

Explanatory key

Test 1

Listening

Section 1

Questions 1–7 page 10

Example touring

Keith mentions two types of bike ('touring and mountain bikes') and Jan says 'a touring bike would be best'.

1 14

Jan asks 'I'm wondering ... what your prices are like'. Keith says 'the rate will be ... £14 per day'. Be careful not to confuse fourteen with forty.

2 1.25

When Keith mentions a 'late return fee', Jan asks him 'how much is that?' He replies 'for each additional hour it's *one pound twenty-five*'.

3 60

Keith says 'there's a deposit, too' and adds 'which you get back when you return the bicycle'. He says 'On touring models it's £60', which is the kind that Jan wants to rent.

4 (lightweight) bags

The cost is given but not the item, so the prompt is '£5'. Keith mentions 'accessories', and Jan asks 'Such as?' He replies 'for another £5 we can supply *lightweight bags*,' and specifies 'either panniers or the handlebar sort'.

5 lock

Jan mentions 'a pump and a repair kit' and asks if she would 'have to pay extra'. Keith answers 'no, there's no charge for things like that, or for a *lock*'. He then confirms it by mentioning a 'good strong one', referring to 'lock'.

6 100

Jan asks 'what about insurance', to which Keith responds it's 'included', but that Jan 'would have to pay part of any individual claim'. He then says 'you'd be liable for the first £100'. Note the further prompt 'first'.

7 credit card

Jan asks 'How do I pay?' and mentions 'cheque' and 'cash', but Keith insists on '*credit card* booking'. Both words are needed.

Questions 1–7: script

KEITH Hello ... Clark's Cycle Hire. My name's Keith. How can I help you?

JAN Oh hello. I saw your ad in the local paper, and as I'm thinking of doing some cycling I'm wondering what kinds of bike you have, and what your prices are like.

KEITH Well, we hire out two main types of machine: touring and mountain bikes. Are you likely to be riding off-road, do you think?

JAN No, I'll probably be sticking to roads and country lanes, so a touring bike would be best, I think.

KEITH Right, well the rate will be £50 for a week, or £14 per day.

JAN So it's a lot cheaper to rent by the week.

KEITH Yes definitely, though it's important to bring the bike back on time. Otherwise I'm afraid we have to charge a late return fee.

JAN And how much is that?

KEITH For each additional hour it's **one pound twenty-five**.

JAN So if you were a day late it would cost another £30?

KEITH Yes, that's right.

JAN I'd make sure I didn't do that then!

KEITH I should also point out there's a deposit, which you get back when you return the bicycle. In good condition, of course. On touring models it's £60.

JAN Is there anything else I'd have to pay?

KEITH No, that's it. Though if you're planning to ride fairly long distances you might like to have one or two accessories.

JAN Such as?

KEITH Well, for another £5 we can supply **lightweight bags**, either panniers or the handlebar sort. It's amazing how much they can carry, and the way they're designed means they don't get in the way when you're riding.

JAN Well, I'll see. But what about essential things like a pump, and a repair kit? I wouldn't have to pay extra for those would I?

KEITH No no, there's no charge for things like that, or for a **lock**. It's a good strong one, too. Just make sure you don't lose the key!

JAN That reminds me: what about insurance? What happens if someone steals the bike, in spite of the wonderful lock?

KEITH Didn't I mention that? I should've told you that's included in the rental, too.

JAN And it covers everything, does it?

KEITH Er ... it covers you against theft of the bike, yes. As long as it's securely locked at the time. You'd have to pay part of any individual claim, though.

JAN How much?

KEITH If the bike were stolen and not recovered, you'd be liable for the first **£100**.

JAN Hmm. So, if I do go ahead and rent one, how do I pay? By cheque, or would it have to be cash?

KEITH Neither, I'm afraid. We can only accept **credit card** bookings. Otherwise we'd have to ask our customers for the full value of the machine as a deposit.

JAN I've got a Visa in my name. Would that be OK?

KEITH Sure.

Questions 8–10: script

JAN So if I want to have a look at the bikes, how do I find you? I live near the university, by the way.

KEITH Right. First you take Woods Road as far as the main police station ...

JAN I know it. It's right next to the park

KEITH Yes, that's it. And after the police station there's a turning to the right called Oak Street ...

JAN At the big supermarket?

KEITH No, it's before then. It's actually between the police station and a garage on the other side.

JAN OK.

KEITH So you go down Oak Street until you reach the health centre on the right. If you get to a pub called the Maple Leaf you've gone too far. Alright?

JAN Yes, I've got that.

KEITH Now opposite the health centre there's a pharmacy, and we're just behind that.

JAN OK, fine. I'll try to call over sometime tomorrow.

KEITH Great. See you then.

JAN Bye.

Questions 8–10 page 11

8 garage

Keith describes the location of Oak Street as 'between the police station and a *garage* on the other side'.

9 health centre

He says 'go down Oak Street until you reach the health centre on the right', and that 'opposite the health centre there's a pharmacy'. The map shows the pharmacy. The answer can't be the pub: 'if you get to a pub ... you've gone too far'.

10 Clark's (Cycle Hire)

Keith says 'we're just behind that' (i.e. the pharmacy). In this context, 'we' means 'Clark's', 'Clark's Cycle Hire' or 'Cycle Hire'. The phrase 'opposite the health centre' is a further clue.

Section 2

Question 11–17 page 12

11 stamp collecting

After the prompts 'hobby and interest clubs' comes the first example, 'landscape photography', and then the answer 'stamp collecting'. Both words are needed.

12 social

After the prompt 'more than just friendship' comes the answer 'social', before the examples 'dancing' and 'speed-dating'.

13 China

You hear the prompt 'international and cultural' and then 'China' (followed by 'for instance'). Unlike in question 11, the second example comes after the answer.

14 charities

The examples, 'human rights organizations like Amnesty' and 'environmental groups such as Greenpeace' both come after the answer 'charities'.

15 political

The clues come after the answer: 'party', 'campaigning', and the first example 'Republicans'.

16 Liberal Democrats

After the example 'Republicans', the speaker mentions *Liberal Democrats* 'doing the same for their party'. Both words are needed.

17 light opera

The word 'Finally' tells you that 17 is coming. The speaker mentions 'performing arts'. The answer is the first example. The second example is 'amateur theatre'.

Questions 11–17: script

PRESENTER You're listening to Expat News, a weekly broadcast for the English-speaking community in this great city. In today's programme we'll be hearing from Tom O'Hara, who's going to tell us about all those different associations you can join. Tom.

TOM Good evening. Yes, in a city with so many of its residents born outside the country, it's hardly surprising there's such a huge range of expatriate clubs and societies. And many of these, of course, are aimed at English speakers. So first, and perhaps most

obviously, we have the sports clubs, which in some cases field teams in things like rugby and tennis that compete against clubs in other parts of the country, or even abroad. You don't have to play at this level to have fun, though: they can be just a great way to do some exercise, and of course to get to know other people, especially if you're new in town. The same can be said of the many hobby and interest clubs that have sprung up here: everything from landscape photography, such as the Viewfinders club in the harbour district, or Focus on the airport road, to old favourites like **stamp collecting**. Remember that this country has a long tradition of unusual and perhaps even eccentric societies, so there should be something for everyone: a place where you can meet people of different nationalities with the same social and/or cultural interests as you. For those who may be interested in rather more than just friendship, there's a wide range of lively **social** clubs. Several singles associations organize dancing of various kinds, while for people in a real hurry there's speed-dating, in which everyone talks to everyone else for just five minutes. Then, at the end, they decide which of them they would like to meet again by ticking their names on a list. In complete contrast to these are the many religious associations, reflecting the diversity of faith groups present in this multicultural city. Many of them, of course, have their own places of worship. Perhaps also of interest to those who've come here from other parts of the world are the international and cultural societies. These often provide a meeting place for people from a specific country, **China** for instance, and particular ethnic groups, such as Afro-Caribbeans. As in other major cities, we have here local branches of many **charities** with names familiar around the world. Meetings of human rights organizations like Amnesty International are held regularly in English, as are those of environmental groups such as Greenpeace. All funds raised, by the way, go to the same kinds of good cause as they do in other countries you may have lived in. Inevitably, perhaps, there are also the **political** clubs, often connected with a particular party and, indeed, a particular country. So we have, for example, a local association of Republicans linked to and campaigning for that party in the US, and **Liberal Democrats** here doing the same for their party in Britain. Finally, on a lighter note, there's plenty to choose from in the performing arts. Whether you enjoy taking part or just watching and listening, you can take your pick from a whole range of groups. To take just a couple of examples, there's **light opera** at the Memorial Hall in the city centre,

or a very lively amateur theatre company in the Park district. In summer they give open-air performances of Shakespeare plays, free of charge.

Questions 18–20 page 13

18 B

The speaker mentions 'a few associations supported by the embassies' but then states 'in the vast majority of cases it is the individual members who fund them', so B is the correct answer, not A. 'Council-subsidized sports centres' are in listeners' home countries, making C impossible.

19 B

The prompt is 'find a club'. The speaker says 'it might even determine which district of the city you decide to live in', so B is correct, not A. The speaker mentions persuading 'friends' of the need for a club, but doesn't mention choosing 'friends'. C is therefore also wrong.

20 A

The key words are 'Then you can start your own'. Although he says 'use the local small ads on the Internet', this is 'to suggest the idea', not to join an existing club, so B is wrong. He does not suggest joining one in another town as stated in C.

district of the city you decide to live in. In the unlikely event that you really can't find such a club, the solution is to try to persuade friends, and anyone else you meet, of the need for one. You could also use the local small ads on the Internet to suggest the idea: you'll be amazed at just how many people share even the strangest interest. Then you can start your own.

Questions 18–20: script

TOM I should mention at this point that clearly some districts have a higher concentration of English-speaking clubs than others, and that certain parts of town tend to specialize in particular activities. An obvious example would be the number of water sports clubs down near the river. Whatever the number, though, they usually have one thing in common. With the exception of a few associations linked to particular countries and supported by their embassies here, in the vast majority of cases it is the individual members who fund them, so an entry fee, or a subscription, will be charged. You may be used to council-subsidized sports centres and the like in your home country, but I'm afraid that's not the case here. Assuming you can afford it, then, you can be fairly sure that somewhere out there you'll find a club that caters for your own particular fascination. If it's very important to you, and you intend to spend a lot of time on it, it might even determine which

Section 3

Questions 21–25 page 14

21 (background) reading

The tutor asks 'what you can do before you even go to the lecture'. Kareena replies 'make sure you're up to date with all the *background reading*'.

22 content

The prompt is 'check what the topic's going to be ... of the lecture', but 'topic' is not the answer: the tutor's advice is to 'consider what the *content* may be'.

23 edit (notes)

The tutor asks about 'the next stage' and Kareena checks this means 'when the lecture is over'. However, 'read them' is not the answer as the tutor says 'more than that', prompting Kareena to say 'edit them?', to which the tutor says 'Yes.'

24 next lecture

Kareena asks 'when's the best time to revise them?' and Carlos says 'just before the *next lecture*'. The tutor confirms this by saying 'Precisely' and 'that's a vital time to look at them again'.

25 week

The tutor says 'it's definitely not the only time' and asks 'when should you revise them again?'. Kareena's answer 'a month later' is not correct and the tutor recommends 'once a *week*'.

Questions 21–25: script

TUTOR Well, how are you both settling in?

CARLOS Fine.

KAREENA Yes, no problems – so far, anyway!

TUTOR Good. Remember that as your personal tutor I'm here to help you – if you do have any difficulties.

Now as you know, lectures start on Monday. So I thought we'd look at a few ways of making the most of them, especially in terms of the notes you take.

Let's begin by thinking about what you can do before you even go to the lecture. Any ideas?

KAREENA Make sure you're up to date with all the **background reading**, so you know plenty about the subject already?

TUTOR Yes, that's essential. The lecturer will assume you have that knowledge. Anything else, Carlos?

CARLOS Well, er, check what the topic's going to be. Of

the lecture, that is.

TUTOR I'd go a bit further than that and consider what the **content** may be. Then you could ask yourself some questions that you want answering, and listen out for the relevant information during the lecture.

CARLOS OK.

TUTOR Now that brings us to the lecture itself, and the actual business of writing notes, but there's a lot to deal with there so we'll come back to that later. What I'd like to do for the moment is continue with the process of note taking, and move on to the next stage. Any suggestions for what that might be?

KAREENA When the lecture is over, you mean?

TUTOR Yes, once you're able to sit down somewhere quiet with your notes.

CARLOS Read them?

TUTOR More than that. You need to make sure they'll still make sense to you weeks, months later.

KAREENA Edit them?

TUTOR Yes, that's what's needed. It's well worth spending a few minutes on it. Any missing words, anything difficult to read, details you didn't have time to jot down: now is the time to do so, while everything's still fresh in your mind.

KAREENA Right. And after that, when's the best time to revise them?

TUTOR When do you think, Carlos?

CARLOS Um, I'd say just before the **next lecture**. In the same subject.

TUTOR Precisely. That's a vital time to look at them again, for obvious reasons. But it's definitely not the only time. When should you revise them again?

KAREENA A month later, maybe?

TUTOR Sooner, and much more often than that. I'd recommend you look at them again once a **week**. That's why it's so important they're complete and easy to follow.

Questions 26–29 page 15

26 at the front

The tutor asks 'What should you do when you walk into the room?' Carlos replies 'Get a good seat', before going on to say 'at the front'. The tutor says 'Yes!'

27 leave a space

The tutor asks 'what if you don't catch something, something you know must be important?' Kareena answers 'leave a space' and the tutor agrees with this: 'that's an excellent way to deal with it, yes!'

28 it saves time

The tutor says 'it's absolutely vital that what you write is legible', and then adds 'for one very good reason – it saves time'. The answer is reinforced by 'waste many hours' and 'can't read what you've written'.

29 signpost words

Here the prompts come after the answer: 'I always listen out for signpost words' when the tutor says 'they can tell you when something important is coming'.

Questions 26–29: script

TUTOR Right, let's go back to note-taking, and begin with the basics, before the lecture has even started.

What should you do when you walk into the room?

CARLOS Get a good seat **at the front**, if you can. Where you can hear clearly and avoid distractions.

TUTOR Yes, though obviously others will have had the same idea, so it's as well to get there a bit early. So, when the lecture's under way and you're busy jotting things down, what should you try to ensure?

KAREENA That you're getting all the main points.

TUTOR And what if you don't catch something, something you know must be important?

KAREENA I'd **leave a space**, then I could check it later, perhaps by asking a question at the end, and fill it in afterwards.

TUTOR That's an excellent way to deal with it, yes. And there's something else I'd like to mention here, talking about going through notes afterwards: it's absolutely vital that what you write is legible, for one very good reason – **it saves time**. You'll waste many hours, during the course, if your revision is held up because you can't read what you've written. OK, what else can we do to make listening and note-taking more efficient?

KAREENA Well, I always listen out for **signpost words**.

CARLOS Sorry, what are they?

Kareena They're the ones lecturers use to say where they're going. A bit like a signpost at a road junction, I suppose. Things like 'the first reason is ...', 'however ...', 'to sum up ...', and so on.

TUTOR Yes, they can tell you when something important is coming, and help you organize your notes, too.

Question 30 page 15

30 B

Carlos says 'summing up the main points in a few words' and then 'in the margin', before specifying the correct answer: 'on the left-hand side of the page'.

Question 30: script

TUTOR Is there anything else you can add, Carlos?

CARLOS Er ... there's something I think is very useful, but it's later: after the lecture has finished.

TUTOR That's fine. Go on.

CARLOS Well what I do is go through what I've written down, summing up the main points in a few words in the margin, on the left-hand side of the page. I try to use words that'll jog my memory, so that I can remember what everything's about when I look at them again.

TUTOR Yes, that can work very well. What some people do to review their notes is cover up their full notes from the lecture, maybe with a piece of paper or a card, and concentrate just on what they've put in the margin, trying to recall the details. Then they move the cover down a little and check whether they were right.

KAREENA Or you could put your main points on another piece of paper and clip them together. Instead of covering and uncovering, you just hold a page in each hand.

TUTOR Sure. It's down to personal preference, really. Everyone has their own learning style.

Section 4

Questions 31–36 page 16

31 690

The prompt 'which lies 860 kilometres north of Adelaide' is followed by the answer '690 south of Alice Springs'.

32 1915

The answer, in 'that all started to change in 1915', comes before the prompt 'with the discovery there of opals.'

33 First World War

The prompt 'settlements were established' comes just before the answer 'following the *First World War*'. All three words are needed, as 'War' or 'World War' could equally apply to the 'Second World War'.

34 Europe

First comes the prompt 'in the late 1940s when shallow new opal fields were discovered', then 'immigrants from *Europe* arrived in large numbers'.

35 70% / seventy per cent

The speaker mentions 'hostile conditions' and gives examples. The recording says that 'to cope with this,' eventually around 70% of the town's inhabitants had made their homes beneath the surface'.

36 shopping centre

The prompt is 'hotels and even churches below ground', before 'an entire underground shopping centre', reinforced by 'the only one in the world'.

Questions 31–36: script

LECTURER Good afternoon. Today we're continuing this series of talks on the development of the Australian Outback with a look at Coober Pedy, the desert town of opal mines and underground living which lies 860 kilometres north of Adelaide and 690 south of Alice Springs. The inaccessibility, harsh climate and almost total lack of water made it a highly unlikely place for human habitation, but that all started to change in 1915 with the discovery there of opals, the precious stones which seem to change colour according to their surroundings. Settlements were established following the **First World War**, when soldiers returning from the trenches of France

brought with them the techniques of living below ground in 'dugouts'. The Depression of the 1920s and 30s led to many prospectors leaving, but the town boomed again in the late 1940s when shallow new opal fields were discovered, and immigrants from **Europe** arrived in large numbers after the Second World War. It must be remembered, though, just how hostile conditions were. Daytime summer temperatures reached well over 50 degrees Centigrade, winter nights were bitterly cold, and dense dust storms regularly blanketed the town. To cope with this, more and more people began living in disused mines and purpose-built subterranean houses, where the temperature remains at a comfortable 25 degrees all year round, so that eventually around 70% of the town's inhabitants had made their homes beneath the surface. This led to the construction of hotels and even churches below ground, as well as an entire underground **shopping centre**: the only one in the world.

Questions 37–40 page 17

37 C

The speaker says 'the nearest town to Coober Pedy is Woomera', but this doesn't mean it's near. The correct answer is C because 'even that is an enormous distance away'.

38 A

The speaker mentions three facilities 'within the town itself': 'hotel rooms', 'ethnic restaurants', and 'its very own opal museum'.

39 B

The speaker says that 'a short distance from town' we can find 'the Dingo Fence'.

40 B

The prompt phrase is 'another attraction'. The speaker then says that 'just outside the town' there are 'sets of various films', followed by examples.