

Unit 1

(p. 4)

- The pictures show family members / parents and children with their pets.
- The father and daughter look very serious. Perhaps they are thinking it's a big responsibility having a pet. The mother and son look very happy. Perhaps they are thinking how lucky they are to have such beautiful puppies.
- I believe a pet should definitely be considered part of the family. Our pets love us as much as we love them. They are loyal and protective and teach us to be responsible, too. / People who don't see pets as family members would probably not have pets.
- Years ago, people only had animals to serve a useful purpose, but nowadays, more and more people have them as household pets.

Unit 2

(p. 14)

- One picture shows a boy using a laptop while a woman is watching what he is doing. Maybe it's his mum or his teacher. The other shows a young woman using a laptop. She's probably working or studying.
- Personally, computers play an important role in my life. I use mine for lots of things: schoolwork, games, music, downloading information and films, chatting with my friends.
- I agree that computers make our lives much easier. But I don't like the idea that they might manage everything. I don't want a machine telling me what to do!
- Computers have many advantages. They help us with work and study, provide entertainment and information, make communications all over the world much easier. However, they also have disadvantages. If we use them too much, we become isolated, unsociable and unhealthy.

Unit 3

(p. 24)

- The picture shows a man climbing up a steep rock. He's wearing a helmet and using a rope. It looks difficult and perhaps it's dangerous, too.
- Rock climbing and caving are becoming more and more popular in my country. I think it's because extreme sports have become fashionable and also because people want to try something adventurous.
- I'd love to try bungee jumping. It must be amazing to jump from a great height and fall like that. / I would never try an extreme sport. I think it's stupid to risk your life for no reason.

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- One of the pictures shows a group of people rafting on a big river, the other shows two girls kickboxing.
- I'd love to take part in a sport like river rafting; it must be very exciting. But I wouldn't like to do kickboxing; it's too aggressive.
- Some people like doing exciting and dangerous things; others are not so daring.

Unit 4

(p. 34)

- Both pictures show girls using mobile phones in situations where they shouldn't. The first girl is texting during a lesson, and the second is playing on a mobile phone while she should be doing her homework.
- Nowadays, we take our mobile phones with us everywhere. Anytime of

the day or night we can speak to or text anyone we want.

- The use of mobile phones should be forbidden in schools during lesson time of course. Also in cinemas and theatres when there is a performance on. If you have to use it when there are other people around, you should try not to annoy them.
- With my family, I sometimes go out to eat at a restaurant, or watch a DVD at home. With my friends, I play basketball, computer games and listen to music, or I go to the cinema to see a recent film or to a café for a chat.

Unit 5

(p. 44)

- These pictures show strange mythical creatures: a centaur, a minotaur and a dragon.
- I love fantasy stories, so these pictures fascinate me. They don't make me feel afraid because I know they're not real.
- I don't believe they actually existed, but hundreds of years ago, people made them up to explain events or other things they couldn't understand.
- All over the world, there are places where strange creatures are believed to have lived. In Greece there were Cerberus, Scylla and Charybdis and many others. In the Rocky Mountains, there is Bigfoot, and in the Himalayas, the Yeti.
- There's an old house in my village which is very strange. One evening, when I was walking past it, I felt someone behind me, but when I looked round there was nobody there, and everyone knows the house has been deserted for years.
- We are only a very small part of a very big universe, where many things still have to be discovered. That's why I believe it's possible that supernatural forces exist as there may be things that are difficult for us to understand or imagine.

Unit 6

(p. 60)

- One picture shows an example of street art. The artist has painted the pavement and has written "Thank you" in different languages. The other shows some graffiti. Both are beautifully done and attractive to look at.
- Who has the right to say what does or doesn't deserve a place in a gallery? I believe that if an art form has a message to send, or if it impresses or affects its viewers, there is no reason why it shouldn't have a place.
- For me, it's anything beautiful which moves me: music, a painting, a film. I think it's impossible to define exactly what art is. It can be different things to different people, and it changes with the passing of time. Van Gogh died almost unrecognised and now his paintings sell for millions. Today's modern music would have been considered a terrible noise years ago.
- There's no reason why some TV shows and cinema films should not be regarded as art. After all, they involve acting, visual effects or imagination.
- Painting, sculpture, dance, cookery, drawing, graffiti, drama, writing, poetry, architecture, gardening, etc.
- It depends on the person. For some, it's a pleasant way to spend free time, for others, it is a way to earn a living and make money.

Unit 7

(p. 70)

- They show different ways of entertaining yourself. One is a board game, the other an international song contest.

- It's an event that provides enormous enjoyment for millions of people. It's fun and at the same time it is a way to bring countries together and break down barriers.
- Yes, because different people are affected by different kinds of music.
- Personally, I prefer board games, because they're more sociable but I can understand why lots of people find animated video games more exciting.
- Unfortunately, friends and families, with their busy lifestyles, don't seem to have so much time to get together as they did in the past, and with TV, computers, MP3 players, etc., board games don't have the same appeal. However, recently, they have started to make a comeback.



Unit 8

(p. 80)

- One shows a huge spaceship, perhaps from a science-fiction movie. The other shows a father and son looking at the night sky through a telescope.
- Yes, I have often looked up at the sky on a clear night. It makes me feel very small and insignificant, but full of wonder, too. It's so beautiful.
- The general rule I learned from my mum is that if it twinkles, it's a star; if it doesn't, it's a planet.
- I think it's very selfish/arrogant to believe that we are the only life form in such an enormous universe. Somewhere out there, there must be other planets that support life.



Unit 9

(p. 90)

- One shows people at a fashion show and a model walking on the catwalk. The other shows a woman who's been on a big shopping spree/trip.
- I think of someone who is influenced far too much by advertisements and magazines as regards what they should wear.
- If I like what's in fashion, I'll buy it and wear it. If not, I won't. Above all, I like to be comfortable and be sure what I wear suits me.
- Jeans and trainers are, have been, and I think always will be in fashion, for all ages and especially for teenagers. Apart from that, ethnic designs are quite 'in' at the moment; so are dark colours.



Unit 10

(p. 100)

- One picture shows a scientist or inventor from some period in history. The others show scientists in a laboratory, doing experiments.
- I think perhaps it's because they want to change the world, make it a better place, improve things for mankind, or perhaps they want to be remembered in history.
- I think it would be very difficult to do without a fridge to keep food fresh, and I can't imagine what life was like before the telephone was invented!
- Other inventions that have had a huge impact on our lives are the car, the TV, the aeroplane and, of course, the computer.



Unit 11

(p. 116)

- The pictures show a luxury cruise ship and a tourist coach. I'd like to visit the UK to see all the places I've heard about in my English lessons and practise speaking the language.
- My favourite means of transport is the plane because it's fast, comfortable and exciting. I hate travelling by bus because it's so slow and you can't rely on it to be on time.
- If I go to the sea in summer, I like to swim and sunbathe. If I go to a famous city, I like to see all the sights, try out the local restaurants and shop for souvenirs.



Unit 12

(p. 126)

- One picture shows three children in Africa. Perhaps they are being taken care of at a shelter because they are homeless after an earthquake or a forest fire. The other shows a place that has been hit by terrible floods.
- Countries with coastlines will be seriously affected because the sea levels will rise and flood the towns. Countries which rely on farming will suffer because climate change will affect their crops. Countries with big industrial cities away from the coast will not suffer so much because climate change will not affect people's work.
- I think the climate is changing because of human activity. Factories, aeroplanes and cars all produce too many fumes and have polluted the atmosphere, which in turn affects the climate.
- Several years ago, there was a big earthquake in my region, and several houses in my village were destroyed or badly damaged.



Unit 13

(p. 136)

- One picture shows Michael Jackson, a great pop singer, who died in 2009. The photos show him performing at a concert. The other picture shows Alexander the Great fighting in a battle.
- Sila is a very popular and successful Turkish singer. People of all ages like her songs and she has lots of fans.
- If your hero is someone who helps people and sets a good example for you, I think it can be a very good thing.
- I think famous people are often unhappy because they are isolated from the real world, it's difficult for them to have any privacy and live normal lives or have real friends.



Unit 14

(p. 146)

- One picture shows an old man with his dog. They seem to be very good friends. The other shows a boy and a girl who seem to be very close friends.
- I think pets are great company, especially for someone who lives alone. They cheer you up when you feel sad and are always glad to see you.
- When I choose a friend, I look for someone who has similar interests to mine and a good sense of humour. Someone who I can share my problems with and rely on.
- I have quite a few friends, but only two or three are really close to me. I think it's better to have a few good friends than know a lot of people only superficially.



Unit 15

(p. 156)

- The bigger photo is of The Blue Mosque, a very famous building in Istanbul. The other shows Galata Tower, also located in Istanbul.
- My country has many famous ancient buildings, like the Maiden's Tower, in Istanbul, and the Great Theatre, in Ephesus.
- Historical buildings provide a link to our past. We can learn about the past, and through preservation of historical buildings, we can benefit from the accomplishments of our ancestors. Historical buildings are also important for our future because they can provide us with information and facts that we may have forgotten.
- I think it is logical to pay an entrance fee to visit a historical building, because the money can be used for its upkeep and preservation, and can also pay for staff to take care of it.



Unit 1

Transcript 1 (ex. A, p. 4)

Hello, my name is Taco Holland. I was born in South Africa twenty years ago. My mother, Cindy, is American and my father, (1)Claude, is French. She was working for the US government when she met my father at a dinner at the French Embassy in Johannesburg. It was his first overseas assignment after he had graduated from the Sorbonne in (5)Paris, his home town. I think my mother first fell for his deep (6)blue eyes and then his height. You see, my mother is very tall for a woman. She is 1 metre and 78 centimetres tall, which is exactly two centimetres shorter than my father. Strangely enough, they are only a few months apart in age. My mother was born in November of 1966 and my father on the (3)21st June, (4)1966. Another strange coincidence is that my mother and father both have (7)red hair, although my father is losing some of it now. We now all live in Georgetown, Washington DC, in the USA, very near the White House, which I can see from my bedroom window. I don't know how long we'll be living here, but I think ... (fade out)

Transcript 2 (ex. B, p. 4)

Sally: Hi, Sue. (1)Another rainy day again. I really hate it when it rains.

Sue: Oh, enjoy it while it lasts, Sally. After all, we'll be wanting it to rain when summer comes along.

Sally: It's just that (10)I can't take Rex for a walk when it's raining cats and dogs. And, (3)when he's indoors for more than a day, he gets so irritated that he starts destroying stuff around the house. Then, I end up shouting at him and spoiling my day.

Sue: Yeah; it's easy to forget that pets are family members, too. And (4)when they are upset or happy, their mood is transferred to the rest of the family.

Sally: I never really thought of it in that way. Look, (5)you have a dog, too. How on earth do you cope when it rains for days and days and you (10)can't take Rita for a long walk - or even leave her to run around a bit in the garden?

Sue: Well, it's true that bad weather can be tough not only on pets, but also on their owners. That's because usual walks or garden times are cut short - sometimes for days on end. But believe me there are many ways to keep Rex entertained and hang on to your sanity without too much effort.

Sally: Please, tell me how Sue! My parents are going crazy because (6)Rex is chewing up everything he finds.

Sue: Er, how about stuffing treats into paper towel tubes and then taping the ends shut? This way, Rex has to chew or rip them open. When he figures out that he can tear the tube on the seam and get to his treats quickly, make a stronger tape. It works wonders with Rita - she likes to chew the tube and lick out the crumbs - (7)and gives me a good quarter of an hour of peace and quiet!

Sally: That's a great idea! What other types of toys can you make?

Sue: You could fill an empty water bottle with something small, like dry food, so Rex has to roll or shake the food out. You could also tie knots with treats in them into an old towel or a pair of socks so that Rex has to shred them apart to get to them.

Sally: Hah! I love it! What else could I do for Rex?

Sue: A game of "hide-and-seek" is always fun. Tuck treats under baskets or blankets and let your pets work to find them. This may also work with a squeaky toy. My dog Rita loves digging her squeaky ball out from under a pile of blankets.

Sally: Hey! That gives me an idea for another type of hide-and-seek. I could run away from Rex and hide behind a door or corner. If he doesn't participate, I'll call his name. I'm sure he'll soon get the hang of it.

Sue: Of course he will - especially if you give him a treat every time he finds you. (10)My brother's dog, Biscuits, loves playing it - so much so that she covers me in kisses when she finds me. You can also use the stairs to play "fetch" with Rex. Throw a doll or a stick up and down the stairs and ask him to fetch it for you. (11)This will also help keep Rex in shape as he will get a good workout running up and down the steps. Also, if you don't mind your pet jumping on the furniture, you can toss toys or treats up onto the bed or couch for him to retrieve. (12)Mind you, my parents would be very angry if Rita did that.

Sally: Thanks, Sue. Now I can make Rex so much happier - oh, and my parents!



Unit 2

Transcript 1 (ex. A, p. 14)

Mr Mills: Good morning, class. This morning we are going to revise a topic we talked about a couple of weeks ago. If you recall, we spoke about how (1)computers have progressed - from the amazingly simple abacus in the early 1800s to the independent digital devices most of us have in our homes today. Yes, it's amazing to look back and realise that, (2)as early as the 1930s and 1940s, the use of digital electronics had found its way into computing machines.

(3)It's taken seventy odd years for everything to finally go digital. After the Second World War, (3)major advances in electronics enabled computers to be smaller and faster than their mechanical predecessors. (4)They also became less expensive and much more reliable allowing them to be mass produced. (5)During the 1960s, big and small businesses alike jumped at the chance to have all their accounting and filing needs managed, so the computer became a common sight in the office.

As time went on, the huge computers gave way to smaller varieties due (6)to the development of the silicon chip, a small electronic circuit about the size of a postage stamp that (6)could do the work of a whole load of transistors. And as we discussed only yesterday, you should now know that (6)the transistor was the predecessor of the silicon chip. So, come the early 1970s, the ability of computers to work faster and get information out quicker meant the business world flourished. (6)In the late 1970s, the adoption of integrated circuit technology enabled computers to be produced at a low enough cost for it to be feasible to move the machines out of the office environment into the average home! And (7)in 1981, the first true personal computer was brought out.

(8)These desktop computers were rapidly cloned by many companies, so much so that (9)by the late 1990s, most western households all had their own computer system. Apart from managing accounting and filing systems, (9)computers today have a wide and varied use - from aiding in the manufacture of various everyday items such as (10)cars and mobile phones, to creating the special effects for films. Today, computers can be found anywhere, from (10)inside the smallest child's toy through to the (10)most destructive weapons on Earth. Now, before I continue, are there any questions?

Transcript 2 (ex. B, p. 14)

Charles: Mr Mills, you said something about computer digitisation. Hasn't that happened with television in England and America? I read in a magazine that in England and America, (1)no TV channels are analogue any longer. Is that true?

Mr Mills: Yes, it is, Charles – and it's good to see that you are transferring the knowledge I try to give you to real life. Finally, the ugly old aerial that used to deck most household roofs will be a thing of the past. Now, you will see (2)its replacement – satellite dishes on walls, in gardens, and even on roofs.

Ronald: Mr Mills, I have something to share with the class. I remember my father telling me that he was very excited when he bought a Sinclair Z100 computer in the early 1970s. He said (3)it didn't have its own screen and he had to use the television for a screen. Is that so?

Mr Mills: That's right, Ronald, the Z100 was the first home computer, but it had less memory capacity than today's mobile phones. If my memory serves me correctly, which I think it does, (4)the Z100 only had 28 kilobytes of memory – a very small amount indeed. Mind you, (5)the first desktops only had 256 kilobytes of memory. (6)Today's mobile phones have at least 2 gigabytes of memory – that means they have about 80 times more memory than the Z100. Yes, Barbara, do you want to ask me something?

Barbara: Yes, Mr Mills. I didn't realise that cars had computers in them. Where are they because I have never seen a car with a computer?

Mr Mills: Actually, Barbara, cars don't have computers as such; they have computer chips, small integrated circuits. (7)These chips perform the engine management. That's why if your car's engine isn't running smoothly – or if the idle speed is simply too high, gone are the days where you could adjust it yourself. Today, you have to take it to an (8)authorised garage and get it connected to a special diagnostic computer.

Unit 3

Transcript 1 (ex. A, p. 24)

Joan: Welcome to the show, listeners. Tonight, we have as our guest Colin Phelps, one of the greatest rock climbers ever. Last week, (1)Colin became the first climber to climb Jason's Peak in Nevada at night. Welcome to the show, Colin.

Colin: Thank you, Joan. It's an honour to have been invited.

Joan: Colin, tell us about rock climbing. Um ... is it a fairly modern sport?

Colin: Well, Joan, as a sport, (2)it's been popular since the late nineteenth century.

Joan: Really? So, it goes that far back? Who would have thought it? Now, I suppose that when the sport began, it was more dangerous than it is today, simply because back then, they didn't have the equipment that you have nowadays. Is that so?

Colin: That's not quite true. In the early days, (3)mountaineering, which is climbing using equipment that acts as artificial hand or footholds, became very popular, especially from the 1920s to the 1960s. This led to ascents in the Alps and in Yosemite Valley that were considered impossible without such means.

Joan: I didn't know that rock climbers today used equipment. In fact, I don't think I have ever seen a rock climber using equipment.

Colin: Since the 1960s, climbing techniques, equipment, and ethical considerations have evolved steadily, and today, (3)free climbing, which means climbing on holds made entirely of natural rock, using gear only for protection and not for upward movement, is the most popular form of the sport. So, you could say that (4)nowadays rock climbing is more dangerous than ever before.

Joan: I've often wondered how climbs are rated in terms of difficulty. Is it the height of the rock, or the steepness of the rock face that is taken into account?

Colin: Over time, rating methods have been created in order to compare the relative difficulties of climbs more accurately. (5)Climbing communities in many countries and regions have developed their own rating methods for routes.

The ratings take into account multiple factors affecting a route, such as the slope of the ascent, the quantity and quality of available handholds, the distance between holds, and whether advanced technical manoeuvres are required.

Joan: And what about altitude? If one climb is at a higher altitude than another, does that affect its rating?

Colin: Though acrophobia, um, I mean the fear of heights, may affect certain climbers, (6)the altitude of a route is generally not considered a factor in its difficulty rating.

Joan: That's why (7)I'll never be a rock climber – I'm afraid of heights. And what is your advice to youngsters who want to be rock climbers? For example, should they join a rock climbing club and start learning to climb on an indoor wall?

Colin: Yes, (8)I would definitely advise joining a climbing club with accredited instructors. But someone who is learning to climb doesn't need to learn only on an indoor wall. They could also learn on medium-sized boulders or easy low climbs. (9)As long as the day is sunny and the holds are dry, outdoor climbing should also be attempted.

Joan: You climbed Jason's Peak at night, didn't you? Is that unusual?

Colin: Indeed, it's rare because it's quite a dangerous climb; especially as (10)it was raining and windy on the night I did it. The rating for that climb is the highest there is and climbers had never attempted to climb it at night or in poor weather conditions.

Transcript 2 (ex. B, p. 24)

Greece has many locations to satisfy rock climbing enthusiasts. The most (1)popular ones are on Kalymnos, a small island in the Aegean. Kalymnos is an (2)excellent climbing destination with great (3)weather throughout the year. The majority of its climbs are found within walking (4)distance of Massouri, the main town on the island. The island has over eight hundred routes to choose from, ranging from (5)simple grades to really difficult overhangs.

There is also a (6)wide range of rock climbing locations on Crete, from short, single-pitch routes to long, multi-pitch ones. The climbs on Crete are concentrated to the south of Iraklion, the island's (7)capital.

In the northwest of Greece lies another rock climbing (8)area at Meteora. Here, there are many fantastic towers of rock up to 300m high. There are over 600 routes in this location, many of which are bolted so as to assist inexperienced climbers.

There are also (9)several bolted rock climbing areas around Patras. The majority of these routes are single-pitch, though the crag at Varasova has multi-pitch routes up to 800m long.

In Greece, rock climbing has only recently (10)taken off, which means there are many excellent opportunities to open up new routes and areas.

Unit 4

Transcript 1 (ex. A, p. 34)

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Firstly, I would like to thank the members of staff for inviting me here today. And secondly, I would like to say that what I'm going to talk to you about today is merely my personal opinion on how education is evolving around the world today.

(2)In my job as United Nations educational advisor for the Far East, I have been fortunate enough to have travelled all over the region and visited schools in over 25 countries. Although many of the children in these schools have vastly different cultures and traditions, they all have one thing in common; they are all obsessed with the same thing – their mobile phones.

In my experience, (3)no other single item has had such a profound effect on 21st century lifestyles. It has transformed not only the way we work but also the way we play. Many people have a love affair with their mobile phone and some would not just feel totally lost – they would actually be totally lost without it. While we might expect children to have their eyes glued to its display screen, it's not at all uncommon to see high flying businessmen doing just the same. But, I sometimes wonder if I am the only one who thinks they're one of the curses of modern-day living.

The many benefits mobile phones bring to our modern lifestyles are undeniable. As a communication tool in remote places, as an emergency device or just for sheer convenience, it's hard to argue against it. Even technophobes, like my dear old father, rely on their mobile to the extent that they probably wonder how they used to get by without it. But, none of that changes my opinion. I dislike mobile phones. Yes, ladies and gentlemen – I dislike them. And it's not a word I use lightly. Or, maybe, it's not the mobile phone itself that is the problem, but telephone manners in this part of the world!

I must admit that having been away from the West for so long, I really have no idea what is acceptable and what is not when it comes to mobile phones. But, (5)mobile phone etiquette in this country and other countries in this part of the world puzzles me. (6)It is truly considered a sin to have your mobile phone turned off, at any time. You'll be in trouble if someone tries to reach you and is unable to do so because your phone is switched off. In fact, merely failing to answer it is almost a crime in some people's eyes. My wife once tried to call me when I was out for a run. Funnily enough, I had the phone on me but didn't hear it ringing. When I eventually returned home, I noticed not only a couple of missed calls from her but an abrupt SMS, as well.

This brings me to the fact that many people almost see their partner's mobile phone as some sort of tracking device. Many people really do take failure to answer a call as a very major issue! In some workplaces, the rule is that no personal calls are allowed, which is quite a blessing. Even a few of the up-market restaurants have recently put up notices requesting that mobile phones be turned off on the premises. But, that doesn't stop some customers nattering away on their phone while having lunch or dinner. Is there any worse sight than a man or woman sitting in a restaurant, clearly extremely bored, as their date is laughing and chatting away to one of their friends on the phone – and, you can be sure that, more often than not, it's a totally frivolous conversation. It's a pathetic sight.

(8)Once upon a time, the unwritten rule was that you never called anyone before 9am or after 9pm unless it was urgent. Outside of those hours it was considered seriously rude, or even socially unacceptable, but (8)with mobile phones that all seems to have changed. When I arrive at schools each day at 7am, every other pupil is chatting away on their mobile. And, they're not sending messages or playing games – they're actually talking with someone. Who on earth could they be calling at that time? What on earth do they have to say at 7am? It takes me at least two cups of coffee to become coherent, let alone have anything even close to remotely interesting to say to others at that time of day.

And, when pupils started using mobile phone language in formal essays and exams, I knew that we were about to go through a major cultural change. The mobile phone had become an integral part of our lives. To my mind, its influence in education is most unwelcome. Now, (10)I am not against progress, ladies and gentlemen, and I acknowledge that mobile phones offer benefits to modern man. But, mobile phone etiquette here and in the west drives me mad. Whether it is the mobile itself or people's behaviour that is to blame, I haven't quite worked out. But, one thing I know for sure: the mobile phone is, in my opinion, the curse of modern-day living.

Transcript 2 (ex. B, p. 34)

(fade in) ... And on to our next (1)item this fine Monday morning. Just out on the (2)market today is a wonderful home, where old-world charm meets modern-day living. The (3)property was built in 1815 and it has two bedrooms and one bathroom, not to (4)mention that there is a picturesque little stream running through the grounds.

This 1815 craftsman's bungalow, with grounds of 1,023 square feet, is (5)located in one of Oakland's most sought-after neighbourhoods - the Westlake (6)district. Close to everything your heart desires and nestled at the far end of a (7)private road, this home offers the best of both worlds, tranquillity and old-world charm, along with the (8)convenience and amenities of modern-day living. Reduce your carbon (9)footprint and experience all of the benefits of this idyllic location.

For more (10)details and viewing times, call Keller Williams Estate Agents on 203 777 4598 and ask for Heather Wilson.

 **Unit 5**

Transcript 1 (ex. A, p. 44)

1. Do you believe in ghosts?
2. Is the Loch Ness Monster a fact or a fairy tale?
3. Do you think there is life on other planets?
4. Is it true that centaurs were extremely violent?
5. Did you catch that horror movie last night?
6. Did the Trojan War really take place because of Helen of Troy?
7. Is the book 'The Lord of the Rings' a true story?
8. Is the story of Count Dracula part of Balkan folklore?
9. Have many ships and planes really gone missing in the Bermuda Triangle?
10. What do you know about the phoenix?

Transcript 2 (ex. B, p. 45)

Speaker: Good morning, everybody. I've been invited here today to tell you a little about where our water comes from. In the majority of countries in the developed world, two thirds of the drinking water comes from surface water, including reservoirs, lakes and rivers. (1)The remaining third comes from groundwater supplies, which we, who are in the business, call aquifers. These are underground geological formations, um, like huge underground caves, you could say. Now, these aquifers store rainwater, which seeps through porous strata, such as sandstone and chalk, and gets trapped in them. Water companies then drill wells or bore holes into the ground and draw water from them. Um, I see you already have some questions.

Pat: Yes, um, I have one. Could you tell us what type of water is used by big cities? Do they get their water from surface water supplies or groundwater supplies?

Speaker: That's a good question. Today, (2)major cities are usually supplied from the larger volume surface waters, whereas groundwaters supply smaller populations. This is not always the case, though, as there are also some cities, especially the ones going back to antiquity, that receive water from a mixture of sources.

Ray: I have a question, too. Um, is the water in cities purified before it gets to the taps?

Speaker: Well, in most developed countries, (3)water is treated at water treatment works before flowing through the water mains, sometimes over considerable distances I might add, to arrive at your home. First, samples are taken at each stage of the treatment process and then, at different points in the distribution network along the way. This ensures that you receive high-quality water.

Pat: But, why does underground spring water need to be cleaned before it gets to our houses? My parents say that spring water is relatively clean.

Speaker: Generally, water is not taken from sources that are highly polluted, and water for drinking is drawn only from good-quality surface and groundwater. But, all water must still be treated before it is safe to drink.

Maria: Why? Doesn't good-quality water mean it's clean?

Speaker: Yes, but it could still contain contaminants from agriculture or industry. These may, for example, include treated sewage effluents, and traces of agricultural chemicals in areas where farming is practised. All sources are disinfected to kill (4)certain germs, known scientifically as pathogens, which may have entered water sources from human or animal waste.

Maria: Does groundwater need treatment, too?

Speaker: (5)Groundwaters are usually of higher quality than surface sources. However, (6)even these can contain traces of agricultural chemicals and quite a few may even contain (7)toxic chemicals, which occur naturally in some aquifers.

Pat: What about lake water?

Speaker: (8)Waters in large lakes or storage reservoirs undergo a natural purification process, as factors such as sunlight help eliminate pathogens naturally. These waters are usually retained for up to six months before being treated.

Chris: Everyone tells us that tap water is dirty and bad for us and that we should only drink bottled water. Is this fact or fiction?

Speaker: I'm afraid it's all fiction. Tap water is perfectly safe to drink and completely hygienic. In fact, a lot of bottled water is not as hygienic as we think.

Unit 6

Transcript 1 (ex. A, p. 60)

Alright, now, let's move on to the next exhibit. This beautiful painting is the work of the great Impressionist, Claude Monet, and is called 'Poppy Field'. A woman and child are walking through a field of grass. Red poppies cover the bank rising to the left, where another woman and child can be seen, but there appears to be no link between them and the pair of figures below. On the horizon, there is a line of trees, with a red-roofed house at the centre. Although it is a fine day, there are clouds in the sky, hiding the sun. As a result, an even light is spread over the whole landscape.

This is a very ordinary, pleasant scene, although the setting is not especially picturesque or interesting. There are some suggestions that it is near a town, rather than in the heart of the countryside - the figures are dressed as middle-class people rather than farmers, and the house in the background is a large villa, not a rural cottage. The location is probably a meadow near Argenteuil, the town on the River Seine just northwest of Paris where Monet lived and painted.

The brushwork suggests the diverse textures and shapes of figures, flowers, grass, leaves and clouds, but without any great detail. At first glance, the viewer's eye is drawn to the woman on the right in her dark jacket and sharply contrasting hat, as well as the multitude of bright red poppies that give the painting its title. Looking closer, we see the boy, holding a bunch of poppies, and the other figures to the left. Finally, we appreciate the nuances of colour and the delicacy of touch that add depth to the landscape.

Transcript 2 (ex. B, p. 61)

Claude Monet was the leading figure in a group of modern artists who became known as Impressionists. (1)Monet himself, along with Alfred Sisley and Renoir, was most interested in capturing the visual effects of sunlight on the colours and shapes of nature. This meant that these artists had to get used to painting in the open air, so they could accurately record the light and shade on their canvas the moment they saw it.

(2)Poppy Field is a masterpiece of Impressionist landscape painting that (2)was painted by Monet a year before the first Impressionist Exhibition in 1874. It was painted in the area around (3)Argenteuil, where Monet lived between 1871 and 1878. Evoking the nostalgic atmosphere of a stroll through the fields on a summer's day, it is now among the world's most famous landscape paintings of the 19th century.

Poppy Field was first exhibited in 1874. It appeared in the independently organised

group exhibition in Paris, which first prompted the art critic, (4)Louis Leroy, to name the group 'Impressionists', focusing on (5)their informal technique and everyday subject matter, which seemed to attach more importance to the immediate impression of a scene rather than any deeper meaning. In many ways, this approach to painting was in contrast to contemporary ideas about what the fine arts should represent - values and beliefs beyond the surface appearance of the work. The vision of the French countryside that was common in the art exhibitions of the period, most particularly at the annual exhibitions of the (6)French Academy, focused either on the spectacular scenery of coasts and mountains or on the richness of France's agricultural lands. Poppy Field went directly against the traditions maintained by the Academy. The figures strolling in the meadow suggest nothing beyond the pleasures of a summer day, and the scene displays none of the dramatic stereotypes of the countryside that can be seen in more conventional works.

An interesting contrast is provided by (7)Fields in the Month of June, painted in 1873, by Charles Daubigny of the Barbizon School, which was exhibited by the Academy in 1874, while Poppy Field was on view at the Impressionist exhibition. The foreground in both pictures is dominated by poppies, and the main pictorial effect is created by the contrast of the red flowers against the varying shades of green behind them, and in both, the paint technique is broad and informal. But (8)Daubigny's canvas is huge - its surface area is nine times as big as Poppy Field - and it captures a vast panorama of agricultural land, with open fields stretching far beyond the poppies, and small peasant figures dotted about the landscape. This is an all-inclusive view of rural France. Monet's painting, by contrast, shows figures strolling in a small corner of the countryside, with no suggestion that it has any significance beyond the present moment.

What (9)Impressionist painters offered in their new type of modern art - as seen so vividly in Poppy Field - was a modern view of the world: one that recognised and accepted all its uncertainties. This view is expressed in both the painter's technique and the subject matter of the picture. (10)The informal brushwork gives a sense of the overall effect of the scene, as if caught in a rapid glance. It gives no special status or meaning to the figures or any other element in the picture, though there is remarkable delicacy and skill in this seemingly spontaneous work. Moreover, the title that Monet chose for the picture (10)takes the viewer's attention away from the figures, focusing instead on the purely visual effect of the red flowers scattered across the bank. At the same time, the view itself is typically modern, depicting the middle-class at leisure in a setting where the natural world meets the suburban villa. By exhibiting Poppy Field at the group exhibition in 1874, Monet was, at one and the same time, presenting a new vision of landscape and a new concept of the finished picture.

Unit 7

Transcript (ex. A & B, p. 70)

(1)The Eurovision Song Contest is staged each year by member countries of the European Broadcasting Union, or EBU as it is called. Basically, it's a huge TV show, hosted by the country which won the contest the year before. Having started in the late 1950s, (3)the contest has built up a reputation for terrible music, bad taste, and obvious partisan and political bias. People still love watching it, though, and it attracts audiences in hundreds of millions.

The contest has been broadcast every year since it first started and is one of the longest-running television programmes in the world. It is also one of the most watched non-sporting events in the world, with audience figures of approximately 400 million internationally. Eurovision has also been broadcast outside Europe, to such places as South Korea and the USA, despite the fact that (4)these countries do not compete. Since the year 2000, it has also been broadcast over the Internet, with more than 100,000 people in almost 180 countries watching the 2009 contest online.

(5)From 1975 to 1998, the rules required contestants to sing in the official language

of their country, after a little-known Swedish band named ABBA won in 1974 with a song, sung in English, called 'Waterloo'. This change in the rules caused much hilarity and confusion among those trying to figure out what the songs were about. In the 1980s, subtitles were added to the songs so that the audience could understand what the songs were about. (6)The official language rule was relaxed for the 1999 contest, and half the countries promptly reverted to singing in English again.

In the finals of the competition, (8)each member country performs a live song on television and then (8)casts votes for the other countries' songs to determine the most popular song. The winner of the contest is decided by adding the total number of votes from each country. In modern times, what has not changed is the panache and suspense as each country's representative calls in their points.

There are far too many strange and surreal things about this contest for anyone to miss it when it comes round every May. Oh, one final point, ninety nine percent of the people you ask about it will profess to hate it, but they still watch it!

Unit 8

Transcript 1 (ex. A p. 80)

Miss Jones: Good morning, class.

Class: Good morning, Miss Jones.

Miss Jones: Today, we'll continue where we left off yesterday. Remember that, towards the end of yesterday's presentation, we mentioned how eclipses are formed and that (1)they used to be considered warnings for all kinds of catastrophes, such as earthquakes and plagues. As we know today, all of this is unfounded. However, what they did cause was partial blindness in large numbers of people because (2)they didn't know that staring at eclipses for too long could damage their eyes. Fortunately, this rarely happens now, as these days the hype that leads up to eclipses usually contains plenty of safety warnings. Yes, Ted, would you like to ask something?

Ted: Yes, Miss Jones, um, what is it about eclipses that can damage your eyes so badly?

Miss Jones: I was just about to get to that. And the answer, Ted, is that it's just, well, plain old sunlight.

Ted: What do you mean?

Miss Jones: If you just give me a second, Ted – I was just about to get to that, too.

Ted: Oh, sorry, Miss Jones.

Miss Jones: OK, now, where was I - eye damage - right! Well, on a normal day - and what I mean by 'a normal day' is a day without an eclipse - you hardly spend more than a second looking directly at the Sun, right? But since an eclipse is a major spectacle, you want to stare at it for a couple of minutes. If you do that, you'll get a retina burn-in.

Ted: What's that, Miss Jones?

Miss Jones: Ted, please be quiet so I can get on with my presentation! Now, if you've ever looked at a strong light for a second or two and looked away, you have no doubt seen the image of the light still glowing in your vision. This is what retina burn-in is. And how does it happen? Well, (4)the retina is positioned behind the lens of your eye. It lines the back and sides of your eye and is covered in millions of light-detecting sensors. When very strong light hits them, they get bruised and (5) the sensors keep sending information to the brain, via the optic nerve. Usually, it only takes a few seconds for them to recover and stop sending these signals, but that's (7)after looking at, let's say, a strong light bulb for a minute, or (7)the Sun for only a couple of seconds. (8)Looking at the Sun for a whole minute, however, can cause much worse damage to those sensors, and this may, unfortunately, be

permanent. So, looking at an eclipse directly, without any protection, is obviously a bad idea. What you should do is project the image of the eclipse onto something else and study that.

Ted: And how are we supposed to do that?

Miss Jones: Oh, it's very easy, Ted. All you need is a hole to focus the light, and a focus screen to project the image onto. The focus hole should be made of ... let's say a sheet of cardboard. Just cut a very small hole in it, or better still, make a tiny hole by pricking it with a pin. Remember, (10)the smaller the hole, the more focused the image will be. Then, you can take another piece of cardboard to use as the projection screen. Now, to get a decent-size image, you'll need to hold the focus screen quite far from the projection screen. That's the basic principle.

Ted: And what if we don't want ... (fade out)

Transcript 2 (ex. B p. 80)

Miss Jones: Well, the retina is positioned behind the lens of your eye. It lines the back and sides of your eye and is covered in millions of light-detecting sensors. When very strong light hits them, they get bruised and the sensors keep sending information to the brain, via the optic nerve.

Transcript 3 (ex. C, p. 81)

John: (fade in) ... and next up on the show I have Michael Collins, a former member of the Apollo 11 crew. Michael, (1)you made history with Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin on that historic mission (2)in July 1969, when you became the first space crew to land on the Moon. I'd like to know, um, what do you recall most about that historic day?

Michael: Well, John, (3)what sticks most in my mind is the excitement the crew felt about the opportunity we'd been given. Don't forget that ours was the eleventh Apollo mission, so, the general public had become accustomed to space flight. But, because two members of our crew were going to set foot on the Moon, the crowds around Kennedy Space Centre were huge. Millions watched the event on television, with NASA Chief of Public Information, Jack King, providing commentary. (4)Even President Richard Nixon viewed the lift-off from the Oval Office.

John: Wasn't it in 1961 that President Kennedy set a goal for Americans to set foot on the Moon before the end of that decade?

Michael: Yes, it was. One of Kennedy's aims was to unite all mankind in a specific accomplishment, which indeed happened. Kennedy said in 1961 that we chose to go to the Moon in that decade, not because it was easy, but because it was hard.

John: The Apollo programme was scheduled for fifteen missions in all. Um, was Apollo 11 designated as the mission that would land men on the Moon right from the beginning?

Michael: Well, each Apollo mission built on the previous one, so it was unclear whether Apollo 11 would be the first to make it to the Moon's surface. (5)Apollo 9 took all the components of the lunar mission into orbit. Apollo 10 took the same equipment to the Moon, but it didn't land. If any of the earlier missions had failed, a subsequent mission would have been the first to land on the Moon. Just in case, Apollo 12 and 13 were scheduled, too, either of which could have landed before Kennedy's deadline expired in 1970.

John: Wasn't it odd that (6)Neil Armstrong, um, your commander, was a civilian?

Michael: Well, yes, but given the tight deadline, NASA decided that (7)Apollo astronauts had to have experience flying jets, not advanced scientific training. Applications weren't restricted to the military, but because the agency stated that candidates should have spent many hours flying jets,

the navy and air force became the main source of recruits. The only successful candidate who wasn't in the military was Neil Armstrong, who was selected in 1962.

John: And did anything go wrong during the mission?

Michael: Most of the mission was normal. However, at a critical point of the landing when Neil Armstrong was piloting the lunar module, the computer which gathered data from the lunar module's radar stopped functioning.

John: Stopped functioning? Why?

Michael: Well, because (8)Buzz had forgotten to turn off the second radar and the computer couldn't cope with data from two radars. So, Neil had to land the lunar module manually. In doing so, he narrowly avoided a crater 180 metres wide. (9)Neil had an uncanny ability to remain calm and in control, even during dangerous situations.

John: Well, listeners, the Apollo 11 mission has been recreated in real time as part of a new website from the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum to commemorate the mission and (10)Kennedy's push to land Americans there first. It will track the capsule's route from the Earth to the Moon, ending with the Moon landing and Armstrong's walk, in real time, but over 40 years later.

Unit 9

Transcript (p. 90)

Claire: Tonight, my guest is John Cameron, (1)the chief fashion writer for 'London Life' magazine. John is going to tell us what's in this summer. Welcome to the programme, John.

John: Thank you, Claire. It's a pleasure to be here once again.

Claire: OK, John, I've got one for you. Imagine you're invited to a party. And it's time to find the perfect summer look, right? One that will work for most events – whether it's a black tie do, a cocktail party, a formal business dinner or just a casual holiday get together. What should us girls wear this summer, John?

John: Well, you know, (2)black works perfectly for holiday fashion because it's not only chic but also suitable for any kind of occasion. And of course, black looks good on everyone. It doesn't matter whether you're tall or short, slim or a little on the large side, you will always look great in black!

Claire: Hmm, I'd like to try out something a little more original, as well. What about the metallic look? I hear that's in this summer.

John: If your colouring is right, you can fit out your wardrobe with bronze, champagne, gold and silver for the holidays. Metallic looks amazing if you remember to go with a shade that flatters your colouring, such as silver for cooler skin tones, and (4)bronze or gold for warmer ones. (3)Champagne's also pretty convenient because it looks good with most skin tones.

Claire: Well, (4)I guess it'll definitely be gold or bronze for me, then. But to go back to what you said before, (5)I love black, and I have to admit that my all-time favourite is my classic little black dress. Can I wear it again this year?

John: Yes, it's in again, and it'll probably never go out, to be honest. Your little black dress can really take you to any fashionable event.

Claire: Great! Now, long strings of beads, and er, metallic accessories are all fine for the holidays, aren't they? In fact, most women wait until a good party to break out all of the shiny stuff they have lying around. What's your take on big, shiny accessories this year?

John: Well, that kind of thing is always an eye-catcher, but too much shine can overwhelm anyone, especially if you wear too much jewellery. In reality, very few women can carry that off. (6)My advice is to choose one or two striking but simple pieces. In my experience, that is far more effective.

Claire: So, now we've bought all the clothes and accessories we need. Where

do you suggest we go on holiday? We can't very well show off our new purchases in the High Street in Bristol, can we?

John: Ha ha! Of course not! Well, for those who are after a little bit of everything, (7)South Africa has a little something for everyone: wildlife, history, culture and loads of activity sports. Personally, I think the city of Cape Town is a brilliant place to begin your holiday adventure. Not many cities can boast a 1km-high flat mountain that overlooks a cape, can they? Yes, I'm talking about Table Mountain - with (8)some of the most breathtaking views on the planet! For those of you looking for extra excitement, you can go skydiving or try diving with Great White sharks. And, as a perfect end to the day, anyone who goes there will no doubt enjoy a peaceful sunset stroll along one of Cape Town's many sandy white beaches.

Claire: Sounds wonderful, but a little far for my liking. How about somewhere nearer?

John: Well, (9)a holiday in the Canary Islands is a unique experience that everyone should try at some point in their lives. And they are only a four-hour flight away from London. Scooter around the amazing island of Tenerife, eat a traditional meal in one of the local taverns in Las Palmas, on Gran Canaria, (10)laze on a beach on Lanzarote, or explore the natural beauty of Fuerteventura – there's no better way to spend summer in Europe.

Claire: Okay, now that we know what to wear and where to go - what can we do when we're relaxing around the pool or lazing on that beach in Lanzarote? What's on your "what's in" booklist this year?

John: Well, (11)it may not be the choice you'd expect but I thoroughly recommend 'Strands' by Jean Sprackland. She covers a year of walking along the beaches between Liverpool and Blackpool and works exquisite magic with her amazing descriptions. You can't imagine what strange things wash up on beaches and are often washed away again. And, strange as it may seem, wild and windy beaches have just as much charm as calm sunbathing spots.

Claire: Mmm, as you say, it sounds odd, but fascinating. Any other good reads?

John: Yes, another good read is (12)'Sag Harbour', Colson Whitehead's autobiographical fourth novel. It's a nostalgic coming of age describing lazy, sun-soaked days, filled with memories of his youth and family life in the 1980s. Two other books great for summer reading are 'The Night Circus', whose magical plot offers the perfect dose of escapism for a holiday, or, if you want suspense, there's always 'Death on the Nile'.

Claire: Great! Er, John, we need to take a short break to hear from our sponsors. I promise we'll get round to those two as soon as we return.

Unit 10

Transcript 1 (ex. A, p. 100)

Have any of you ever wondered why the air rushes out of a balloon with such force when you untie the neck and let the balloon go? Have you ever wondered where wind comes from or why, more often than not, there is a breeze coming off the sea? I suspect you have. Well, it's all to do with air pressure.

(1)Pioneering scientists discovered air pressure in the 17th century, and during the course of this discovery, a startling new fact was revealed to them - (2)air actually has weight. Evangelista Torricelli, one of the first to discover air pressure, once said, "We live submerged at the bottom of an ocean made up of the element air." The Earth's gravitational field pulls on air, and this pull, or 'pressure' of air, is called 'atmospheric' or 'air' pressure. (3)Torricelli also went on to invent the mercury barometer, (4)an instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure.

Air pressure is the force exerted by the weight of very (5)small particles of air - or air molecules as they are sometimes called. Although these tiny air particles are

invisible, they still have weight and take up space. (6) Since there's a lot of empty space between the particles of air, it is relatively simple to compress air to take up less volume. So, when you blow up a balloon, what you are doing is forcing air into a small space. And, when air is compressed, it is said to be under high pressure. Air, under high pressure, tends to look for air under low pressure. So, (7) as the air outside the balloon is at a lower pressure than the air inside the balloon, when you untie the neck of the balloon, the air that's under high pressure rushes out into the low pressure air.

This is how wind is generated. Remember, I've just mentioned that air under high pressure tends to flow towards air that is under low pressure. Where we have varying air pressures in close proximity, the higher pressure air moves towards the lower pressure air. (8) The closer the varying air pressures are to each other, the stronger the wind.

The same principle applies to a sea breeze. Why does (9) a sea breeze usually form in the daytime? Well, the answer is relatively simple and has to do with air pressure. During the day, the air above the land heats up more quickly than the air above the sea. As the warm air rises – and note that (10) warm air is lighter than cold air – a sea breeze develops when the cool sea air comes in towards the land, replacing the warm air that has risen higher into the atmosphere.

Transcript 2 (ex. B, p. 101)

1. I'm really fed up with this old thing. I can't even find cassettes for it anymore and I can never seem to get it to work properly. I usually turn it on when I go out and I want to watch the next episode of my favourite programme on the telly. However, most of the time, when I get back, I either have half a programme to watch or I've recorded something on the wrong channel. I just can't seem to programme it properly.
2. As my job entails working with numbers, I have to be prepared when I travel around the country visiting clients. When I'm with them, I often have to work out projected income and expense statements and as I need to do this quickly so as not to lose their attention, I need something small and compact like this to do it on the spot.
3. The other day, my grandmother really embarrassed me during my English lesson. I had left it on the teacher's desk but had forgotten to turn it off. My grandmother called me and the whole class saw and heard my granny asking what I'd like to have for dinner. I nearly died!
4. Well, when you feed the document into it, the image gets digitised, um, divided into a grid of dots. Electronically, each dot is represented by either a zero (which does not get printed), or a one (which does get printed). In this way, it can transmit a picture like normal computer data. When it receives a document, it reads the incoming data, translates the zeros and ones back into dots, and reprints the picture.

Transcript 3 (ex. C, p. 101)

How many times have you watched birds soaring majestically through the sky and wondered why they don't fall to the ground? Or, maybe you have visited an airport and seen giant 300-ton jet planes roaring down a runway and lifting into the sky. How do these giant cylinders of metal with wings get off the ground and stay in the air? Well, the answer is relatively simple: (1) it's all got to do with air pressure around the wings.

(2) The wings of a plane are shaped so that (3) the air passing over the top surface of the wing flows faster than the air passing under the wing. Air that flows fast loses pressure, so the air over the wings is at a lower pressure than the air passing under the wings. This phenomenon creates 'lift' and the plane is able to fly. As a plane accelerates down a runway, (5) the point at which enough 'lift' is created depends on the weight of the plane and its speed. Once the correct speed is reached, (6) the pilot will lift the nose of the plane slightly so that the angle of the wings changes relative to the ground. In this way, the plane can take off and climb into the sky.

Why don't you try (7) an experiment at home which demonstrates lift? (7) Take a piece of A4 size paper and place it on a flat smooth surface. Hold down two corners

of the paper with your fingers and crouch down until your mouth is level with the paper. Blow hard along the length of the paper and see what happens. If you do it correctly the paper will lift off the table surface. Your breath creates low air pressure over the paper and therefore the air under the paper 'lifts' the paper up.

Air pressure also plays a role in turning a plane left or right. On the back of each wing is a movable surface, which is called an 'aileron'. (9) If the pilot wants to turn a plane to the left, he tilts up the aileron on the left wing obstructing the airflow over the wing and therefore reducing its lift. At the same time, he tilts down the aileron on the right wing, thus increasing its lift. When the left wing tilts down and the right wing tilts up, this causes the plane to turn to the left.

Unit 11

Transcript 1 (ex. A, p. 116)

Thank you for calling the European Green Activity Holidays information line. We have four exciting new green holidays to tell you about this week.

Firstly, located near the beautiful town of Brocken in (1) Germany, the Harz National Park. All its 2,470sq km are criss-crossed with footpaths from which you can safely view wild boar, red deer and birds. From inside the park, you can take Europe's largest narrow-gauge steam railway to the former East German border post at the summit of the Brocken. The season at Harz commences in mid-(2) May and ends after the leaves have turned in late (3) September. Prices are reasonable and the per person cost, which includes bed and a hearty green (5) breakfast, is only (4) €94 per day.

Our second holiday is in (6) Spain, on the beautiful Costa Verde. Here, at Green Coast Lodge, you will find superb ecological accommodation. The lodge runs a flexible schedule of activities, including all transfers. Low season is from October to (7) May and costs (9) €80, mid-season is June and (8) September and costs (10) €95, and high season is between July and August, at (11) €120. All prices are per person per day. The price includes breakfast, (12) dinner and accommodation.

Our third holiday is at Orchard Acre Farm, in beautiful green (13) Ireland. Located on the banks of the Coolness River, the accommodation and gardens offer wonderful views of the river and forest. The new ECO barn hosts most of the eco-awareness courses on the farm. Courses include subjects that care not only for your own health but also for the health of the environment. The farm holds short two-day training programmes during the (14) autumn and the winter months at a very reasonable (15) €100 per course per person. This price covers participation in one course per person. Accommodation is self-catering, so (16) meals are not offered.

The latest addition to our European Green Activity Holidays is called Illusion Getaways and it's in beautiful (17) Italy. Illusion Getaways are located in one of the most remarkable areas below the Maritime Alps. Illusion specialises in year-round hiking holidays. The mild maritime climate is such that, even in midwinter, the average temperature remains between 10 and 16 degrees centigrade. You don't have to be hardy to wear short sleeves in mid winter in this mild climate. The cost per day includes full board - (19) breakfast, lunch and dinner, plus accommodation and (20) hiking gear. At (18) €120 per person, this is a great value adventure holiday.

The European Green Activity Holidays information line is updated on a weekly basis. Our next scheduled update is on June 12th. Thank you for calling and enjoy your ... (fade out)

Transcript 2 (ex. B, p. 116)

Roger: Orchard Acre Farm bookings and customer service, good afternoon. My name is Roger and how can I be of assistance?

Jones: Er, hello. Um, my name is (1) Colin Jones and I would like to book a course at Orchard Acre Farm.

Roger: Right, sir, are you booking for a school or a family?

Jones: Um, just my family, actually.

Roger: Right, family, um, and how many will there be in your party?

Jones: Er, (2)my wife, myself and (3)three children.

Roger: So, that's a party of (4)five - and what date were you thinking of?

Jones: My preferred date would be from Monday the (5)3rd of July - (6)for two nights if possible.

Roger: Just a minute, sir - let me have a look at our bookings register. Yep, that's fine. July the 3rd and 4th. We have a (7)self-catering (8)bungalow that sleeps five with a fully-equipped (9)kitchen. Which course were you planning to take?

Jones: The (10)vegetarian cookery course or the small garden production course.

Roger: The small garden production course is fully booked for the 3rd, but the vegetarian cookery course has free places. Would you like me to book it for you? The price will be (11)€400 in total.

Jones: That's no problem.

Roger: And how would you prefer to pay? We accept all credit and debit cards.

Jones: I'll pay by (12)credit card. Um ... what activities will the children be able to participate in while my wife and I are attending the course?

Roger: They can participate in any of the activities we offer, sir.

Jones: Mmm, do you offer any (13)horse riding or (14)hiking activities for teenagers?

Roger: Yes sir, they are all guided and leave for Croswell Forest at the same time the courses start. All I need from you now, sir, is your home address and telephone number to finalise the booking.

Jones: Right, er, the address is 7, (15)Russell Road, Dublin, and my number is (16)783 569 825.

Roger: Right, Mr Jones, thank you very much. We will mail you a confirmation letter with all the details we have discussed. If there is anything you're not sure about, please give us a call.

more toxic than that of European bees. In fact, (5)they're much like the common European species of honey bee in many ways.

Mrs Jenkins: Aggressive? Venom? What do you mean venom? Venom's poisonous! Snakes have venom, Dr Harrison, not bees!

Dr Harrison: Now, please, relax, Mrs Jenkins, all bees have a little venom and the bees that stung you are no different from the bees that you usually come across here in Texas. They're just a little more aggressive.

Mrs Jenkins: A little more aggressive? That's no lie! Why are they called killer bees, then?

Dr Harrison: Well, they are known to have killed some people in the past. But, that's merely because when they attack, many of them join in the attack, so the victim is likely to be stung far more times, as it were. And, as we all know, someone who gets stung by hundreds of bees, whether they are African or European bees, could die from the stings.

Mrs Jenkins: What are these Africanised honey bees doing over here in Texas then, doctor?

Dr Harrison: In the 1950s, (6)Brazilian scientists crossbred honey bees from Africa with European honey bees in a South American laboratory. (7)The hybrid species was intended to produce more honey, which it did. However, the scientists did not foresee that their experimental bee would be far more energetic and aggressive.

Mrs Jenkins: But, you still haven't told me what they are doing here, doctor.

Dr Harrison: All honey bees occasionally swarm; that is, they pack up their beehives and move on, Mrs Jenkins. European honey bees swarm when they are dissatisfied with their living conditions, such as lack of food, poor sanitary conditions, or overcrowding. But (8)they are noted for being easy to please. If they have a nice hive, they tend not to want to leave it. Africanised honey bees, on the other hand, just can't stand being where they are - wherever that may be. That's because they are more energetic and have an increased tendency to swarm. This tendency leads to two other differences in their behaviour: firstly, they are fiercely territorial, and secondly, they possess the ability to brood anywhere, no matter how minimal the shelter is. A hole in a tree, an overturned pot plant, or the back seat of an abandoned car can all be home to an Africanised bee. Unfortunately, some decades ago the experimental hybrids escaped into the wild, and slowly started to head north.

Mrs Jenkins: So, that's what they're doing here in Texas, then. Have many people been killed by these bees doctor? I'm still a little worried.

Dr Harrison: I told you not to worry, Mrs Jenkins. As the bees have moved northwards into the Southern United States, (9)they have come increasingly into contact with people and livestock. (10)If a person is regarded as a threat to the nest, he or she will be attacked. On average, two people per year are killed by these bees.

Mrs Jenkins: Two people a year? That's not as bad as I thought. Well, I suppose I'd better get that medicine you've prescribed and get some exterminators in this afternoon, then.

Dr Harrison: Yes, I'd get rid of that hive immediately. But, don't go anywhere near it before the exterminators get there. And, if the bees do get aggressive before that, keep the windows in your home closed and wait for the exterminators to come.

Mrs Jenkins: Well, thanks, doctor. I'll do exactly as you say. Are you sure I shouldn't go to the hospital, though? I mean, it can't hurt, can it?

Dr Harrison: Mrs Jenkins!

Unit 12

Transcript 1 (ex. A, p. 126)

Dr Harrison: Hello, Mrs Jenkins. What brings you to my surgery today?

Mrs Jenkins: Hello, Dr Harrison. (1)I was clearing out the shed in the back garden this morning, and I got stung all over my arms and legs by a swarm of bees. I didn't even notice that there was a hive in there. I just couldn't get them off me. The more I tried, the more bees joined in. They were all over the place.

Dr Harrison: Let's have a look, then. It sure is unusual for someone to get multiple bee stings. Hmm, I see what you mean. (2)You've been stung at least 15 times, Mrs Jenkins. And it sounds to me as if you have a swarm of angry African killer bees in your shed.

Mrs Jenkins: Killer bees! I hope I haven't been poisoned or anything! Will I be alright, doctor?

Dr Harrison: Don't worry, you'll be fine. Go down to the drugstore around the corner and get this medicine I'm prescribing. There you go! (3)Take two of those pills when you get home and another two in the evening. Not to worry; the swelling should be down by tomorrow morning.

Mrs Jenkins: But doctor, shouldn't I go to the hospital rather? I mean, they are killer bees!

Dr Harrison: Relax, Mrs Jenkins. (4)The proper name for them is Africanised honey bees. They're an aggressive species, but the venom they carry is no

Transcript 2 (ex. B, p. 127)

The Kaali meteorite crash was the kind of unique and astounding event that must have become a topic of storytelling and singing for many later generations. It

evidently occurred around (1)2000 BCE, on Saaremaa Island in the (2)Baltic Sea. As recent scientific studies have established, a meteorite of (3)iron streaked from east to west over the Estonian mainland, broke apart as a result of atmospheric friction, and hit the island in at least (4)nine places, leaving huge (5)craters that can still be seen to this day.

The (7)long-tailed (6)fireball would have been brighter than the Sun, visible not just on Saaremaa, but as far as (8)700km away. The people of southern (9)Finland, the Novgorod area of Russia, the Polish coast and lower (10)Sweden, would have all seen it. Historical accounts suggest that a heavenly body, perhaps the Sun, was chased through the sky by something long and fiery and was annihilated. However, if the event occurred at night, there would have been no Sun in the sky at the moment of impact, which contradicts this interpretation.

It is hard to imagine what went on in the minds of the humans who saw flaming chunks of sky falling to Earth, heard the sonic boom of the streaking fragments and the ear-splitting crash, felt the ground shudder beneath their feet and were engulfed by a great cloud of (11)dust and (12)ash. Trees, animals, and dwellings within a radius of 2-5km from the site would have been (13)destroyed, a forest fire would have been ignited, and the survivors would have had to run for their lives to avoid asphyxiation from the vaporised matter and gases.

This may have been the (14)greatest meteorite impact ever in a populated area. It was truly a fearsome and spectacular event, more than enough to alter existing world views and to inspire new tales and (15)songs.

Does anyone have any questions? No? Good, now, the next cataclysmic event we are going ... (fade out)

Unit 13

Transcript (p. 136)

Carrie: Good evening, listeners. I'm Carrie Carter, and you're tuned in to SMBC. I am proud to have here today a fabulous duo, who I'm sure need no introduction. Today, I've got with me in the studio Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean. Yes, listeners, Torvill and Dean, the winners of so many British, European and World Championship figure-skating medals. I'm so glad to have you both here today. Welcome to the show.

Christopher: Thanks, Carrie. And, hello to everyone out there.

Jayne: Hello, everyone. It's a pleasure to be here.

Carrie: Christopher, you started skating in 1972, right?

Christopher: That's right, Carrie. I was so young when I met Jayne - just a kid in fact. She was pretty quiet back then, but she was a national champion at 14 - a queen of the ice rink you could say, even back then.

Carrie: And, what were your first impressions of Jayne back then?

Christopher: Oh, (4)she wasn't very outgoing - a little introverted and reserved actually, but (2)she knew what she wanted - not that I was thinking about finding a girlfriend. (1)I was just thinking that I really needed a partner.

Carrie: And, Jayne, your first impressions of Christopher?

Jayne: Oh, I already knew who Chris was, too. After all, we skated at the same rink. (4)He was pretty quiet and shy too. He would say hello, but not a lot else. I thought he was very good-looking when we first met. I used to call him the blond prince.

Carrie: So, how did you start skating together? Did your coach think you'd be a good match?

Jayne: I was about 15 when we were introduced as potential partners. I was getting too old to carry on as a single figure skater and (1)was keen to

(5)have a partner again. To be honest, I thought it would be fun skating with Chris.

Christopher: Um, (6)I still remember the day we got together, Jayne. It was a Thursday morning at the ice rink. It was a 1930s building and there were rats running around everywhere. Not a very grand encounter, to say the least.

Jayne: Yes, (7)it was a big secret that we were going to try to skate as a pair. (6)Our first time together, we went to the rink very early, at 6 in the morning. There was no one else on the ice and it was freezing.

Carrie: And, how was it?

Jayne: (8)I think Chris was a bit reluctant to skate with me at first because I had won a couple of medals before and had been skating without a partner for so long - I don't think he thought we'd be an ideal match, and I picked that up right away. I could feel him holding back somewhat.

Christopher: Er, we said we'd give it a week - and then we gave it a couple of weeks - and then a month, and so it went on. In fact, we never agreed as to whether we were going to skate together as a partnership or not. (9)It just sort of happened.

Carrie: And your best moment, which was that? The perfect score in the '84 Olympics, I suppose?

Jayne: Yes, (11)getting the gold at those Olympics was a really big thing. A friend of mine said to me the other day, "I don't think you realise that if you'd have done that today, you wouldn't be able to go anywhere. The media would be all over you like flies." (12)But it wasn't really like that back then.

Christopher: Yeah, but do you remember when we used to land at some airport or other and there would be a group of photographers waiting? And we would ask each other, "Who are they waiting for?" and it would be us. Of course, (13)there was a lot of speculation as to whether we were going to get married, so they weren't just interested in the skating.

Carrie: And what about tiffs - you must have had some of those.

Jayne: Of course (15)we had arguments, but we became so involved and focused that I'd never say "We're not doing this anymore." And then, when we retired in 1998, Chris went to America and I didn't see him much, though we always talked on the phone.

Christopher: Oh, naturally (15)we had rows, but they were never personal. (16)They were always about skating, either the technical aspect of it or the performance side.

Carrie: So, you never had, um, how can I put this, a clash of personalities?

Christopher: No, no, we never had anything like that. However, (18)Jayne did think my ideas were crazy but I would think they were just ideas. I always wanted to be original in what I did and we were always trying to present things in a different way.

Jayne: That's so true! I always valued Chris' drive and enthusiasm. (18)He always had an idea for something, even though it might have been completely over the top. Sometimes, he'd have an idea for a routine and I'd go "Are you nuts?" but we figured it all out in the end.

Christopher: Yeah, Jayne was the steady one and didn't let things get to her, whereas I was probably the other way round and a bit more temperamental and pushy. I'm not saying that she couldn't be like that, but she was more likely to take things in her stride, which balanced us out over the years.

Carrie: And, now, so many years later, um, when you look back, what saddens you the most?

Christopher: Well, as you know, in 1998, we decided that it was kind of over for us and said goodbye. We didn't really make a big deal out of it because it coincided with (19)my move to America. We had seen each other

every day for the 25 years before that and then it was just over. I don't think we'd prepared ourselves for what it meant. Er, it took about a year for me to adjust.

Jayne: But, we've always kept in close contact, by telephone and now web camera, so we can see each other if we want.

Unit 14

Transcript (p. 146)

Man: Now, folks, as we have told you time and time again, training man's best friend can be hard work, but it is very rewarding - especially when your dog behaves in the way that you would like, rather than in the way that it would like. But, don't forget that all dogs deserve the chance to be trained with compassion and patience. (1)Training a dog successfully means fully understanding the dog's mind and how to get it to adapt its behaviour so that it can live with a human family. (2)It is relatively simple to teach it basic commands without too much effort on your part. Sally will give us a few tips on how to do just that. Sally?

Woman: Um, first and foremost, (3)dogs don't understand English. They don't speak, ladies and gentlemen. You may think that what I've just said is obvious, but many of you here today have admitted to me that you've fallen into this trap a number of times. Yes, how often have you spanked your dog because he doesn't listen? Listen to what? The spoken word? (3/5)Dogs do not have the capacity to understand a string of words put together. I can't make myself any clearer than that! So, (6)I strongly suggest that you keep a notebook of the commands you intend to use for each action and stick with them, because changing them halfway through the training process, is confusing for your dog. By noting them down, you can share them with anyone else who might try to get your dog to do something. (7)Hand signals can be used at the same time, as this is very effective for dogs. I repeat: dogs do not understand words. They understand your commands as sounds, so, try to use distinctive sounding words for each command.

Man: Sally, sorry for interrupting, but I'd just like to add something here. You will find treats valuable when teaching your dog. The treats should be very small - something that is easy and quick to eat so the dog doesn't forget why he earned it. Ideally, it should be something really tasty (8)that he doesn't get in his food bowl.

Woman: Thanks, Peter. Remember that (8)what he gets as a treat should not be given to him in his food bowl. And, you shouldn't overdo it. Don't give him too many treats because, sooner or later, you will not achieve the desired result. And, to get rapid results, you should limit the time and number of times you train your dog during the day. This way, you won't affect his diet much either.

(10)If you're wondering how to begin, it's advisable to teach your dog his name before doing anything else. Try not to get into the habit of using his name to mean 'no'. So, don't shout out his name as he's about to do something you don't want him to. And, don't teach him that his name means 'come here' by using it to encourage him to come to you. You want him to really like his name and think it's a good thing, so, just use it a lot until your dog starts paying attention to you when you use it. You can say his name and, when he looks at you, reward him with a small treat. Once he's learned it, you should stop giving him the treat and go on to teach him something else.

Unit 15

Transcript (p. 156)

Man: So, we're off to York for our holiday, then. Does their website have anything about the historical buildings in the region? I'd like to see some of those.

Woman: Let me have a look. I think I saw that link a minute ago. Ah, there it is, here we are. Historical buildings in York. Right, then, listen to this.

There can be no doubt that, um, ... Ah, here we go. One of the highlights of historically rich York is the Treasurer's House, which is an attractive (1)town house dating from (2)medieval times. Here, visitors can admire (3)several centuries of fascinating interior decoration and even see a model ship made of bones. And, if you are really lucky, you might even catch a glimpse of the (4)ghosts of the Roman legion that are said to march through the cellars there!

Norton Conyers, near York, is a mid-(5)14th century house, most famous for its links with Charlotte Brontë. She visited the place in (6)1839 and heard the legend of a mad woman who had been confined in the attic there in the 1700s. This story is said to have been the model for the mad Mrs Rochester in Brontë's (7)novel, "Jane Eyre".

Another impressive building near York is Beningbrough (8)Hall, a spectacular Georgian mansion which contains many famous (9)portraits. Oh, and listen to this - it sounds interesting: If cathedrals are your fancy, you mustn't miss York Minster - one of the finest cathedrals in the United Kingdom. It's the largest Gothic cathedral north of the Alps and towers over the city, visible from almost anywhere in the city, since there is a law that no building can be constructed over its height.

The city of York was first built in Roman times, but the first cathedral in the city was Saxon. It was a wooden church built specifically for the baptism of King Edwin of Northumbria in 627, supposedly on the same site where Constantine was proclaimed Roman emperor. In 1080, the Normans began constructing a new cathedral on a different site, which partially overlaid the remains of the original Roman fortress. Completed within about twenty years, this was the basis of the present Minster.

York Minster is a must for most visitors to the city because of its age and beauty. Visitors are required to pay a small (10)fee to enter the cathedral. However, this is well worth it as there are (11)three main parts of the Minster to see: the main church, the tower, and the undercroft. The view from the tower on a clear day is well worth the walk up its (12)275 stairs.

The cathedral has 128 stained glass windows, containing more than one (13)million pieces of glass in total. One of these is the beautiful and very famous (14)Rose Window, which contains 73 panels of stained glass and has a diameter of 22 feet 4 inches. During the fire of 1984, the window was cracked into (15)40,000 pieces, but scientists were called in to develop a special adhesive to rejoin the tiny fragments.