said, are worse than ever due to a lack of moral values.*
- **A:** *I imagine the main difficulty is lack of money.*

*Although in some countries the unemployed receive state benefits and subsidies, it's barely enough to make ends meet. Most people can only survive on unemployment benefit in the short term.*

**B:** *I agree, money is the main problem, but there's also the problem of boredom and isolation, not to mention the despair some long-term unemployed people feel. It's human nature to want to feel useful and to crave the fulfilment a job can give you.*

- **A:** *Actually I never give money to charity simply because only a small amount of the money donated actually goes to the cause in question. Most of it is swallowed up in taxes, wages and administration fees.*

**B:** *While I know this to be true, I still feel every little helps and I always donate money when someone stops me in the street with a tin or knocks on my door, whatever the charity, although I don't make regular donations to any particular charity.*

### 3 Candidates A & B

Explain that Ss should speak for up to a minute. Divide the class into three sections. Each section takes one question. Ss work in pairs to discuss their questions. Monitor and help. Ask one pair from each section to perform task. Class assess each pair's performance according to the criteria on p. 33.

#### Suggested Answers

- **A:** *I think it's essential that people take responsibility for their actions because things will never improve in any aspect of life if no one takes responsibility for bringing about change. Also, if you don't take responsibility for your actions no one will take you seriously, trust or respect you and you can cause a lot of pain and suffering to others. Basically, if everyone did what they wanted we'd be living in chaos.*
- **B:** *Yes, and it's especially important to take responsibility for our mistakes. It's all too easy to try and push the blame onto someone else, or the situation, and generally find excuses. But if you admit a mistake, people are more likely to react positively, and even work with you to help solve any problem that might have been created.*
- **B:** *I think educating people about the environment should be a joint effort between the government and environmental organisations. This can be done by conducting advertising campaigns, mak-*

*ing public information announcements and holding special recycling days, for example. Also, awareness about the environment should be taught in schools as a subject from an early age and pupils should be made to take part in projects and other educational activities to promote awareness.*

*A: Absolutely. But I think the media share the responsibility too, in that it's their duty to find out and report environmental threats around the world. Often they are able to expose situations that governments might otherwise wish to cover up for various reasons.*

- *A: In my view, you have to be intelligent and efficient to be given responsibility. I think you also have to be trustworthy and honourable. More than anything, though, I think you have to believe strongly in whatever you're defending or supporting. No amount of skill or intelligence will make up for a lack of dedication to the cause.*

*B: It might sound strange or a bit obvious, but I also think you have to be responsible to be given responsibility and have an awareness of the burden of trust that has been placed upon you. I also think you'd have to have a lot of confidence in your abilities to accept a position of great responsibility and be able to function in a crisis.*

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## Speaking Practice 5

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### Part 1 (p. 58)

- 1 a) Explain task to Ss. Go through the questions with Ss and elicit vocabulary relevant to each question. Ask various Ss the questions and add vocabulary to the board as it comes up.  
b) In pairs, Ss go through the questions while you monitor their answers.

*(Ss' own answers)*

- 2 Explain to Ss that they are going to hear a recorded version of Part 1 of the Speaking Test, using the questions from Exercise 1a).  
Point out that they will hear a good candidate with a weaker one.  
Play the cassette/CD.  
Ss decide which candidate would get the better mark, giving their reasons.

## Tapescript for Ex. 2

**Int:** Now, Anna, I'd like you to tell me if there's anything you'd like to change in your life, and why?

**Anna:** (faltering) Not really, er, I think no. Um, there are things I want to do when I ... finish my studies, but that's in the future. One thing, ... one thing I'd like to change. I live with my family in the city, but I'd much rather to live in the countryside. But my parents work here. It's better for them.

**Int:** Belinda, have you ever done something which involved a major change? If yes, what effect did it have on you?

**Belinda:** A major change ... well the biggest change I've ever had to make was probably moving to this country. The company my father works for sent him over here. For me it was like starting a new life. It was quite exciting, really, but quite hard at first. I had to learn a new language, go to a new school, make new friends, and get used to a different way of life.

**Int:** Anna, what major changes have occurred in your country in your lifetime?

**Anna:** (hesitant) Mm. I don't think so that there are any big ones, but smaller ones maybe. The standard of life has improved. I think we've caught up with the rest of Europe now and live more like them. I think it's a better thing.

**Int:** Belinda, what changes would you like to see being made in your country?

**Belinda:** My new country? Well, I don't really have any complaints. I think the transport system is slow and inefficient and could do with improvement. The postal service too, because I keep in touch with all my friends back home by letter, and sometimes I get impatient waiting for replies. Otherwise I'm quite happy with things as they are.

**Int:** Anna, how do you feel about change in general? Do you welcome it or fear it?

**Anna:** Well, some changes can make you stress, especially the ones you don't want. But when you're young you like new things, changes, you like your life to change. For me, I like things to change. I'm easily bored. Maybe when I am older I like things to stay the same, like my parents. But the young they welcome the change.

### Answer Key

*Anna is the weaker student because she doesn't really answer all her questions directly and makes several serious mistakes in grammar: for example, 'I'd much rather to live', 'I don't think so that...' and 'the young they welcome the change'. The vocabulary she uses is very limited in range and not all accurate. She is also not very fluent. Belinda seems to have good control over the language and sounds confident.*

## Part 2 (p. 58)

- 1 a) Ss look at the photographs and read the prompts. Elicit/Explain any unfamiliar vocabulary in the prompts.  
In pairs, Ss discuss the different aspects of change represented in the photographs. Monitor Ss dialogues round the class.  
Ask one or two pairs to perform their discussion in front of the class.

### Suggested Answer

- A: *The first picture shows a little girl who has lost a tooth. I must say she seems quite happy about it, so maybe it's her first and it's a kind of special moment.*  
B: *Yes. I can remember losing my first tooth. In fact it was pulled out – by my sister. I suppose it's one of those many signs that you're growing up and changing.*  
A: *Physically, at least. I would say the second picture's about physical change, too. There's a young woman on some scales and she's obviously pleased at having lost quite a lot of weight.*  
B: *At that age, at any age even, I think we're concerned about our appearance, the kind of image we project. It might be, you know, you want to lose weight like that girl, or the way you dress or do your hair. We always think there's some improvement we can make to ourselves, we're never quite satisfied.*  
A: *The next picture takes things a few stages further, if we're talking about stages in life. A married couple with a kid, and the mother is just leaving the house. Maybe she's going on a trip.*  
B: *Why shouldn't she just be going to work? It's not unusual these days for the old parental roles to be reversed, and the husband stays at home to look after the kids and do all the things housewives used to do. There should be more of it, to my mind.*  
A: *No, I agree. I think the change in gender roles is one of the more positive changes in society in recent years in that it makes for more equality between men and women. .... And what about this one? Picture four? A couple buying a new house, it looks like.*  
B: *Yes. They say moving house is one of the more stressful events in your life, but they look happy enough. It's a big change, though, a kind of turning point in your life. A new neighbourhood, new friends to make.*  
A: *It could be a new start for them, the chance to settle down and build a life together. And a change of scene is often very productive.*  
B: *The last two pictures are a bit different, though.*

*They're not about people.*

A: *No, but they're still about change. Picture five is about technological progress, I'd say, specifically in the field of communication.*

B: *Yes, and the last one's about how we change the environment around us.*

A: *Well, technologically speaking, the pace of change has been unbelievable, even in our lifetime. We've all had to adapt pretty quickly, and will have to keep doing so if we don't want to be left behind.*

B: *Yes, and the last picture, too, suggests 'out with the old, in with the new'. New buildings replace old ones, new styles of architecture and town planning take over, and increasing urbanisation reduces what's left of the natural landscape.*

A: *You know what they say: 'Change is the only constant in life.'*

b) Explain the task to Ss. Go through the Useful Language for suggesting alternatives.

Encourage Ss to use these phrases in their dialogue when suggesting alternative pictures to be included in the article.

*Suggested Answer*

A: *I think it would be a good idea to include something about changes in the way we spend our leisure time. You know, the rise of tourism, or more and more people taking up extreme sports. Something along those lines.*

B: *Yes, or even the way we go shopping. We could include a photograph of a modern shopping mall. I think they've made a big difference to the way we go about our lives.*

A: *Mm, not a bad idea. Yes, I'd go along with that. But I still think something about tourism would be a good idea.*

B: *Well, if we have a picture of a shopping mall I think that that covers the aspect of leisure. How about something to do with health, you know, how conventional medicine is beginning to accept alternative ways of healing. We could have a picture of someone undergoing some alternative therapy – acupuncture or aromatherapy.*

A: *Or we could look at health from the technological point of view. Laser surgery, or robot surgeons, that kind of thing.*

B: *Yes, robot surgery, I like that. Let's include a picture of that, then.*

A: *OK. So we've got two extra pictures now. The modern shopping mall and robot surgery. Agreed?*

B: Yes.

2 a) Explain the task to Ss. Play the cassette/CD. Elicit answers from Ss.

*Tapescript for Ex. 2a*

**Woman:** When I left my own country and moved here, many of my contemporaries were shocked and warned me that it would take me months or even years to adapt, that the stress of moving house would be aggravated by living in a new country and having to make new friends and so on. I didn't understand their attitude then, and I'm afraid I still don't. I adapted very rapidly and enjoyed the process. Generally I enjoy change – I find it exciting, exhilarating even, it gives something of a jolt to the system and knocks you out of that comfortable rut you've been sitting in. And the ease with which we can make changes to the environment, lifestyles or to our own appearance is in fact one of the things I find most appealing about life today.

**Man:** Ah, but aren't you making the assumption that all changes are for the better, or at least are harmless? They aren't, you know. Look at our cities. The urban landscape has experienced major changes in the last fifty years or so: beautiful old buildings have been razed to the ground and replaced by ugly tower blocks, and open spaces have given way to housing developments. Then we could talk about climate change, which is a product of the changes that we have caused in the environment. None of these have made our lives better or helped us in any way whatsoever, and they are definitely not exciting or exhilarating. I'm not denying that there have been changes that have been wonderful, the improvement in the position of women comes to mind, or in technology, particularly as regards health, but I think we have to evaluate the effect certain changes might have before we rush to embrace them.

*Answer Key*

*The woman mentions the changes involved in adapting to life in another country, which she enjoyed greatly, and changes to the environment, lifestyles and appearance. She feels very positive about change generally, and finds it thrilling and invigorating. The man refers to environmental changes, specifically to cities, and to the climate, which he feels are all detrimental. He mentions some changes he feels are positive ones, such as the position of women, and technology, but he generally feels dubious about the value of change.*

### b) Suggested Answers

- A: *Well, nowadays, there are numerous ways to change your appearance – some more permanent than others. I mean, if you have the money, you can have cosmetic surgery, totally change the shape of your face, and even alter the colour of your skin. Or there are more temporary changes like the way we can use make-up, change our hairstyle, that sort of thing.*
- B: *What about the other part of the question, why do we do it? Well, there are different reasons, I suppose. I've heard some women say that wearing make-up makes them feel more confident, and having a hairstyle that they like gives them an extra lift when they're out in public. I think I can see what makes people have a face-lift, but I don't agree with it. I think it's deceptive in a way – you should make the most of your looks, sure, but if you have to resort to surgery, then I think it's just vanity. It doesn't always work, either, so it's a gamble.*
- A: *I think a lot of people do it to stand out from the crowd, rather than to disguise themselves. If you look at the popularity of body piercing and tattoos these days, I think you get the impression that people use it as a form of self-expression, mostly they want to look different from everyone else.*
- B: *And then everyone does it and we all look the same.*
- B: *This is an easy one! Definitely computer technology. We can do so much now with computers that you'd need a whole lifetime to fully exploit them.*
- A: *For me, it would have to be electrical appliances in general and, in particular, home entertainment. I wouldn't like to go back to life before CDs and DVD players. I know you'll say that people made their own entertainment in those days but I much prefer what we have today. And also labour-saving devices. I wouldn't be able to survive without an automatic washing machine.*
- B: *Me neither. I don't know how they did it in the past. Personally, I'm heavily dependent on kitchen technology – my microwave oven, for example, is worth its weight in gold because it saves me so much time and mess.*
- A: *As far as the environment is concerned, the biggest problem is that people don't care about pollution. Obviously, it's big businesses that do the most damage, but everyone is involved and there doesn't seem to be the desire to do anything about it – from the local farmer burning off stubble to the ordinary businessman who drives an old car. Both of them are adding to the problem but don't seem to care.*
- B: *I know what you mean. The consequences of pollution are more far-reaching than anyone seems to be aware of. I think we should be very worried about global warming, for example. It's easy to dismiss it and say that the sea levels will rise but so what? People don't take into account the other consequences like melting glaciers, landslides, avalanches in mountain regions and flash floods. In places like India, these rains can make a million people homeless overnight. You can't help thinking that if it happened in England or America, those responsible for controlling pollution might make more of an effort.*
- B: *Regarding social changes, from what I hear, the younger generation have much more freedom – especially where it concerns relationships with the opposite sex. In the old days, there was a fairly rigid set of rules, which I personally think were unhealthy. I know they were there for a reason but these rules actually prevented young men and women from having normal relationships. By that I mean that you couldn't consider someone as a friend if they were of the opposite sex. I think it was harmful and it's much better today.*
- A: *Yes, I think the whole gender issue is the biggest change. There has been a certain amount of role reversal, with women getting on much better in their professional lives than ever before. Sometimes, this even leads*

*to the men staying at home and bringing up the children, which would have been unthinkable in my parents' day.*

**Part 3 (p. 60)**

- 1 Explain the task to Ss. Brainstorm with the class for vocabulary and suggestions related to each topic and write them on the board. Ask Ss to suggest other aspects of modern life not included in the diagram. Go through the Useful Language. In pairs Ss discuss the topics. Instruct Ss to cover 3 aspects each, taking turns with their partners. Encourage Ss to speak at length about each aspect, using the Useful Language to introduce each new aspect.

*Suggested Answers*

A: *As far as employment is concerned, these days you have to be very flexible, able to chop and change, because the job market isn't stable any more, and the pace of change and development is so fast. You have to keep honing your skills, too. You can't rest on your qualifications any more, you have to keep updating them and adding to them, otherwise you get left behind. And it's very stressful, having to be on the ball all the time. There's no such thing as a job for life any more.*

B: *I agree. Stress is one of the main health problems these days, and they say it leads to all sorts of other problems, you know, heart disease depression and, some say, even cancer. Yet there have been such advances in medicine you'd have thought we'd have fewer health problems than in the past. Though I must admit I think we're far more aware of our health these days, I mean in terms of what to eat and how to stay relatively fit and active. I think people are far more health conscious now, even if they don't act on that knowledge. One thing that doesn't seem to have improved is the health service. If anything it's got worse; with longer waiting lists, overworked hospital staff, run-down hospitals – the list could go on. And regarding private health care, who can afford it?*

A: *Well, from a financial perspective, everything is astronomically expensive these days. And almost everybody I know buys things on credit. You hardly ever see cash these days, except for small everyday purposes. Everything's done with plastic. It worries me a bit, you know. Where's all the real money? Another thing to bear in mind is that it's much more difficult to run a household these days, especially if you have kids. Both parents need to work if you're going to keep your head above water. There's so much to think about. And that's the case across the board –*

*married, with or without kids, sharing, or living alone – it's a struggle. It's especially difficult to live on your own, financially that is, if you want to live in the city. A lot of people have to share just to pay the rent; you can only really do it comfortably if you have a very well paid job.*

B: *Yes. And as far as accommodation's concerned; just finding somewhere's a problem, especially if you want to be near where the jobs are. You can only find very small, cramped sort of bedsits and you have to share a bathroom. And even they are expensive in bigger cities. And of course the majority of people live in cities. It's where the work is, and if you want to get on in life, in almost any area, you've got to live in the city.*

A: *If we look at modern life from the social perspective, though, I think the social life in the city is great. There's so much to do and it's much easier these days to meet new people. You're also free to do or be what you want, change your image and so on. And if you're a bit shy there are always clubs or societies with like-minded people. But I think it's also possible to lose your identity in the city. Everything is so confusing, fluid, always changing, that you don't quite know where you are or how to cope with it all.*

B: *I agree that it's not always easy. There's also the emotional aspect of modern life to consider, which this ties in with. We've mentioned the health side of it; stress and so on. And the social life side, but I would have thought that our emotions are pretty much the same as they ever were. I don't think modern life has made us emotionally different in any substantial way. We're basically the same, but we know so much more, don't we. Everyone knows a bit of psychology, and there are so many more things to react to and cope with these days. In learning to cope with new situations we learn how to react in different ways. Now, is there anything we haven't mentioned?*

A: *Well, all the enormous technological changes for a start. And most of those have taken place in our lifetime. They really have affected the way we live now. Modern life is, it seems to me, technology.*

- 2 a) Explain the task. Go through the table with Ss and explain any unfamiliar vocabulary. Ss choose the three or four good and bad points they think most significant by ticking the boxes.

Deal with any vocabulary problems as Ss make notes about their chosen points. Remind Ss that in the Speaking Test they will not be allowed to make notes but they will have to support their answers

with justifications/examples/their own experiences.

(Ss' own answers)

- b)** Go through the Useful Language. Explain to Ss that these are useful phrases for presenting a counter-argument, introducing a different point of view or politely disagreeing.

Allow Ss three or four minutes to prepare their speeches, using their notes from Ex. 2a and the Useful Language, reminding them to give both sides of the argument. Ss practise in pairs.

Choose one S to give his or her speech in front of the class. Remind the S's partner that he or she should listen carefully to what is being said as he or she will have to respond and speak for up to one minute. The rest of the class assess their performance according to the criteria on p.33.

*Suggested Answer*

*A: Most of the world's population live in cities, and cities are expanding at an incredible rate to accommodate the almost daily influx. People move to cities for a variety of reasons, but I would guess the main one is that they're looking for a better life, or at least a decent job. The reality is never quite what people expect.*

*I think most people are unprepared for the speed of life there, the seeming chaos. You expect a sophisticated urban transport system, and in fact there is one – usually. However, everyone's daily experience seems to be one of delays and strikes, and if you use your own car in the city, it's all traffic jams and general congestion, and then you can't find anywhere to park unless you pay through the nose. Nevertheless, I think it's still better than the general lack transport in the countryside. It can be very frustrating getting about in the city. On the other hand, there are so many different ways you can get to where you want to that you'll always find a way.*

*A lot of people also complain about inner city areas and urban decay: the slums, the cramped, run-down estates and hideous tower blocks. And they say there's a direct connection between this squalor and the rise in crime, violence and addiction. Looked at from another perspective, however, things are being done about these problems now, and there are urban renewal programmes, so it's a great opportunity to increase the kind of modern, futuristic architecture that cities are the perfect testing ground for. Most cities aren't built*

*from scratch, they grow over time, are added to and so on. There are obviously problems along the way, but they too sort themselves out with time.*

*We shouldn't forget the fact that in the city everything is so convenient. All the facilities you need are close to hand: schools, hospitals, shopping facilities like giant malls where you can get everything you want. But the other side of the coin is that the gap between the haves and the have-nots becomes more pronounced, and you do see tramps and down-and-outs and suspicious characters hanging around the malls and shopping centres, either trying to keep warm or begging. A lot of them are very young, too.*

*All in all, living in the city has its up and downs, and it's certainly not ideal for everyone, but I believe that as more and more people become aware of the problems, ways will be found to sort them out.*

*B: I certainly agree with what you said about the downside of modern cities. And I think it's important that you mentioned the way people gravitate towards cities. Nevertheless, I don't share your optimism about us sorting out the problems. Some would say that it is unnatural for people to live on top of each other the way we do, and the more people we try to cram into one small space, the worse life will become. I personally find it unnatural to keep increasing the size of our cities and I believe that the only way our country – to use an example that I know very well – will ever move forward is if we start to implement plans to decentralise. That way, there won't be such an imbalance between the city and the country and, although we'll still have problems, they will be on a more human scale.*

- 3** Go through the comments, the Test Tip and the Topic Resource and explain any unfamiliar words and phrases.

Ask individual Ss for their views on each comment.

*Suggested Answers*

- *I think it's true that most big events would not take place without advertising, unless they were government sponsored – and even governments need advertising. I know a lot of people think such large-scale advertising is a bad thing, but the alternative would be to have no major sporting events, concerts or festivals, and that would be a terrible loss. So, as much as we might criticise advertisers sometimes,*

we couldn't really manage without them.

- I'm not sure that it's so harmful. Most people realise that advertising presents a glamorised version of reality, if not a downright false one, and unless they're very stupid are not taken in by it. Looked at from another perspective, some of them are quite artistic, and better to watch than most of the programmes you get on TV.
- Well, yes, it does let us know what's on the market and allow us to compare prices, so we can get the best value for our money. I also agree with the idea that it promotes competition and reduces prices, but is it true in practice? Multinational companies make so many similar products that their advertising for, say, one brand of soap powder is in competition with another brand that they produce. Anyway, like it or not, advertising is here to stay.

Allow Ss four or five minutes to make notes and prepare their speeches.

Choose individual Ss to give their short talk in front of the class.

Ask other Ss to respond by talking for up to a minute about what they have heard.

### Suggested Answer

Advertising has always been with us, I believe. It's just that now, with all the electronic media on top of the print media, we get it everywhere we go, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. And, of course, its techniques have become more and more sophisticated. In fact, some people go so far as to say that advertising is this century's art form. It's true that a lot of adverts, especially on television, are more 'artistic', entertaining, even funny, than the programmes they interrupt. On the other hand, they can be intrusive and, depending on your point of view, unethical. By this I mean that in general advertising makes inflated claims for products and presents lifestyles most people can't aspire to. Furthermore, there are certain products, such as alcohol and tobacco, that people think shouldn't be advertised at all.

We all recognise the need for advertising: it lets the public know what's on the market and encourages competition between rival companies, which in turn benefits the public by bringing prices down. Some would say, however, that advertising goes too far. It's not just straightforward information about a product and its cost, which is basically all you need, but it tries to promote a lifestyle associated with the product, and uses celebrity endorsements, special gifts and offers and other tricks of the trade to attract customers. I suppose

it must be effective, otherwise why would companies spend millions of pounds a year on advertising? Personally, however, I can't say I've ever been influenced in any way by an advertisement I've seen, but I have been entertained and amused by quite a few. Anyway, I can't see any point in being upset by them; they're not going to go away.

- 4 Explain the task. Go through the topics with Ss and explain any unfamiliar vocabulary. Brainstorm for suggestions relevant to each topic and allow Ss two or three minutes to make notes and prepare what they are going to say.

Choose individual pairs to answer each question.

### Suggested Answers

- A: I think it's possible to be anonymous in a big city – they're so big and so full of people that it's easy to get lost in the crowd. It's not necessarily that people are unfriendly, but the pace of life in a modern city leaves you with little time for others.  
B: That doesn't have to be the case, though. I think that it's not cities themselves that are impersonal, and you can find ways, more perhaps than anywhere else, to get involved in things and meet new people and get yourself known. Cities are where most things happen, and you can make yourself a part of it.
- B: There are many improvements I'd like to make. First of all there's too much traffic and congestion in the town where I live, and the public transport system is so inefficient it encourages people to drive to work or go into town for shopping. So I'd like to see that improved: a regular, efficient public transport service, cars banned from the town centre, and more pedestrianised streets.  
A: And I'd like there to be some parks where people can get at least a taste of nature, and relax and play outdoor games. You know, somewhere for children to play in safety without having to be confined to the house.
- A: Life in the country is lived at a much slower pace and generally speaking people are more relaxed and friendly.  
B: On the other hand, many people would consider that kind of life boring. I mean, what is there to do except go for walks? And what about more important things like being close to schools and hospitals and all the other amenities and facilities



## Teacher's notes – Speaking Test 5

that modern cities have? If you live in the middle of nowhere, what would you do in an emergency?

A: It's true that there's probably less to do – fewer so-called exciting things to do – but that may not be a bad thing. I think the distractions and confusions of life in the city drive people into being antisocial, and sometimes self-destructive. As for the other point, most small communities in the country have all the facilities and services they need.

B: A better quality of life but a slightly lower standard of living, perhaps.

- A: In my opinion there's too much advertising about these days, but it does provide us with useful, sometimes necessary information. It lets the public know what's available on the market and what things cost, and in that way can save us time and money. They say, too, that it encourages competition between rival companies which brings prices down, and that's good. The other side of the coin, though, is that a lot of it is vulgar and misleading, makes false promises and sets up false hopes by presenting a way of life that bears no relation to reality. In that way it detracts from the way we live now.

B: It's also intrusive – more airtime is given to advertising on TV than to actual programmes – and in some cases unethical. I also think, and I can't be sure if this is true, that it destroys people's powers of concentration. We're bombarded with images and messages all day long, most of them about thirty seconds long, and it makes consecutive thought difficult to sustain.

- A: I'm quite optimistic about the future, though I realise that's not very fashionable these days! I think the quality of life is generally improving, and will continue to do so. I know there are still many parts of the world where life is fraught with difficulties, but I do think efforts are being made to find solutions – for example in the Third World problems such as poverty, disease, drought and so on are being addressed by international bodies, and progress is being made. And in my country our lives are going to be far more comfortable in the future, if the progress made over the last few decades is anything to go by.

B: Well I just can't agree at all. Maybe I'm rather cynical, but I predict that our lives will get worse in many ways. It's true that we may become

wealthier and have more material comforts in the future, but in a way that's part of the problem. I feel that the gradual loss of spiritual values that is evident now, particularly in cities, will speed up and leave us with lives that are devoid of any true meaning. And I think that the egoism that is very evident in young people today is the characteristic that will dominate our lives in the future, which in my opinion is very sad.

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### Speaking Test 5

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Remind Ss of the exam format and how each part of the test is performed.

#### Part 1 (p. 62)

Various Ss answer questions in Part 1.

(Ss' own answers)

#### Part 2 (p. 62)

- 1 Choose two Ss and explain the task. Ss then discuss the questions.

*Suggested Answer - See tapescript for Ex. 2b*

- 2 a) Choose another pair of Ss and explain the task. Ss discuss the remaining pictures.

*Suggested Answer - See tapescript for Ex. 2b*

- b) Play cassette/CD. Elicit comments from Ss.

*Tapescript for Ex. 2b*

**Interlocutor:** Now I'd like you to talk about something together. Here are some pictures on the theme of change. First of all look at pictures A and D and talk together about what might have brought about these situations. I'd like you to talk for about a minute on this, so if I stop you, please don't worry.

**A:** Shall we start with picture A? It looks to me as if there is some sort of forest clearance going on. It could be a rainforest in a tropical region or it could equally well be a European forest. I find it a rather distressing scene: everywhere in the world forests are disappearing at a really alarming rate and no one seems prepared to do anything to stop it.

**B:** It probably all comes down to money. Either there's money to be earned from cutting down trees and exporting the timber or it's simply the easiest and cheapest route for a new road. Let's look at picture D, it's much more cheerful!

**A:** Right. Well, she looks as if she's having a face painting done. I like it, though personally I don't think I'd want to have anything permanent done, like a tattoo, but for a short time it would be fun. It's a mild form of exhibitionism, less extreme than, say, body piercing!

**B:** Hmm. I think she's probably at a festival or something, and she'll have it on for a day or so. I'd say she's probably looking for a radical change in her appearance, but at the same time she's playing safe because she knows she can just wash it off ...as you say, it's a form of self-expression. Perhaps she was bored with the way she looked before. She might even have been lonely and decided that this would be a good way to meet other people – there are bound to be comments on her appearance.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you.

Now I'd like you to look at all the pictures. Imagine that a photographic exhibition is being organised on the theme of changes. All these photographs are to be included in the exhibition. Together, talk about the changes shown. Then suggest what other changes you would like to see included. Please talk about this for about three minutes.

**A:** Well, all the pictures reflect changes in the world around us or in our lives or appearance, but I think most of them are fairly positive. The only one which puts change in a negative light is the first one, which as we've already said, shows how detrimental to the environment change can be.

**B:** It rather depends on your point of view. I think some people would say that picture C is rather negative too, since it brings out one of the less agreeable aspects of urban change. What I mean is the gradual destruction of all the beautiful old buildings and their replacement by faceless modern tower blocks. It's representative of the way our cities are beginning to decay and turn into congested, unpleasant slums.

**A:** On the other hand you could say the futuristic, modern architecture we see in the picture is making space for more parks and open spaces and resulting in slum clearance operations. As you say it depends on your point of view. What do you think of picture B? That shows one of the major changes in the last fifty years, doesn't it?

**B:** You mean the way women have moved into the workplace? I think that men and women now truly consider themselves equal in all respects; stereotypes about what a man can do and what a woman can do are starting to fall away, as we can see in this picture where the woman is obviously working on a construction site.

**A:** Yes, I suppose so, though I'm not entirely sure how common the situation shown in the picture is, I think most women would still look for other career opportunities and this woman is probably the exception to the rule. The woman shown in picture D is unusual too, though I think it's probably true to say that there is far greater tolerance now than there was in the past of unusual or eccentric personal styles. More people are willing to stand out from the crowd and show off a bit, even if it's only a temporary change of image. I suppose people feel as if they're in disguise.

**B:** Yes, and that goes along with a feeling that you can change your personality accordingly. It's quite exhilarating really. People in disguise often feel that they've stepped out of their banal, everyday lives and they can be an entirely different person. So, that just leaves picture E. He looks rather bemused. It's difficult to imagine what it must be like to be a little child when everything is changing so fast. You are constantly discovering new things about your environment and you yourself are changing all the time, both physically and emotionally.

**A:** These changes are all very exciting for a child, I think. There's a wonderful sense of newness and discovery that, by and large, we adults have lost. Well, these photographs make up a fairly comprehensive selection. Is there anything else we could include?

**B:** I'd like to see something included on the theme of technological progress. After all, the most obvious and far-reaching changes over the last hundred years or so have been in the field of technology. Perhaps we could include a picture of, say, a space landing or something of the sort.

**A:** I think we should stick to things that affect us more directly. For example, it would be a good idea to include something about advances in medical technology. How about a picture of robot surgery?

**B:** Fine, I think that sounds interesting. And something else I'd like to see included is somebody working from home by computer, to illustrate changes in the work place. I think that's an

## Teacher's notes – Speaking Test 5

important subject.

**A:** Good idea.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you.

### Part 3 (p. 63)

- 1 Explain the task. Choose two Ss. Student A gives a short speech on the topic.

Student B comments briefly on what Student A has said.

The rest of the class assess the pair's performance. Alternatively, practise in groups of four as in previous units.

*(Suggested Answer – See tapescript for Part 3 Ex. 1)*

Play the cassette/CD. Ss compare the pair's performance to that of their classmates.

*Tapescript for Part 3 Ex. 1*

**Interlocutor:** In this part of the test I'd like you each to talk on your own for about two minutes. You should listen to what your partner says because I'll ask you to comment afterwards. Jenny, I'm going to show you a card. There is a question written on the card and I'd like you to give us your opinions. There are some ideas on the card and you can use them if you want to. So here is your card, Jenny, and here is a copy for you to look at, Louise. Don't forget, Jenny you have about two minutes to talk before we join in.

**Jenny:** One way of gauging lifestyles in today's cities is to look at the buildings – I wouldn't use the word 'architecture' – the residential buildings, I mean. Most cityscapes are spoiled by ugly tower blocks and poorly maintained estates. I realise that millions of people have to be accommodated somehow, and building upwards is one way of slowing the expansion of cities into the surrounding countryside, but the result is often cramped and inadequate living space for a great number of people. Even what used to be family houses are divided up into several small flats or bedsits. So this lack of adequate space is one feature of life in modern cities. And this expansion, both upwards and outwards, will continue as long as cities are the places where all the work is.

Yet despite living almost on top of each other most people remain strangers to each other. I suppose the pace of life in the city and the struggle to keep your head above water doesn't leave many people with much time to socialise. This also creates a lot of stress which, apart from its more serious effects, makes people irritable and unfriendly. People tend to keep their distance, protecting their privacy and allowing you yours. So you can end up feeling anonymous, just another statistic, lost in

the crowd.

Cramped living conditions, the hectic pace of life and the sense of being anonymous, all contribute to stress. As does finding and keeping a job. These days people are so scared of losing their jobs that they overwork and exhaust themselves, creating more stress and related health problems. It's a vicious circle. And yet most people find living in the city at least more exciting than living elsewhere, with more opportunities in both work and social life. I think we just have to adapt to the new lifestyle.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you. Is there anything you'd like to add to that, Louise?

**Louise:** I agree with Jenny up to a point, but she has really only mentioned the negative side of things. Not everybody lives in cramped accommodation, and most modern cities have some spectacular examples of modern architecture. You can find anything you want in a city, all the facilities are close at hand, and you can have a fabulous social life if that's what you're looking for.

**Interlocutor:** Thank you.

### Candidates A & B

Explain that Ss should speak for up to a minute. Divide the class into three sections. Each section takes one question. Ss work in pairs to discuss their questions. Monitor and help. Ask one pair from each section to perform task. Class assesses each pair's performance according to the criteria on p. 33.

*Suggested Answers*

- **A:** *Well, the standard of living has gone up quite a bit over the last ten years. There are so many things we can get now that weren't available before. Things just seem to be better – we're more prosperous these days.*  
**B:** *Yes, but the cost of living has gone up too, so it doesn't seem much of a change to me. You have to work harder and longer hours to get enough money to pay for these new luxuries that have become available.*  
**A:** *That's not strictly true. Things are better all round. Public services have improved, more money has been put into them and they're much more efficient. And there are a lot more job opportunities as well.*  
**B:** *I suppose you're right. There's certainly less unemployment, and people seem to have more hope for the future.*
- **A:** *I don't really know where to begin, there's so much that needs improving. I'd start by asking them to do something about the traffic problem. We need wider roads, more parking areas and a*

system that gets rid of the daily traffic congestion we have to put up with. Not to mention the air pollution it creates.

**B:** I think the best way to do that would be to get them to improve the public transport system, one that would actually take people where they want to go quickly and comfortably, so people would choose not to drive their own cars into the city centre. But my first question would be about creating more public space. Creating more parks and recreational areas, and planting more trees.

**A:** Mm. Yes, that would certainly help. Even outdoors it's like living within concrete walls.

- **B:** I think there's no doubt that most young people, at least teenagers and young adults, prefer city life. There's just so much more on offer – better schools, better entertainment facilities, more people to meet – and generally the anonymity that cities tend to provide allows us more freedom. Whereas in the country you tend to get stuck in a rather family-oriented environment, where breaking out of the mould is not really possible.

**A:** True, but we shouldn't forget that the city doesn't cater for all tastes. Life in the country can be much more rewarding for some people, in that there is just so much more space to move around in, and those who love the outdoor life have the opportunity to pursue their interests on a daily basis. And youngsters in the country seem to have more time, as they don't waste hours travelling from one place to another, which is a problem in most cities.

- 2 Explain the task. Choose two Ss. Student B gives a short speech on the topic.

Student A comments briefly on what Student B has said.

The rest of the class assess the pair's performance.

Alternatively, practise in groups of four as in previous units.

*Suggested Answer*

**Candidate B:** There's no doubt that advertising is important in the modern world, but whether it should have the influence it has is a different matter. There's certainly no escaping it; everywhere you look, everything you read, wherever you go, there it is in one form or another. We are bombarded with advertisements on a daily basis. So whether we like or not we'd better get used to it.

While a lot of people find it intrusive and sometimes unethical, it can contribute to modern life in certain positive ways. For example, without sponsorship and the money generated by this form of advertising, major sporting events, concerts or festivals would not take place. In that way it provides vital support for these activities, and thus can be of some cultural benefit to society. It's a sad fact that state funding of the arts and sport is not sufficient in itself to cover the costs of such events.


There's the obvious point, too, that advertising is informative: it lets the public know what's on the market and gives them the details they need to be able to decide what to buy. In our consumer society, where there is such a huge range of apparently very similar products, this information is essential if we are to make wise purchasing choices. Then, it encourages competition between rival companies, which in turn, in theory at least, should benefit the public by bringing prices down, so that in our selection process we can decide on what suits our budget best.

On the other hand, quite a lot of advertising makes inflated claims for the products it promotes and in this way is often accused of misleading the public. There's also a tendency for adverts to portray lifestyles that are quite beyond the reach of most of us in order to sell products, and to use stereotypes that tend to confirm old prejudices and lifestyles, such as suggesting that a woman's place is only in the home and that she's responsible for all the household chores. True, most people are wise enough not to take any of this at face value, but it's still a very powerful force in society, in that it does tend to reinforce such messages in our subconscious, and thus perhaps help to preserve the status quo. So all in all, advertising plays a very important role indeed in the modern world, though not always a positive one.

**Candidate A:** I think what (Candidate B) said is right, but I would add that a lot of advertisements are actually quite artistic and use all the most up-to-date film techniques to create their effects. In fact, I find some advertisements more interesting and entertaining than the programmes on TV – and a lot wittier. Even poster campaigns can be entertaining. They have to be very well photographed, eye-catching and funny if they're to work, and I think a lot of them do.

### **Candidates A & B**

Explain that Ss should speak for up to a minute. Divide the class into three sections. Each section takes one



## Teacher's notes – Speaking Test 5

question. Ss work in pairs to discuss their questions. Monitor and help. Ask one pair from each section to perform task. Class assesses each pair's performance according to the criteria on p. 33.

### Suggested Answers

- A: *I certainly think they're intrusive, especially on commercial television. There are more advertisements than programmes, or at least they get more airtime. It's especially annoying when you want to watch a good film and it's interrupted every ten minutes or so. As far as being misleading is concerned, there's little doubt that they stretch the truth as far as they can.*
    - B: *I consider creating false needs to be misleading as well – although a lot of people wouldn't agree with me. But they have a lot of power, advertisers, and they know how to manipulate people. If they then use this power to make people buy things that they cannot afford, such as through offering easy payments over many years but charging outrageous interest rates, then I think they are abusing their power and misleading the public.*
  - A: *I don't see why it should necessarily be true that advertisements make people dissatisfied. A great deal of what we see advertised is out of the reach of most people, but that isn't enough to cause dissatisfaction with our lives. I think that everyone draws a mental line beyond which they no longer even think about the possibility of buying something. People accept that they can't have everything, nobody goes into a shop, for example, and looks at the displays and says, "I want all of this! Why can't I have it?" I don't think we are quite as materialistic as we are made to believe.*
    - B: *That's not entirely true. If you are continuously bombarded by advertisements showing a lifestyle that seems unattainable, and the people in the advertisement are actually living and enjoying it, then you're bound to make comparisons and want what you probably can't have. I agree with you that we tend to accept that we can't have all the material goods we see advertised, but advertisements promote not only objects, but lifestyles too, and I think that's where the sense of dissatisfaction with your own lot comes in.*
  - A: *I think all cigarette advertising should be banned, and not just on TV, otherwise what's the point. There are huge advertising hoardings with gigantic posters advertising this or that brand of cigarettes out on the streets, so if they don't get to you at home they get to you there. They're unavoidable.*
    - B: *I agree. Even though I smoke the occasional one or two, I don't think it should be encouraged. Both the personal cost and that to the health service are too high. I also think advertising alcoholic drinks should be banned. Drinking can have equally, if not more, devastating effects than smoking.*
    - A: *Yes, and young children get to see these things all the time presented as if they were essential to enjoying yourself and the key to the good life.*
    - B: *Can you see it happening, though? The government would lose so much revenue if it agreed to ban such advertising.*
- 3 Choose two Ss. Ask them the first question. Ss do the exercise. Repeat with another pair of Ss for the rest of the questions. The rest of the class assess each pair's performance.
- A: *For me the best things are the creature comforts – a good music system and a collection of CDs, TV and video, things like that.*
    - B: *And all those labour-saving gadgets, especially in the kitchen.*
    - A: *Generally, though, I'd say the freedom to travel where you want quickly and easily, the ability to be able to experience new places and cultures is one of the great things about modern life. You couldn't do that easily, say, fifty or sixty years ago.*
    - B: *No. And I couldn't live without my computer, and the net, either at work or at home. However, despite all these advances, the labour-saving devices and so on, you never seem to be able to find the time to really relax. We're all in a situation where we're living in top gear twenty-four hours a day. That's one of the worst things for me.*
    - A: *That is a problem, I agree, but the worst for me is the way we are destroying the planet to keep up this lifestyle. I have a horrible feeling it's all going to end in disaster.*
  - A: *If you're young, I think it's more important. For teenagers, let's say, fashion plays an important role in their lives, and that could mean that they want to change their appearance frequently according to what's in fashion at the time. As people get older, these things occupy their thoughts much less. But that doesn't mean that they stop caring about what's happening in the*

world – they just have a change of emphasis. I suppose when you have a career to think about, your priorities change. It's vitally important in business to keep up with the times, and individuals need to keep pace with change and develop their skills if they're to have any chance in the job market.

B: Yes. You definitely have to keep an eye on the way things are going and predict, or at least be prepared for change. People have to be very flexible these days, able to adapt quickly to new circumstances. Even change careers if necessary. And I agree with what you said about youngsters following the changes in fashion. It's very important to them that they are not seen wearing something which is outdated, for example.

A: Exactly. Because they might be picked on by the others. Or, at the very least, they would find it harder to fit in. I think you can take it to extremes, though. I mean it's not necessary to keep replacing your mobile phone or updating your home entertainment system just because there's a newer model on the market. I think people who do that are just sad. There are more important things in life.

B: Yes, that's more like keeping up with the Joneses, isn't it? I agree with you. Still, I don't see anything wrong with owning these things if you can afford to. Just as long as you don't do it to show off; as a form of exhibitionism. It's the same with fashion, though. If you dress up in the latest clothes or wear the latest make-up, I think it's just a form of self-expression. You are showing that you are modern and that you fit in. But if you have a complete change of style and deliberately dress to shock, or have loads of tattoos or body piercings, just to stand out from the crowd, then you're not keeping up with the times, you're just attracting attention to yourself.

- A: Well, it depends what you mean by 'modern'. There are certain cities that have always been considered ahead of others in setting certain trends and originating new ideas. London, Paris and New York have each at one time or another been considered the 'capital of the world'. It's dangerous to do this, though, because we always tend to think that, just because a place is modern, then it's also good. This implies that cities which are not modern are somehow bad, or backward. But I imagine that if we are talking about technology and architecture, any American city could be described as more modern than

most.

B: Yes, I suppose America must be thought of as the most modern country in the world – it's certainly the richest and most powerful. It's a question these days of where the money is, perhaps it always has been. But Japan is modern too. In fact, Tokyo is almost futuristic. I tend to agree that we shouldn't automatically think of places as good just because they're modern. A lot of supposedly modern cities have a darker side. All the money they spend on demonstrating their wealth to the rest of the world could be put to better use if they were to solve some of their social problems. That should be our guide – the city which has fewer poor people should be considered the most modern, not the one which has the most impressive buildings.

- B: I don't think we'll be living on the moon, despite some predictions. Or at least I hope not. I think the predictions most likely to come true are those in areas where there has already been some progress, such as what might be possible with genetic engineering. For example, they say it will be possible to take a single cell from your body and from that reproduce any limb or organ, such as a liver or kidney, which needs replacing. That would be a wonderful breakthrough.

A: Yes, and another would be the prediction made by those who advocate genetically modified foods – that they'll be able to create crops resistant to any pest or climatic condition, and this will enable us to feed those countries suffering from drought and famine.

And there is talk of building underwater cities. I understand that in Japan they're trying to at least design one, it would be better than living on the moon, but I can't see it happening. It's not impossible, though.

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