

# INVALSI B2

## keys and scripts

▶ Unit 1	page	2
▶ Unit 2	page	3
▶ Unit 3	page	4
▶ Unit 4	page	6
▶ Unit 5	page	8
▶ Task Reference	page	8
▶ Tests	page	9
Test 1	p.	9
Test 2	p.	11
Test 3	p.	14
Test 4	p.	17

## UNIT 1

### Listening

1 students' own answers

2 1 C 2 C 3 D

3  [02] 1 C 2 B 3 C

#### SCRIPT [02]

1

- Girl** So, is your work experience all sorted now, Harry? Are you going to work at the dentist's, like you said?
- Harry** Well, I asked them a couple of weeks ago, and they were quite encouraging – but then they said it wasn't possible. So I'm going into work with my mum.
- Girl** She works at the doctor's, doesn't she?
- Harry** Yes, on the reception desk. I'd rather watch the dentist, though, cos that's what I want to do.
- Girl** Oh, well, never mind. Maybe you've had a lucky escape, watching a dentist sounds horrible!

2

- Girl** Hi, Matt, are you OK?
- Matt** Yes, but I still haven't arranged my work experience, I don't know what I want to do.
- Girl** Your dad's a teacher, isn't he? Can't you go into work with him?
- Matt** Oh, I don't want to do that. It would be weird.
- Girl** Hmm. Have you asked Mr Jackson? He sorted me out – I couldn't think of anything either.
- Matt** So what are you going to do?
- Girl** I'm going to work in a hotel – you know, the Grand Hotel on the High Street.
- Matt** Oh, right. Maybe I could do that too. Thing is, I want to be a police officer, but they don't take work experience students.
- Girl** No, well, you can see why not.
- Matt** I suppose so. Maybe I'll go and talk to Mr Jackson then. Maybe I could work with you!
- Girl** That would be cool. You can look for criminals hiding in hotel rooms.
- Matt** Ha ha.

3

- Boy** What did you do for your week, Maya?
- Maya** I worked in a little shop – well, half shop half coffee shop.
- Boy** Hmm. Wasn't that boring?
- Maya** No, not at all! It sells really unusual things, things for the kitchen mostly – things you don't

usually see in ordinary shops. And it also sells coffee and cake, so a few people came in for that, and chatted. I liked it.

- Boy** Oh, right. Was it busy?
- Maya** No, not really. A lot of the time it was just the owner and me – but that was fine. We got on well and I helped quite a lot, arranging things, you know, the shop window display, that kind of thing.
- Boy** So, do you want to work in a shop when you leave school?
- Maya** No, I don't ... But I still think it was good experience. Anyway I enjoyed it. So, what did you do?
- Boy** I went to work with my dad for a week.
- Maya** He works in a bank, doesn't he?
- Boy** Yes.
- Maya** Oh. And, er, was that interesting?
- Boy** Ha ha! NO!

- 4  [03] 1 In a school hall. 2 A group of students. 3 She helped on a film set. 4 Shop assistant, vet, teaching.

#### SCRIPT [03]

- Teacher** ... and now, Kim is going to tell us about her experience last year in the world of work. Thank you, Kim.
- Kim** Hi. Well, I was very lucky last year because a friend of my dad's – John – works for a film production company. He isn't actually a producer, he's an administrator, he works behind the scenes, but anyway, he got permission for me to do my work experience in the film studios. I know! Amazing!
- I've always been interested in that sort of thing. I don't mean acting, I don't want to be in front of the cameras! I'd be hopeless! I mean a job behind the scenes, actually making the films. So, well, when my dad suggested it, I was dead keen!
- So, every day I had to get the bus to John's house and then he drove us there. The whole journey took about an hour. I was always worried I'd miss the bus and make him late, but luckily it never happened.
- So, right, the work itself – well, I was mainly shadowing different people, you know, like the camera people, the sound engineers, the producer, the script editor – really just following them around and watching what they were doing. It was very cool because I got to watch them editing TV shows, choosing what to include and how to put it together.

I learnt so much during that time – not just about film production, but also about what it’s like to go to work every day. In some ways it’s just the same as going to school: you have to be punctual, for example, and reliable. You have to do what you’re told (well, I had to anyway!), you can’t just do what you like! In other ways, though, it’s very different.

For a start, you’re in an adult environment, you’re treated like an adult. Also, you don’t have to wear a uniform like we do, but you do have to look presentable, you know, you can’t be scruffy, because you represent a company. Actually, it made me appreciate our school uniform – we don’t have to think about what to wear! The hours are longer, too! We set off every morning at half past seven and got back to John’s house at about six. That’s a long day! But no homework! So, good and bad!

What else? Well, I found out that I really do want to do that kind of work. It’s not just a vague idea any more – I really am going to go for it. I know I was lucky to have such an unusual and interesting placement but you know just about all my friends who did work experience were glad they did it. Some people found it a bit boring, but they all said they’d learnt a lot. They did all sorts. A couple of people worked in shops, one worked at a vet’s for a week, and, oh yes, one of my friends did a week in a local primary school. It was great for her because she wants to be a teacher, and she loved every minute of it.

5 [04] 1 D 2 B 3 B 4 D 5 C

### Reading

1 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T

2 1 *Neighbours* 2 Laura Mackay 3 Robbie Smith, Jackie Davidson 4 whole year group 5 Harry Francis and Mr Bennett 6 *Hello Stranger, Hello Friend*

3 In a Sikh temple.

4 1 It’s in Birmingham. 2 They often wear turbans. 3 Equal. 4 Their/The communal dining hall. 5 The Sikh bible/*Guru Granth Sahib*. 6 A headscarf. 7 You should ask permission. 8 It costs £5.

### EXAM SKILLS 1

1 1 1 d 2 b 3 c 4 a  
2 students’ own answers  
3 students’ own answers

2 1 planner 2 blocks 3 prioritise 4 down 5 sleep  
6 realistic

3 students’ own answers

4 students’ own answers

## UNIT 2

### Listening

1 students’ own answers

2 [05] 1 They all do some exercise.  
2 1 D 2 C 3 A 4 B

#### SCRIPT [05]

##### Speaker A

I’m not terribly fit I suppose. I sometimes go running, and I use an app that counts my steps, but it’s a bit depressing cos I don’t usually hit the target, you’re supposed to do 10,000 a day. That’s quite a lot. Still, I think my diet is quite healthy, so that’s a positive. I don’t eat a lot of junk food and I do like fruit and vegetables. That’s more than a lot of my friends do.

##### Speaker B

Well, I know I could eat more healthily, I probably eat too many cakes and sweets. On the other hand, I work out a lot so I burn the calories – I sometimes go to the gym, and most days I go running, usually before school. I suppose I’m a bit of a fitness freak. Mind you, somebody told me it takes about half an hour’s running to work off a bag of crisps, and that was a bit of a shock.

##### Speaker C

I go to a dance class once a week, and that is brilliant exercise. I don’t really worry about what I eat although I think it’s mostly quite healthy. The other thing I do is yoga. We do it at school. It’s surprising how much energy it burns, and how good it makes you feel. That’s what I rate, more than anything, to be honest. I’d much rather do that than go to a gym or go running.

##### Speaker C

I tried yoga once, a while ago. I didn’t really like it though, it wasn’t for me. Maybe I should give it another try cos I know people who love it. So, well, I’m not into competitive sports at all but one thing I do enjoy is badminton. I started playing about a year ago and I’ve joined a club now, so I go regularly. It’s much more fun than going to a gym, or running, or anything else I’ve tried.

3 [06] 1 B 2 C 3 A 4 D

4 1 B 2 C 3 A

5 students’ own answers

6 [07] 2 b 3 a 5 e 6 f 7 d 8 c **Extras:** 1 and 4

#### SCRIPT [07]

**Amy** Hey Tom, are you OK? You don’t look too happy. Shouldn’t you be outside playing football?

**Tom** I’m not feeling up to it right now, Amy. I’ve got a headache, I’ve had it all day.

- Amy** Maybe you should go to the sick room and ask for some painkillers. That's what I'd do.
- Tom** Yes, I suppose I might. What I'd really like to do is just take it easy for a bit, maybe lie down and close my eyes. That's what I'd do if I was at home.
- Amy** Well, they'd let you do that. There's a bed in the sick room, isn't there?
- Tom** Yes, there is. But I'll leave it for a bit, it might go away. I get quite a lot of headaches and they do usually just go.
- Amy** Do you think you're working too hard?
- Tom** No, I really don't think it's anything like that. It's just one of those things.
- Amy** Have you tried any other kinds of treatments, apart from painkillers?
- Tom** No, I haven't. Like what? What do you mean?
- Amy** I was thinking about acupuncture actually. My sister used to get a lot of headaches too, and in the end she went to an acupuncturist and she says it really helped.
- Tom** What, she never gets them any more?
- Amy** Well, she does, but he taught her some pressure points on her hands – when she feels a headache starting she presses them and she reckons it really helps.
- Tom** Hmm. It's probably all in the mind.
- Amy** Well, so what if it helps?
- Tom** True. Yes, maybe I could think about it. Actually, my aunt says I should stop drinking coffee, and avoid chocolate, because of the caffeine, I suppose. She says she hasn't had a headache since she gave it up.
- Amy** Oh. I don't drink coffee anyway. Do you?
- Tom** I do, yes, but not a lot. I don't think it's that. Oh, and my dad wants me to go to the opticians. He says that might be the reason I get headaches, I might need glasses.
- Amy** Oh, so are you going to do that?
- Tom** Yes, I guess so. He keeps on about it so I'll have to.
- Amy** What does your mum say?
- Tom** She thinks I spend too much time looking at screens.
- Amy** Oh, my mum says the same – about me I mean. And I don't get headaches.
- Tom** Hmm. Anyway, guess what?
- Amy** What?
- Tom** With all this talk, I forgot about my actual headache – and it's gone. Ha!

## Reading

- 1** students' own answers
- 2** students' own answers
- 3** **1** a) Musical birthday cards. b) Trainers with lights. **2** In landfill. **3** Longer than two years. **4** Repair and upgrade them. **5** a) You save money. b) You reduce waste. **6** Stop working. **7** A charity. **8** Your local council.
- 4** **1** Gold, silver and platinum. **2** To extract useful metals. **3** 22 kg. **4** a) Good for the environment. b) Creating new skilled jobs. **5** Smart bins. **6** a) Greenhouse gases. b) Radiation emissions. **7** Abroad. / Ghana, China, India, Nigeria. **8** 2.5 billion.

## EXAM SKILLS 2

- 1** students' own answers
- 2** **1** relaxing **2** spare pens, a watch or timer **3** early **4** your alarm **5** a good breakfast **6** positively **7** Read **8** all the questions
- 3–4** students' own answers

## UNIT 3

### Reading

- 1** students' own answers
- 2** **1** B **2** C **3** D **4** B
- 3** **1** C **2** D **3** B **4** B **5** B

### Listening

- 1** students' own answers
- 2**  **[08]** **1** In a tourist information office. **2** It's winter, because the tour starts earlier then. **3** They leave from outside the tourist information office. **4** *Spooks Are Us. It's £15 a head.* **5** *Spooks Are Us.*

#### SCRIPT **[08]**

- Man** Hello, how can I help you?
- Woman** Hi, yes, we're interested in going on a ghost tour. Can you tell us a bit about it?
- Man** Oh, yes, sure. Well, there are several, you know, so there's a choice.
- Woman** Oh, right, I didn't know. Are they all walking tours?
- Man** Two of them are – *The Ghostly Tour Company* and *Spooks Are Us* – they both do walking tours round the town.
- Woman** Oh, and the other one? Is it a bus tour?

- Man** Yes, that's right. With a tour guide, obviously.
- Woman** What's that one called?
- Man** *The Ghost Round*.
- Woman** Ah, right. OK, well, what time are they, and how long do they last?
- Man** *The Ghostly Tour Company* does tours at weekends only, that's Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings. They last about two hours. Start time is ... um... 5 pm at the moment.
- Woman** At the moment?
- Man** Yes, it's later in the summer, because it gets dark later. But in the winter it's 5.
- Woman** What about the others? Are they only at weekends too?
- Man** No, *Spooks Are Us* do a daily tour, it's shorter, though. Only an hour and a half.
- Woman** What time is that?
- Man** 6 pm, leaving outside this office. Actually, they all leave from here.
- Woman** OK. And the other one? The bus one?
- Man** Right, yes, that's Wednesdays to Sundays, from 7 to 8.
- Woman** Right, so it's the shortest.
- Man** Yes.
- Woman** And, well, how much do they cost?
- Man** OK, *The Ghost Round* is £25 per person, with a 10% discount for students.
- Woman** And the others?
- Man** *The Ghostly Tour Company* is £20, or £35 for two people. And the other one, *Spooks*, they're cheaper. They're £15 a head. But no discounts.
- Woman** OK, I think we'll go for that one. Two tickets for *Spooks Are Us*, for tomorrow night, please.

- 3** [09] **1** walking tour **2** walking tour **3** bus tour **4** weekends, Fri, Sat, Sun **5** daily **6** Wed-Sun **7** 5 pm in winter, 2 hours **8** 6 pm, 1,5 hours **9** 7-8 **10** £20 per person, but £35 for two people **11** £15 per person, no discount **12** £25 per person with 10% discount for students
- 4** [10] **1** 800 **2** England **3** 830 **4** 155 **5** woodland **6** open countryside **7** 8 am **8** sunset **9** sixteen-century **10** English royal family

**SCRIPT** [10]

Bradgate Park is an 800-year-old park in the county of Leicestershire in England. It covers about 830 acres of land, with the River Lin running through it. The park includes 155 acres of ancient woodland as well as an area of open countryside which is home to wild deer. It's open to the public from 8 am until sunset every day of the year.

In the grounds of the park you will see the ruins of a sixteenth-century country house. This was the home of the Grey family, who were related to the English royal family. It was probably the birthplace of Lady Jane Grey, whose ghost is said to haunt the park. Her story is a tragic one.

- 5** [11] **1** King Henry VIII **2** 15 **3** 16 **4** nine days **5** 1554 **6** 17 **7** On New Year's Eve

**SCRIPT** [11]

Lady Jane Grey, who was born in 1537, was related to the English royal family. Her grandmother was the sister of King Henry VIII. When she was 15, she was married to a young aristocrat, Lord Guildford Dudley, who was 16. Then, in 1553, Edward VI, the 15-year-old king of England, died. Edward liked Jane because she was Protestant and he wanted her to be queen instead of his Catholic sister, Mary. So, in July of the same year Jane was proclaimed Queen of England. However, other factions disagreed with this and Jane was never crowned. After only nine days as queen, she was accused of treason, and sent to prison, along with her husband. In 1554, still only 17, she was executed, and so was her young husband.

And so to Bradgate Park, where it is said that every New Year's Eve Jane's ghost appears. First, a carriage appears from the ruins of her childhood home. Then she steps out of it, and disappears. Hers is not the only ghost who is said to haunt the park. In fact, it is a popular destination for ghost hunters and students of the paranormal.

- 6** [12] **1** He was 15. **2** They were (half) sisters. **3** She was Catholic. **4** She was protestant. **5** She was not happy. **6** They loved her.

**SCRIPT** [12]

Jane and her family were Protestants. When Henry VIII died in 1547, his son, Edward VI, became king. He was only 9 years old so he governed England with a council. Edward was very Protestant and wanted the Reformation in England to continue. Unfortunately, Edward became very ill when he was only 15.

Henry VIII had two other children, Edward's half-sisters, Mary and Elizabeth. According to Henry's last will and testament, these sisters would become queens if Edward died, with Mary as queen first. Unfortunately for Edward, Mary was Catholic and was determined to make England a Catholic country again. For this reason, Edward made a new will and named Jane Grey as the next queen, because of her Protestant faith.

By this time Jane and Guilford were married. Guildford's father, the Duke of Northumberland, hoped to govern England through them. When Edward died in 1553,

Guildford's father used the new will to persuade the council to accept Jane as queen. She was sent to London to prepare for her coronation. History books tell us Jane was not happy about this but she had little choice.

Mary Tudor did not accept this. She had waited all her life to become queen. The people of England loved her. They supported her and Jane's supporters were defeated. Guildford's father was executed, and so too were the young couple.

### EXAM SKILLS 3

- 1 students' own answers
- 2 1 Our bodies produce adrenaline. 2 Fight or flight.  
3 Because when we were cavemen it could help us cope with a difficult situation, but if we have too much of it, it can be negative and make us panic.  
4 students' own answers
- 3 1 C 2 A 3 D 4 B
- 4 1 G 2 F 3 B 4 H 5 A 6 E 7 D 8 C
- 5 students' own answers

### UNIT 4

#### Reading

- 1 students' own answers
- 2 1 Gordon Green, the pub landlord. 2 1979. 3 The race included cyclists. 4 They both beat the horses in the race. 5 Three times.
- 3 1 e 2 i 3 j 4 d 5 f 6 a 7 g
- 4 students' own answers
- 5 students' own answers
- 6 1 g 2 i 3 a 4 h 5 j 6 d 7 e

#### Listening

- 1 students' own answers
- 2 students' own answers
- 3  [13] 1 B 2 C 3 B

#### SCRIPT [13]

**Man** So, yesterday I caught up with the novelist and screenwriter Sally Tims, and she had some interesting things to say ...

**Woman** Well, Rob, I know a lot of people believe that the internet has damaged, is damaging, literacy. They say that children are no longer reading books, and that they spend too much time looking at screens.

**Man** That's true, though, isn't it?

**Woman** Well, no, it isn't. I don't believe that children are reading less at all.

**Man** Oh, I see ...

**Woman** In fact, I think it's true that children's books are flourishing, as popular as ever. What I do believe is that children these days have a wonderful range of options, and the lucky ones are able to take full advantage of it.

**Man** You mean, they have books *and* screens?

**Woman** Precisely so. And sometimes books are preferred, sometimes screens.

**Man** But surely most children don't use screen time to read stories – they're usually playing games, aren't they?

**Woman** Of course they play games, and in so doing, by the way, they are acquiring invaluable IT skills, and also learning in the games themselves as well as having access to a wonderful world of information and exploration – there are many wonderful resources available online.

**Man** You mean websites designed for children?

**Woman** Yes, yes, but also, with parental supervision, other sites too. You know, it's no wonder exam results are rising and our young people are so well informed, when you compare the resources they have with what was available even a generation earlier.

**Man** Hmm, I can see you're a great fan of modern technology!

**Woman** Indeed I am, although of course I do have reservations.

**Man** In what way?

**Woman** Well, I do worry that we are all – not just children – losing the art of writing.

**Man** Because of text messages and emojis, is that what you mean?

**Woman** Partly, yes. I do think that texting is the most wonderful way to communicate instantly – my goodness it is so useful – but it does lead to laziness with spelling and grammar. Really, text speak has become its own language. And emojis – well, they're rather fun, aren't they, and an excellent way to convey your feelings instantly. It's all fine – it's great, until it affects other forms of writing. It's one thing to ignore spelling, punctuation and grammar in a text message, but really not OK in an essay, or an email or a business letter – and not on social media, because who knows who sees it? It gives a very bad impression indeed.

- 4  [14] 1 B 2 A 3 B 4 C 5 D 6 D

5 students' own answers

6  [15] 1 c 2 f 3 a 4 g 5 h 6 d 7 b 8 e

**SCRIPT**  [15]

- 1c – froyo – frozen yoghurt – *What flavour froyo would you like?*
- 2f – troll – someone who post unpleasant comments online – *When I posted my opinion online a lot of trolls started attacking me.*
- 3a – humblebrag – announce your achievements in a faked humble way – *Some celebrities like to humblebrag about the work they do for charity.*
- 4g – binge-watch – watch many episodes of a TV series, one after the other – *We binge-watched four episodes of Game of Thrones last night.*
- 5h – photobomb – place yourself in someone else's photo – *When I took a picture of my friends, a total stranger photobombed it.*
- 6d – facepalm – put your face in your palms in a gesture of frustration – *Have you heard what Jack did! Facepalm!*
- 7b – hangry – in a bad mood because of lack of food – *Don't worry about Mike. He's just hangry. He'll be OK when he's eaten.*
- 8e – bromance – relationship between two men that is very close. *Sam and Phil tell each other everything. It's a true bromance!*

7  [16] 1 How words get into a dictionary.  
2 It depends on how often they are used.

**SCRIPT**  [16]

- Sarah** Have you ever wondered how words get into a dictionary? Perhaps you have invented a word yourself, and would like it to become an official word. Well, we've invited an expert along to tell us how it all works. Dr Steven Walters is a lexicographer with many years of experience, and we're pleased to welcome him here today.
- Dr Walters** Thank you, Sarah.
- Sarah** OK, so, talk us through it. How do words make it into a dictionary?
- Dr Walters** Well, it's really quite simple – I can answer it in one word, really – usage. I mean, if a word is used often enough, and by enough people, in enough ways, then it'll be included.

8  [17] 1 B 2 B 3 D 4 A 5 C 6 D

**SCRIPT**  [17]

- Sarah** Have you ever wondered how words get into a dictionary? Perhaps you have invented a word yourself, and would like it to become an official word. Well, we've invited an expert along to tell us how it all works. Dr Steven Walters is a lexicographer with many years of experience, and we're pleased to welcome him here today.
- Dr Walters** Thank you, Sarah.
- Sarah** OK, so, talk us through it. How do words make it into a dictionary?
- Dr Walters** Well, it's really quite simple – I can answer it in one word, really – usage. I mean, if a word is used often enough, and by enough people, in enough ways, then it'll be included.
- Sarah** Hmm, but how do you decide? They can't be just words you and your team have noticed, surely? There must be more to it than that?
- Dr Walters** Oh, yes, indeed. We have teams of researchers who are constantly monitoring changing language. For example, our teams of lexicographers spend a great deal of time reading a wide variety of publications, aimed at every conceivable market. They note down any new words that turn up, along with the context in which it appears, and of course its meaning. They also have contacts with other public bodies, like the media, newspaper groups as well as health, transport, technology forums and all these groups and organisations send reports of new words and their frequency to our teams.
- Sarah** Hmm, and all those words go into the next edition of the dictionary?
- Dr Walters** Oh goodness, no. That's just the start of it. We study all the words that have been listed, and pick out the ones that occur more than a few times. They are, let's say, put on the short list to be considered.
- Sarah** I see. So, what are the considerations?
- Dr Walters** Well, for example, is it a word that will last more than a year or two? Is it a word that is in widespread use, and commonly understood?
- Sarah** I see. Umm ... what about the spoken word? I mean, you said you look for new words by reading, what about words that might not be written down, or words that are used informally in speech?

**Dr Walters** Well, yes, that's an excellent point. We have research teams that study spoken English from all over the country, and analyse the words that are used. It's all kept, we have extensive records compiled over years and years, so we can monitor variations and changes – and identify new words for the dictionary.

**Sarah** So, err, with all these new words, how come dictionaries don't get bigger and bigger? Or, umm, maybe they do! Umm, do they?

**Dr Walters** Ha! Well, not really, although I can see why you'd think that. But of course, we constantly look at and update existing entries – I mean words that are already in the dictionary. We adjust definitions, update examples, and naturally we check that the words themselves are still in use. If they aren't we do drop them.

**Sarah** They're cut?

**Dr Walters** Yes, oh yes. Words that have gone out of use are taken out, replaced by new ones.

## EXAM SKILLS 4

- 1 students' own answers
- 2 **1 F 2 B 3 G 4 D 5 H 6 E 7 A 8 C**
- 3 **1 B, A – this adds too much pressure; C – isn't a solution, if you can't focus, you need to resolve that, you can't just work harder. 2 B, A – you won't revise better if you stop revising and look at your phone, you need to revise, not look at your phone, so this doesn't help; C – your phone is a problem, fresh air would be better than looking out of the window, but this solution doesn't help the length of the break, which is too long. 3 A, B – isn't really solving the problem, you don't need to do more, you need to work on why you got things wrong and focus on that; C – doesn't give you a solution or a way to resolve things, also quite rude, no one is useless. 4 A, B – this doesn't give you tips of how to improve your problem; C – this is a good idea but may still not help. Putting the words in context is the best way to remember them because gives them a meaning.**

4 students' own answers

## UNIT 5

### Reading

- 1 students' own answers
- 2 **1 A 2 D 3 C 4 D 5 B 6 A**
- 3 **1 D 2 B 3 C 4 D 5 C 6 A**

### Reading

- 1 students' own answers
- 2 **1 the 2 in 3 other 4 by 5 although 6 would 7 with 8 equally 9 which 10 with 11 so 12 nobody**
- 3 **1 14 books. 2 Different authors. / A number of authors. 3 26 films. 4 Seven different men/actors. 5 A Fleming short story. 6 a) Fast cars. b) Ingenious gadgets. 7 a) Defeat the enemy. b) Win the girl. 8 Over 50. / More than 50 years.**
- 4 **1 They make them explode. 2 In a ring. 3 Turn into a gun. 4 A seagull. 5 Cutting the enemy's tyres. 6 a) Machine guns. b) Ejector seat. 7 Off a pier. / Into the sea. 8 It becomes a submarine.**

## EXAM SKILLS 5

- 1 students' own answers
- 2 **1 catch a cold, a thief, a bus 2 do the shopping, your homework 3 get married, get divorced, get up 4 go running, jogging, swimming 5 have fun, have a shower / bath / dinner/breakfast 6 make a mistake, make the bed 7 take your temperature, take advantage**
- 3 **1 of 2 with 3 at 4 on 5 in 6 for 7 of**
- 4 **1 into 2 out 3 up 4 off 5 up**
- 5 **1 have 2 had 3 is being 4 will have 5 were 6 do 7 would**
- 6 **1 would 2 had 3 being 4 does 5 had 6 were 7 have**
- 7 **1 The, a 2 a, the 3 a, The 4 the, an 5 a, the**
- 8 **1 up 2 of 3 be 4 a 5 the 6 enough 7 how 8 take 9 and 10 no 11 However 12 in**

## TASK REFERENCE

### Page 37

- 1 **1 A charity. 2 The elderly, lonely and sick. 3 It makes them feel better. 4 The PAT website. 5 To find more volunteers.**

### Page 39

- 1  **1 F 2 A 3 G 4 B 5 D Extra: C**

### SCRIPT

**Interviewer** Today we're going to be looking at a very exciting sport which has captured the imaginations of many people ... and it's called Disc Golf. Here to tell us about it is Kat Perry – Kat, hi.

**Kat** Hi there.

**Interviewer** Kat, can you tell us all about it?

**Interviewer** When did Disc Golf start?

**Answer 0** Well, Disc Golf started way back in the 1970s, when it was called Frisbee Golf. Of course, playing Frisbee began in the States even earlier than that, but it soon became really popular over here in Europe too. And from the start, it was a game that anyone could play, because anyone can throw and catch a Frisbee disc. But soon different team games evolved and Disc Golf was one of them.

**Answer 1** Disc Golf is a team game which is played very like traditional golf. Instead of a ball and clubs, however, players use a flying disc or Frisbee. Of course, Disc Golf doesn't have holes, like traditional golf. You have to throw the disc into a target area, or sometimes it's an elevated metal basket.

**Answer 2** Yes, there are! The biggest difference is the cost of the game. Disc Golf doesn't cost as much as traditional golf, for a start! And because there aren't holes, you don't need a special place, a normal park will do, although there are designated pitches where you can play. You can also play when you want. It's designed to be enjoyed by people of all ages, male and female, regardless of economic status.

**Answer 3** Anyone! Disc Golf can be played from school age to old age, so it's one of the best fitness sports you can do. Because Disc Golf is so easy to learn, anyone can play.

**Answer 4** Many city parks have golf courses already. There are thousands of permanent Disc Golf courses round the world, but you can get together with your friends and make your own Disc Golf course – it's not hard to find somewhere to play.

**Answer 5** You should play to keep fit! More and more people are taking exercise to improve their health and quality of life. Disc Golf gives you aerobic exercise with very little risk of physical injury. To play a round of Disc Golf takes one to two hours, but you can play alone, so it's very flexible. You can play in any weather and finally ... it's so cheap. A professional quality disc costs less than £15, and you only need one to play. And, of course, it's just really good fun!

## TEST 1

6

### SCRIPT [19]

Hello and good morning from me. And now here is your weather forecast for the whole of Britain. So if you're in the north of the country today, you'll need to wrap up warm because it's going to be a chilly day. It's already wet inland and with high winds along the coast. Temperatures are around 4 degrees centigrade but with that icy wind, it's going to feel more like minus one. Tomorrow will be calmer, less wind and warmer, at around eight degrees centigrade.

Down here in the south, it's already eight degrees, cloudy but dry. You can expect some overnight rain though, and that rain will persist in the south with thunderstorms likely. It will be warmer at around 10 degrees centigrade.

And what is in store for us at the weekend? Well, up in the north, the temperatures are going to fall dramatically and by Saturday evening there will be sleet turning to snow with the mercury dropping to minus five. That does mean that here you are likely to have a white Christmas, with the snow continuing for the last week of December. Watch out for those icy roads!

In the south of the country, this weekend will enjoy some sunny periods, clear but colder here too, with temperatures at around six degrees. No white Christmas for you I'm afraid – the rain is likely to return but will stay as rain or maybe sleet – no snow.

And that's it from all of us here at the weather centre – thank you for tuning in and have a good day!

7

### SCRIPT [20]

**Tom** Hello?

**Mum** Tom, is that you?

**Tom** Hi, Mum.

**Mum** Listen Tom, can you do me a favour?

**Tom** Sure, what's the problem?

**Mum** I left the house in a tearing hurry this morning. I think my shopping list is on the kitchen table and I've forgotten half the things on it.

**Tom** Oh right.

**Mum** Could you be a dear and read it out to me?

**Tom** OK ... just looking for it ... hah! Here it is ... right, milk, butter, eggs, cheese ...

**Mum** Hang on, hang on just a second ... right OK. Milk, I remembered, butter yes, eggs?

**Tom** A dozen large eggs. Hard cheese, you've written, half a pound. And yoghurts.  
**Mum** Yes, I'll get those fruity ones you like without the bits in. What about vegetables?  
**Tom** It says small salad potatoes.  
**Mum** Ah yes.  
**Tom** A two-pound bag of carrots and some green beans but not from Africa. Why not from Africa, Mum?  
**Mum** Because we grow green beans in this country, that's why. OK, so did I have any fruit on the list?  
**Tom** Yup, small bananas, and peaches if ripe.  
**Mum** Great, thanks love, I think that was all.  
**Tom** Oh and ice cream.  
**Mum** Ice cream, huh? That wasn't on the list, young man.  
**Tom** Go on, Mum, be a sport.  
**Mum** OK, OK and I'll get some cooking chocolate to make a sauce. I'll be home soon.  
**Tom** Great! Thanks, Mum. See you.

8

**SCRIPT**  [21]  
**Helena** Hi Rania! Good to see you, it's been ages!  
**Rania** Good to see you too, Helena.  
**Helena** Come over and join us, bring your coffee.  
**Rania** How are you? How's things?  
**Helena** All good, thanks. Rania, this is David – David, Rania. David and I met at the local pool.  
**Rania** Ah, are you another keen swimmer?  
**David** Well, no actually, I'm a climber. What's your sport, Rania?  
**Rania** I'm a gymnast. Where do you climb, David?  
**David** I depend on good weather to go outdoors. And when the weather's bad, I have to go indoors. Then it's the climbing wall for me. Do you belong to a gymnastics club, Rania?  
**Rania** Yes, I train at the Highbury sports centre.  
**David** I think the pool here is great for general fitness.  
**Rania** Ah right. I know Helena's practically a professional these days, right Helena?  
**Helena** Not really!  
**David** Oh come on! You're there in the pool three times a week before class and at weekends! That's pretty dedicated if you ask me.  
**Helena** Some people are there every morning! But yes, I must say I love being in the water.  
**Rania** Would you like to turn professional?  
**David** That's true. Swimming is so good for everyone.  
**Helena** Yeah, I've felt that ever since I watched Ellie Robinson win the gold medal at the 2016 Paralympics. She was awesome!

**Rania** Yes, I remember that. I must say, I'd love to be part of an Olympics team, that's my plan, anyway. Why not aim high?  
**Helena** David's got high ambitions too, haven't you David?  
**David** Well, yes, my dream is to climb Kilimanjaro with my older brother.  
**Rania** With your brother? He's a climber too?  
**David** Yup, he's my inspiration. We often climb together, he's taught me all I know.  
**Rania** That's cool. I have this amazing teacher at the sports centre in Highbury – she's my inspiration! I'm there for classes every Saturday and I have private coaching on Tuesdays and Fridays. I've won some regional competitions already!  
**Helena** Wow, well done.  
**Rania** Gosh, is that the time? Sorry I really have to go ...

9

**SCRIPT**  [22]

**Interviewer** What qualities do you have that make you a successful pilot?  
**Mike** I think you have to be practical. I think being very practical is probably the most useful asset. I think you have to be quite good at observing what is going on in the environment around, so you have to pick up all the clues. You have to be able to absorb all the information around you and then act in a practical manner. So decision-making is perhaps one of the more essential attributes for a pilot.  
**Interviewer** And is flying an aircraft as glamorous as it seems?  
**Mike** Well, not from my point of view. I think you just get used to it. It's like any job in the end but I guess I'm aware that most people think it's a glamorous job. I do get people telling me it's not really a job at all!  
**Interviewer** Why's that?  
**Mike** Because they think I'm having too good a time!  
**Interviewer** Oh, I see!  
**Mike** A lot of people complain about their jobs but I must admit I don't spend very much time complaining about my job. I quite enjoy it. It's never boring and I get quite a lot of time to do what I want. So it's not a bad overall lifestyle, although I wouldn't really describe it as glamorous.

**Interviewer** Did the events of September 11th 2001 change anything for you in the industry?

**Mike** They did make a difference, yes. For a while, people stopped flying. Passenger numbers dropped and in my particular company we actually laid off about ten pilots, although luckily I was already senior enough not to be one of the people that lost their jobs. But the major change has been the security aspect.

**Interviewer** At the airport, you mean?

**Mike** Not so much at the airport because there was always security there, although that has been tightened up too. No, I meant on the aircraft. In the past we always used to try and let people come up to the flight deck and have a look during the flight, just look out the window. We would explain, if people were frightened about flying, we would explain how it all worked and what we were doing and they generally felt better as a result. Now we are not allowed anybody on the flight deck at all.

**Interviewer** Nobody at all?

**Mike** Well, obviously the cabin crew are allowed to come on the flight deck because we have to have coffee brought to us at regular intervals. But nobody else is allowed, apart from them. Even other pilots can't come on the flight deck unless they are actually working. So that's made a big difference. On longer flights it used to be quite fun to have people coming up and saying hello to people outside the flight deck. But now the doors are all locked and they are bulletproof and it's all very ... it's taken a lot more seriously now than it was, for obvious reasons.

10

**SCRIPT** [23]

**Example** C-0

Good morning. Here are the main stories in the news. Government ministers are meeting today to discuss the financial crisis with the governor of the Bank of England. The meeting will take place in Downing Street, where reporters will be waiting for an important announcement later this afternoon.

**1** Other news: a swimmer has been found off the west coast of Scotland after he was reported missing at the weekend. The man, who was suffering from hypothermia, had been in the cold water for hours but was recovering in a Glasgow hospital last night. His family have made a statement thanking the rescuers who found him.

**2** Further news on last week's earthquake in Nepal. Hundreds of people are still without food or shelter following the earthquake which hit a highly populated region. The situation is still very serious. However, there are many teams of international aid workers on the scene and donations of food, money and medicine are still coming in.

**3** Back home and a report has shown that the social housing crisis has not improved in the last six months. There are fewer homes to rent in London than in any other capital of the western world, which is a big problem for poorer families and the unemployed.

**4** Train journeys have been disrupted by bad weather, with the recent heavy rain causing flooding on railway lines. Northern Railways and Virgin Rail have cancelled many trains between London and the north-east. Passengers are warned to check before they travel today. And to hear more about the weather, over now to Philip at the weather centre ...

## TEST 2

6

**SCRIPT** [24]

I'm a student at Sheffield University. I chose this place to study because it's quite a big city but it's very near lots of amazing open countryside. I'm a very enthusiastic climber, and I knew that there were some fantastic climbs in the Peak Park. I don't have a car or a motorbike, but there are buses. It only takes twenty minutes from the city centre and you can get out to a really good place for climbing. And there are really challenging climbs so it's great if you like this sport. It's really easy.

7

**SCRIPT** [25]

**Girl** My friend Carlo is coming to stay in England this summer.

**Boy** Carlo?

**Girl** He's Italian. We had family holidays in his parents' house and we played together as little kids. Now he's coming to improve his English.

**Boy** Cool. What's he like?

**Girl** He's really nice. Super fit! He says he wants to be a professional footballer.

**Boy** Really? So you should tell him about the summer football school in Manchester – they run a course in combination with a language school.

- Girl** Hey, that sounds good. How old do you have to be?
- Boy** I think they run courses for boys and girls aged 9 to 17.
- Girl** That's OK then, he's nearly 16. He's really good at football.
- Boy** They get students from all over the world, so they have to speak English – like a real British football team, I guess.
- Girl** Amazing. How do you know all this?
- Boy** I read about it. You get 30 hours of football training and 30 hours of English language. And they have high-quality training facilities with proper coaches.
- Girl** So how do they combine the classes?
- Boy** I've never done it myself. All I know is that they have a principle of learning by doing. So all the English learning is through real-life activities that happen daily in the world of professional football.
- Girl** Like what?
- Boy** Well, different scenarios. For example, they act out interviews with journalists, as if they're real players. Or they work in groups, discussing strategies on the field. Or they have to be the manager and negotiate with the players. The teachers use all sorts of authentic situations so it relates to football and doesn't get boring.
- Girl** Wow, I'd better tell Carlo about this. He's a huge Man U fan already.
- Boy** Manchester United? But this is Manchester City Football School I'm talking about.
- Girl** What?! Well, we can forget that then. He wouldn't want to have anything to do with City!

8

**SCRIPT**  [26]

**Speaker 1**

Ours was never a particularly musical family, but my cousins were into music in a big way. I remember once their parents had bought theatre tickets for something called *Don Giovanni*. I'd never heard of it and it was the last thing I wanted to go to, but it seemed rude to say no, so I went. And, you know what? I really enjoyed it. The music, the singing, the costumes ... it was magical. I've been a fan ever since.

**Speaker 2**

I think the best music is live music. My favourite way to listen to music is in the open air, so I guess I'm talking about festivals mainly. I love gigs in the parks, because of the atmosphere. I've been to Glastonbury twice, but

I don't think I'll be able to go again. Don't get me wrong, I absolutely loved it both times but it's become so expensive now. I don't think I could afford to go again, even if I could get a ticket.

**Speaker 3**

It's hard to live in my family and not play music. My dad's a trumpet player and my mum plays the violin. My older sister plays saxophone and she's even in a jazz band. There's never a quiet moment at home, because Mum and Dad have students who come to the house, and Kelly's band rehearses in the garage. I play the guitar – quite badly actually – I never really had any choice!

**Speaker 4**

When I was younger, my parents took me to lots of classical concerts. They thought it was part of my general education, so we went to hear choirs singing and orchestras playing. They were usually quite boring. To be fair, they also took me to musicals, pantomimes, even rock concerts and some of them were quite fun. But I never really found classical music very interesting and I'm afraid I still don't.

**Speaker 5**

You don't have to spend a lot of money to enjoy music, in my opinion. I've never got any money, but I listen to loads of music. I can't afford to go to gigs – the ticket prices are ridiculous for someone who's still at school like me. But you can easily share music online and that's what I do. People send me links to bands I don't know and that's really cool. It means you get to know what's happening out there.

**Speaker 6**

I can't exactly say that I love music, because I can't just sit and listen to it. And I certainly can't play any musical instruments. But there's one thing I really love and that's dancing, so music that I can dance to is great. The other night, I went to a party where everyone wore headphones and we could all dance to loud music without disturbing the neighbours. It was the best party!

9

**SCRIPT**  [27]

**Man** No, that is not what I was saying ... sorry, is anyone sitting in those seats over there?

**Bryn** Er no, sorry, those are my bags ... I'll get them, sorry.

**Man** Thanks. Look, it might help if you just listen to me for a change!

**Gail** Wow! We can't help listening! He does have a very loud voice ...

**Bryn** You're right there. It's not exactly a private conversation, is it? Some people think they have to shout when they're on the phone. Maybe we should move into the quiet coach.

**Gail** No, shh, Bryn! This might get interesting!

**Man** I told you what I was doing. I thought I made it perfectly clear ... Yeah ... yeah, I know but ...

**Gail** Who do you think he's talking to?

**Bryn** It might be his bank manager.

**Gail** I don't think people talk to their bank managers like that.

**Man** NO!

**Gail** Just listen to him!

**Man** No, I can't do that. No, I can't do that either. Do you think I'm made of money?

**Gail** Probably not his bank manager, then.

**Bryn** Perhaps he's doing a business deal which he isn't very happy about. Or maybe the other person is making him an offer he can't refuse!

**Gail** What do you mean?

**Bryn** I don't know, some kind of criminal deal? Perhaps he's mixed up in a crime gang or he's a secret agent.

**Gail** He's shouting his head off on the train. Not very secret! Look, everybody's staring at him now.

**Man** You cannot be serious, Pat!

**Gail** Pat? So it's somebody he knows well.

**Bryn** Pat – could be a man or a woman.

**Man** OK, OK, you win. Not a stretch limo but a taxi, OK?

**Gail** Huh? He's ordering somebody a taxi?

**Man** When do you need it? One o'clock? That's too late. Why? Because it's a school night, that's why!

**Gail** A school night? Do you think he might be a teacher?

**Bryn** His voice is certainly loud enough.

**Man** Listen, Pat, you may be 16 and this may be your special night but OK, OK, well, I can't talk, I'm on the train now.

**Gail** Er, hello? You've been on the train all the time. So this Pat is 16 ...

**Man** We'll talk about it when I get home, OK. Bye.

**Bryn** Well! What do you think that was all about?

**Gail** Well, it's pretty obvious, isn't it? I think it must be ...

**10**
**SCRIPT**  [28]

**Interviewer** The first time Artificial Intelligence was discussed on this programme, it was something very futuristic – robots and androids that were built to look like humans. That was well before my time,

because of course Artificial Intelligence, AI, is with us now and has been for many years. Here to discuss it with me today is leading expert Annemarie de Jong. Welcome, Annemarie.

**Annemarie** Hello.

**Interviewer** So I'm right, aren't I, that AI is no longer the stuff of science fiction?

**Annemarie** Yes, you're quite right. Practical intelligence in machines is certainly not new. We've had robotic arms in, for example, car manufacturing for a long time, and there are many other practical applications that have become very familiar. We now know that industrial robots can assemble complicated machinery more efficiently and more accurately than human workers.

**Interviewer** We've had driverless tube trains for a number of years on the underground, haven't we? And everyone is now talking of driverless cars! That's a scary thought.

**Annemarie** Well, I don't think there is any reason to be afraid of autonomous drivers. They will soon be quicker and safer than human drivers. But this is bringing in an element of what we call intellectual intelligence. This is the sort of intelligence you need to make decisions and solve problems.

**Interviewer** So can some AI systems do that? Can they learn to think the way humans do?

**Annemarie** They can act rationally, yes, but they don't necessarily think in a human way.

**Interviewer** Yet many of these systems are a normal part of our daily lives – we could hardly live without them.

**Annemarie** Quite right. If you use a smartphone to give you directions, or answer spoken questions, you're using AI. Social media sites use AI to recognise and tag your friends' photos. And many professional fields would be lost without AI now – doctors diagnosing illnesses are a good example of that.

**Interviewer** Would you say that there are only advantages to AI? Because there are people who fear Artificial Intelligence, and worry about where it will lead. I may be one of them.

**Annemarie** Of course, governments can use AI in dangerous ways, we know that. We know that there are AI systems that are collecting an enormous amount of data

from everything we send on our phones or over the internet – and we don't necessarily know what it is being done with that data. But on the whole, the advantages are greater than the disadvantages, in my opinion.

**Interviewer** Of course AI that does the hazardous work of rescuing people from dangerous situations or defusing bombs ... I suppose those applications will liberate human workers from risky jobs.

**Annemarie** Exactly. And AI systems never get tired, so they can perform complicated operations, for example, better and more safely than a human surgeon. But I think we can hope for even more than that from AI.

**Interviewer** Really?

**Annemarie** Yes, because I think that in future AI will be developed to solve problems that we humans are unable to solve ourselves right now. I'm thinking of climate change, all sorts of environmental disasters, harvest failures and starvation. AI could really make the world a better place for our children and grandchildren.

**Interviewer** Well, I hope you're right. So perhaps you could tell us what specific aspects of AI you are working on at the moment ...

## TEST 3

6

### SCRIPT [29]

1

**Jerry** Hi, this is Jerry, sorry I can't take your call right now. Please leave me a message after the tone – thanks!

**Sarah** Oh, hi, Sarah here. I'm really sorry you're not in because I'm mad at you! You didn't turn up for our pairwork presentation and I had to do it all by myself! Did you forget or what? I got in a real panic and messed up big time. If I get a bad grade, I'll blame you! OK bye

2

**Jerry** Hi, this is Jerry, sorry I can't take your call right now. Please leave me a message after the tone – thanks!

**Mr Kinnear** Ah Jerry, this is Mr Kinnear, from the stadium. Listen Jerry, I need your help. Billy Marsden's dropped out of the 400 metres and I was wondering if you could take his place in the team? Sorry it's such short notice but the race is this Saturday, 3 pm start. Let me know if you can, I'd be very grateful, thanks.

3

**Jerry** Hi, this is Jerry, sorry I can't take your call right now. Please leave me a message after the tone – thanks!

**Ms Watkinson** This is a message for Jerry Cooper from the Superspecs Opticians, Shalini Watkinson speaking. Just a quick courtesy call to let you know that your contact lenses have arrived and are here in the store for you to collect at any time. You don't need to make an appointment. Thank you, good bye.

7

### SCRIPT [30]

#### Example

Amanda, I'm running a bit late for our meeting this afternoon, sorry. Is it possible to postpone it until later? Actually tomorrow would be better for me if that's OK with you. I have to pick up the kids at 3:30, which means I have to be out of the office by 3:00 and I won't be back again at work today. Let me know, OK? Many thanks, bye now.

1

When our first son was born, we lived in an apartment in the city. It was great for a young couple but not so good for a young family, so we moved. We now have two boys and we live in a house with a small garden. We don't have much time for gardening, but that doesn't matter because all we have is grass really. There's space for the boys to run around and play, and I don't have to worry about footballs in the flower beds because we don't have any!

2

Hi, my name's Lucy and my best friend's called Yasemin. I've known her since she came to this country and we do everything together. Before she came to our town, I cycled to school because it's not very far. Yasemin doesn't really like cycling though because it's hard to fit a bike helmet over her headscarf. So now we walk together and I like that because we talk all the way.

3

I'm not quite sure how it happened but it was when I was playing ice hockey. I remember it was very cold. You wear thick gloves to protect your fingers when you play ice hockey but my fingers were still freezing. Anyway, I attacked another player and we crashed, falling really heavily on the ice. I think I actually heard my leg crack! I knew immediately that I had broken it – no more hockey for me this season!

4

I don't know about you, but every time I try to leave the house in the morning, someone isn't ready. And it's usually because they can't find something. Well, I always say to my kids, 'nothing is really lost until your mother can't find it' and it's usually in a pocket or on the table. But this morning it wasn't the kids, it was their father who had lost his glasses. Where did I find them? Under the table! Honestly ...

8

**SCRIPT** [31]

**Dad** Where's Penny? She's not still asleep, is she?  
**Mum** Well, she hasn't appeared for breakfast yet.  
**Dad** Or lunch! What's the matter with the girl? Has she got sleeping sickness?  
**Mum** She gets tired after a week at school. Kids today get so many big projects with deadlines. It's much worse than it was for us, you know.  
**Dad** She gets a lot more help with these projects than we did, too. All she has to do is go online and everything she needs is there. Anyway, I think you should wake her up, it's nearly one o'clock!  
**Mum** I like to let her sleep at the weekend. Penny's under a lot of pressure and it's ages till the holiday.  
**Dad** I just don't like the way she turns up for meals ... or not ... just when it suits her. She's not pulling her weight if you ask me.  
**Mum** What do you mean, not pulling her weight?  
**Dad** She does nothing to help around the house. I think she should be given some jobs instead of expecting us to do everything.  
**Mum** Excuse me, us?  
**Dad** Hey, I do quite a lot of the shopping! All the heavy stuff, anyway. And I cook when you're working late. Plus I've got a full-time job, you know!  
**Mum** Well? So have I! And I do all the cleaning, and all the washing and ironing.  
**Dad** And what does Penny do apart from tidying her bedroom?

**Mum** Er, have you actually been in Penny's bedroom recently?  
**Dad** My point exactly! It's time for some changes around here. Penny!

9

**SCRIPT** [32]

**Interviewer** I recently visited an underground cavern, called Speedwell Cavern, which lies 200 metres below the surface of the Derbyshire hills. The cavern, which is the size of a cathedral, can be reached only by boat along a very narrow tunnel. And today I'm going to talk to Ryan Harrison, who works as a tour guide in the Speedwell Cavern. Ryan, hi!  
**Ryan** Hello!  
**Interviewer** Ryan, can you tell us what the Speedwell Cavern actually is?  
**Ryan** Well, basically it's a disused lead mine, started in 1774. The miners worked it for about 20 years, but they gave up because it was a financial disaster. But, during that time, they actually broke out into a large natural cavern, the Speedwell Cavern itself. Now we use the tunnel they made to take tourists down to visit the cavern.  
**Interviewer** How did they make this tunnel, way back in the 1770s?  
**Ryan** The miners used to make holes directly into the rock with hand tools, then they'd fill the holes with gunpowder, because they didn't have dynamite of course. Then they'd light all the fuses and run back, as fast as they could, to get to the start of the tunnel. That was very dangerous, so they built a safety hole in the side of the tunnel, where they could shelter from the explosions.  
**Interviewer** Nowadays you take tourists down the tunnel by underground boat. When did the tunnel become filled with water?  
**Ryan** That was after the miners had actually finished mining the tunnel. They broke out into the cavern, and from the cavern itself there is another tunnel which carried on. You see, they didn't give up straight away – they carried on mining. So, the first tunnel, which is the one you travel along now by boat, was basically just an access tunnel. They used to walk up and down it every single day. So they

decided, to make it easier we'll just fill it full of water, put boats on, turn it into a water-filled access tunnel, so it'll be a lot quicker to get up and down. They did that about eight years after they'd finished the mining, so we're talking in about 1785.

**Interviewer** And what were the mining conditions like for the men?

**Ryan** Well, the pay was good for that time, £11 a week, but conditions were awful. They'd be underground for nine hours solid, no daylight; they'd take down their food with them. There would have been about 30 miners down there. Obviously, it was dirty, smelly, and the life expectancy reflected this. With conditions such as they experienced down there, and also lead poisoning, the average life expectancy of a miner was only 28.

**Interviewer** And presumably there were accidents as well, in the explosions?

**Ryan** Yeah, there were, undoubtedly. But because the mine owners wanted to keep such a clean reputation, all of the records we've got don't show any accidents at all! So unfortunately I can't really tell you about the actual facts, without saying that there surely would have been accidents, because the technology, or the lack of technology they had, was so awful that they couldn't really control what they were doing.

**Interviewer** And what does your job actually involve, Ryan?

**Ryan** Well, basically, I am a tour guide, and I take groups of up to 20 people down the cavern and show them all the features and tell them about the history. How it works nowadays is that we have two boats running on this water-filled tunnel. So each guide takes a group of tourists, and they have to wear helmets, plastic helmets to protect them because the ceiling of the tunnel is very low. And they go down 105 steps, which were actually made by the miners themselves, and the arch of the steps, the brickwork, was done by the miners as well. And it's one of the finest examples of underground tunnel brick working you'll ever see. You take them down the steps, they climb onto the boat. A lot of people get rather anxious at this point, because the boat is rocking about on the water.

**Interviewer** And is it completely dark down there?  
**Ryan**

No, there are lights all the way along, but it's dark enough to give it some atmosphere. And we'll take them on the boat, take them off down the tunnel, start showing them all the features there are down there. And because there's only one tunnel, it's there and back. So we have to have some way of passing two boats down there. One boat will obviously set off, and then, as the boat's coming back, we set off the other boat, that pulls into the passing place. This is the old safety hole the miners built to protect them from the dynamite explosions, remember? So then the other boat comes down, the other boat reverses out and carries on. And then we take them down to the cavern itself.

**Interviewer** OK! And what happens there? ...

## 10

### SCRIPT [33]

**Interviewer** Why are bees so important to us?

**Beekeeper** Bees pollinate many hundreds of different plants. It should be understood that those plants would simply not be able to reproduce without them.

**Interviewer** How do farming methods affect bees?

**Beekeeper** Well, modern farming systems depend on the work of bees, which mustn't be ignored. Bees play a large role in agriculture. Farmers' bee colonies are moved around to different agricultural areas, and it is in this way that their crops are pollinated.

**Interviewer** And these crops are important for human food, aren't they?

**Beekeeper** Of course. Many foods enjoyed by humans would disappear if the plants were not pollinated by bees. Not just fruit. Plants that are grown for cattle feed also have to be pollinated, and of course it is from cows that people get most of their dairy products. Moreover, the by-product of bee pollination is of course the honey.

**Interviewer** But we know that bees are endangered. Can you tell us why they must be protected?

**Beekeeper** If a condition known as "Colony Collapse Disorder" affects a beehive, every single worker bee dies or vanishes. If this happens, the queen bee

is left with only young bees that have not yet fully grown. Many hives were affected in 2014, when almost 40% of beehives died in that year alone.

**Interviewer** Yes, I remember reading a report about that survey. But do we know the reasons for this disorder?

**Beekeeper** Farming methods that are used today are thought to be one of the main reasons. Bees dislike being moved from farm to farm: it upsets them. Many of the bees' natural feeding areas have been lost, and chemical pesticides are harmful to bees, too.

**Interviewer** And, I suppose, climate change has had its impact on bees?

**Beekeeper** Yes, climate change is definitely also a factor, but perhaps the biggest danger to bees is disease. The disease that we should worry about most is the *Varroa* mite (*Varroa destructor*). As its Latin name suggests, this tiny parasite is very destructive.

**Interviewer** Now, I understand that you live and work on one of two Hebridean islands which have become famous in the world of bees. Tell us about that.

**Beekeeper** Yes, that's right, the islands of Colonsay and Oronsay are the first to be given sanctuary status for native black bees.

**Interviewer** Where exactly are these islands?

**Beekeeper** They're off the west coast of Scotland. They were chosen as a nature reserve because the bee colonies there are genetically pure and had avoided being attacked by the *Varroa* parasite.

**Interviewer** And I believe you were instrumental in protecting those colonies by law?

**Beekeeper** I was indeed. I campaigned for a law which made it illegal to bring any other bees onto the islands. The law was successfully passed in January 2013.

**Interviewer** Well, good luck and thank you very much for joining us today.

## TEST 4

6

### SCRIPT [34]

**Bill** You OK, love? You look a little sad.

**Sara** Oh, I'm all right, thanks. I just hate these long dark November days.

**Bill** I know, but it's not unusual to feel depressed at this time of year. The days are still getting shorter, too.

**Sara** Don't tell me that! I really need more daylight, not less.

**Bill** Yes, well the days continue to get shorter until the winter solstice, that's December 21st I think.

**Sara** Oh no! That's nearly another month.

**Bill** Yes, but after that, they start to get longer again and we can look forward to the spring.

**Sara** I can't wait.

**Bill** What are we doing this weekend? Do we have any plans?

**Sara** Hmm, well we need to shop for food I suppose. Maybe we should start doing our Christmas shopping.

**Bill** I don't like doing that until December. I know the shops are already full of things for the festive season but I'd rather wait.

**Sara** I know what you mean and I do sympathise. Shops definitely get their Christmas products in-store far too early. On the other hand, I don't like leaving things to the last minute. I start to panic.

**Bill** Panic? Why would you do that? I mean, what's the worst thing that can happen? We don't have a Christmas pudding on Christmas Day? So what?

**Sara** Well ... you say that now.

**Bill** I do. And you know what, I think we should go for a long walk in the countryside on Saturday instead of going shopping. Much better for us, and we'll save some money.

**Sara** OK, let's do that.

**Bill** It's great to be out in the fresh air. We're lucky it's so clear today. We can see for miles up here.

**Sara** Yes, I'm really enjoying this. I don't feel very fit though.

**Bill** You're doing all right. That was quite a hard climb, to get up here to the top.

**Sara** Too right, I didn't think I was going to make it. But it was worth it, the view really is amazing. We should do this more often.

**Bill** We could do a walking holiday next year. We've never done anything like that. What do you think of the idea?

**Sara** What, you mean long-distance walks? I'd have to do some serious training.

**Bill** Yes, me too. But we've got plenty of time till next summer. We could go hiking in Wales, or Scotland.

- Sara** Hmm, but you can't rely on the weather in the UK. I've got a better idea ... how about going to Spain or France? Better climate, lovely food ...
- Bill** Mmm, it's good to sit in the shade with a cold drink. This is quite nice, isn't it?
- Sara** It's better than nice, it's amazing. I'm so glad we decided to come to Italy.
- Bill** But it's far too hot for walking, don't you think?
- Sara** Well, personally, I absolutely love the sun, can't get enough of it. But you're right, it's impossible to walk in the middle of the day.
- Bill** Nobody does anything in the middle of the day, it seems to me! Shops shut, swimming pool shuts, post office shuts, bank shuts ...
- Sara** I really love this time, it means people are having a long lunch and maybe a siesta. I think it's very civilised.
- Bill** I suppose we can have a little walk later.
- Sara** Maybe. For the moment, I'm very happy just sitting here.
- Bill** Oh well, that's good. If you're happy, I'm happy.

7

**SCRIPT**  [35]

- Girl** What do you do for Red Nose Day at your school?
- Boy** Oh, all sorts of things.
- Girl** I quite like Red Nose Day, don't you? It's a really fun way of raising money for children's charities.
- Boy** I don't much like wearing a red nose. Last year my parents put a big plastic red nose on the front of their car and that was better. The big ones cost £5, though, which I think is quite a lot.
- Girl** It's for a very good cause though. Last year my class raised more money than ever. The total for the whole school was £550, which was great.
- Boy** Do you know exactly where the money goes? I mean, how much is spent on administration and things like that? Because I don't.
- Girl** I don't either. All I know is that most of the money we raise goes to children who need it.
- Boy** Fair enough. In my school, we had a non-uniform day which was very successful. We all paid £2 to come to school wearing whatever we wanted.
- Girl** They're good, I like them! We do that quite often, too. Some of the teachers don't like it, though. Did yours?
- Boy** Yes, they were all OK about it, actually, really good sports. A couple of them came to school wearing a school uniform – school skirts, school ties, blazers, the lot! That was a laugh.

- Girl** The best idea for this year has come from a boy in my class called Jake. He suggested a sponsored silence.
- Boy** A what?
- Girl** A sponsored silence. He's getting all his family and friends to pay him not to talk all day. Which is really amusing because he's the one person in the class who never stops talking!

8

**SCRIPT**  [36]

There are quite a few different methods of teaching someone to juggle. The way I was taught, and the method I think works best is simply to start with one ball, throwing one ball from your left to your right hand, and back again. You practise that for a few minutes to get a sense of how high to throw the ball and what the ball feels like.

Then you throw two balls, from right to left and left to right. That's the real tricky part of juggling, just when the two balls exchange in mid-air, you know when they cross over in the air. That's the point at which you overcome your fear of juggling if you like, and the feeling that you can't do it.

People often ask me where to look when I'm juggling. What do you look at? Do you look at one hand or the other, or do you look straight ahead, or does it matter? My answer is, the best thing to do is to look straight in front of you. You don't need to follow the balls with your eyes from hand to hand, because your hands will automatically adjust to the right position.

Anyone can learn to juggle, in my opinion. Many people say they can't but I think they can. I think most people, most people who I've taught to juggle, and that's not very many because my specialisation is not as a teacher, but most of the people who I've met approach juggling thinking that they can't do it. Most people say 'I'm completely un-coordinated; I'm not going to be able to do this'. But I think almost anyone can juggle, almost anyone.

You usually start juggling using juggling balls or small beanbags. I've never progressed further than three. Three is what I started with, and three is where I'm stuck at. Most jugglers can progress to four, and then I think the step from four balls perhaps to five is a much bigger step. From three to four is not too difficult for most people, but to go up to five is, well in my opinion, it's a bit of a leap.

However, there is an increasing number of jugglers who can manage seven balls. Eleven years ago when I started doing this, it was very unusual to see anybody

juggling seven balls, and now if you go to a juggling convention it's not that unusual. I have even seen people attempting nine and more balls.

A lot of jugglers progress from balls onto clubs, or some people call them batons, but I call them juggling clubs. It's the same principle, but of course you've got spin, the club spins at least once, it rotates once before you catch it in the other hand. A lot of people from there progress to juggling with fire torches, which is of course very exciting. You have to be sure to catch the right end or you'll burn yourself! But of course you do drop it fairly quickly if you catch the wrong end, that's a natural reaction.

9

**SCRIPT**  [37]

Scientists like myself, governments, environmental activists ... we have all been talking about climate change for decades now. In my opinion, plastic pollution of the sea is the new climate change, and we should not be making the same mistakes. That's why I am talking to you about plastic today.

Now, why is plastic bad? Well, the first and most obvious problem with plastic is that it never goes away. It cannot biodegrade, it just breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces. Yet a third of all plastic, especially plastic bottles, is used only once and then thrown away.

Anyone can learn to juggle, in my opinion. Many people say they can't but I think they can. I think most people, most people who I've taught to juggle, and that's not very many because my specialisation is not as a teacher, but most of the people who I've met approach juggling thinking that they can't do it. Most people say 'I'm completely un-coordinated; I'm not going to be able to do this'. But I think almost anyone can juggle, almost anyone.

You usually start juggling using juggling balls or small beanbags. I've never progressed further than three. Three is what I started with, and three is where I'm stuck at. Most jugglers can progress to four, and then I think the step from four balls perhaps to five is a much bigger step. From three to four is not too difficult for most people, but to go up to five is, well in my opinion, it's a bit of a leap.

However, there is an increasing number of jugglers who can manage seven balls. Eleven years ago when I started doing this, it was very unusual to see anybody juggling seven balls, and now if you go to a juggling convention it's not that unusual. I have even seen people attempting nine and more balls.

A lot of jugglers progress from balls onto clubs, or some people call them batons, but I call them juggling clubs. It's the same principle, but of course you've got spin, the club spins at least once, it rotates once before you catch it in the other hand. A lot of people from there progress to juggling with fire torches, which is of course very exciting. You have to be sure to catch the right end or you'll burn yourself! But of course you do drop it fairly quickly if you catch the wrong end, that's a natural reaction.

The toxic chemicals in plastic get into our groundwater, spreading out into lakes, rivers and finally the sea. Fish have been found to collect these chemical pollutants in their bodies, and toxins have been found in the bloodstream of humans too. In fact, plastic is a danger to all wildlife, either because it can be mistaken for food, or the wildlife can get caught in the plastic.

Finally, plastic is found in extremely remote areas – in the earth's oceans, plastic rubbish outweighs zooplankton by a ratio of 36-to-1.

I have recently been studying one of the world's most remote places, which also happens to be one of its most polluted.

Henderson Island is a tiny uninhabited atoll in the South Pacific. Marine scientists like myself have found that this small landmass has more pollutants resulting from human activity than anywhere in the world. What is more, 99.8 per cent of the pollution is plastic.

Nearly 38 million pieces of plastic were estimated by researchers to be on Henderson. They could not even see the majority of the plastic rubbish. Around 68% was buried in the sand – up to ten centimetres deep. And an incredible 13,000 new items were washing up onto the beaches every day.

The quantity of plastic found was so enormous, and in such a remote location, that the researchers decided to document the pollution in great detail. Henderson Island has been recognised as having extraordinary biological diversity: its isolation has given it protection from human activity. We have now, sadly, been able to prove that nowhere is safe from plastic pollution.

And everyone is to blame. There were bottles from European countries, containers from Canada, New Zealand fish boxes ... We are all responsible for this and we must do something about it. So ... what can we do? ...

10

**SCRIPT**  [38]

**Interviewer** Here at Sheffield University, they are having a conference called *From Grey to Green: Adventures in Radical Urban Gardening*. I'm talking to the speakers, who are themselves all radical gardeners, about guerrilla gardening. My first question is to a fashion designer from Los Angeles – hello, can I ask you please, what is guerrilla gardening exactly? Can you explain the basic concept?

**Speaker 1** Sure. Guerrilla gardening is when the people who live in cities make their city greener in secret. We do this by planting flowers at night, growing a garden, seed bombing in public places, that kind of thing.

**Interviewer** Seed bombing? That sounds aggressive.

**Speaker 1** But it isn't aggressive at all. It just means, when I find an empty piece of land, or even just the space between the road and the sidewalk, I throw down handfuls of seeds with some earth, in other words, "seed bombs". These will grow into plants and flowers and make that space more beautiful. Most cities are short of green places, but I think improving what we call "dead land" can be done in any sad little space. You should just look around you and you'll see that places in car parks, up walls, even rooftops can all be transformed.

**Interviewer** What kind of people are guerrilla gardeners? I mean, are you all activists?

**Speaker 1** I don't agree with that term, actually! All sorts of people are interested in improving life in the city. I'm in the fashion business, but I am also passionate about access to healthy food for everyone. You know, in LA, you can't get a fresh apple without getting into your car and driving to a store.

**Interviewer** And what is your reaction to that?

**Speaker 1** There was an ugly patch of grass outside my house which people were dropping litter on. So I dug up the grass and planted sunflowers and banana trees. You can do that in the Californian sunshine! Now my aim for the future is to plant edible gardens in schools, parks, empty plots and shelters for the homeless. Why should we have dusty squares of grass when we could be growing food?

**Interviewer** Basically, this is guerrilla gardening, but it is illegal. Every vacant piece of land belongs to someone, after all. So it's like graffiti or vandalism. Let's ask another of the speakers – excuse me, I have a question about this kind of activity. Do you agree that it is against the law?

**Speaker 2** Yes, it is technically illegal, but we have three simple rules. One is: make sure the land or area is vacant. Two is: make the space better than how you found it. And, most importantly, rule number three is: if you don't ask for permission, don't let anyone catch you doing it!

**Interviewer** I understand that you design gadgets for secretive gardening activities. Your drawings look like something out of a James Bond movie – can you tell us about them?

**Speaker 2** OK, so what can you do if you need to dig a planting hole without being noticed? Let me show you. This gadget comes in a chic little handbag. You make the hole, collect the extra earth in your bag and hurry away.

**Interviewer** Very clever!

**Speaker 2** Thank you – I like it! I'm pretty proud of this one, too.

**Interviewer** And what is it? It looks like a camera.

**Speaker 2** Yes, it does, doesn't it? In fact, it can shoot out flower seeds into any bit of wasteland. I can assure you that next summer, flower meadows will shine like jewels in places all over Sheffield, in public places and on housing estates. Children will be able to enjoy the flowers, watch butterflies – we're bringing nature into our grey urban spaces.

**Interviewer** And so is that the main objective of guerrilla gardening?

**Speaker 2** Some urban gardeners say the planting must be edible. Others say it only has to be beautiful. But be careful: we sometimes come up against authorities who don't like it and we ought to fight them. Someone at this weekend's conference planted a garden on a piece of dead land. Wiltshire County Council noticed it and said "It's against our health and safety regulations, it must be destroyed". The woman fought back and won, so the garden remains. That is a lesson to us all.